

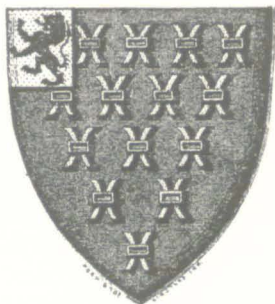
G A Highman

THE RECORDS OF
LINCOLN'S INN



A "View" for the New Hall and Library (*circa* 1842)

THE RECORDS OF THE
HONORABLE SOCIETY OF
LINCOLN'S INN



THE BLACK BOOKS
VOL. V

A.D. 1845–A.D. 1914

Edited by Sir Ronald Roxburgh
A past treasurer of the Honorable Society

LINCOLN'S INN

1968

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PREFACE

The first volume of this series was printed for the Society in 1897. The text and index had been prepared by William Paley Baildon, F.S.A., and the preface was written by James Douglas Walker, Q.C. "The Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn never acted more worthily of its illustrious past", wrote F. W. Maitland in the *English Historical Review*¹ "than when it decided to publish its records". Three volumes followed in 1898, 1899 and 1902. But then the sequence was broken, and Maitland's hope that the Society "will not be weary of well doing, and that we may soon know all that can be known of one at least of the Inns of Court" has not been fulfilled. For although Baildon's essay on the site of the Inn in the fourth volume lies at the foundation of all modern research into its origins, many things have come to light since 1902, yet little has been written in the last sixty years, and much still remains obscure. Recent discoveries and speculations are discussed in an appendix to this volume. Moreover, although the Black Books are, as Sir Gerald Hurst described them, for the historian or antiquary "sheer delight",² their purpose is to record reports considered, and business done, at meetings of the Council, and only rarely do they indulge in descriptive narrative. Accordingly they do not contain within themselves enough material for a history of the Inn.

This is particularly true of the period covered by this volume, which extends from the opening of the New Hall by Queen Victoria on October 30th, 1845, to the outbreak of the First World War on August 4th, 1914, and is usually described merely as "the period". Unfortunately the other records of this period which are preserved among the archives of the Society are disappointingly few, so that the Introduction can make no claim to tell the whole story of the Inn during the 19th century.

As might be expected, having regard to the many scribes and change of fashion during the period, the Black Books disclose indiscriminate and excessive use of capital letters. No attempt has been made to impose uniformity upon the text, though the Editor has tried, perhaps in vain, to escape infection from that source.

This series has from its inception been made up of extracts; it has never professed to be an index or calendar of the Black Books. This volume strives, by quotation of the most significant passages (which are inclosed by inverted commas) and by summaries of long Reports or routine or recurrent transactions, to present a broad picture of the life and activities, and the fluctuating fortunes, of the Society during the period. But claims upon space have led to the omission of events of transitory importance, even when large numbers were affected by them, such as, for example, the negotiations for reciprocity between the English Bar and Barristers in Australia, India and elsewhere. Such subjects, though

¹ In October, 1898; reprinted in his *Collected Papers*, III. 83.

² *A Short History of Lincoln's Inn*, 1.

PREFACE

vexed problems in their day, occupy in the Black Books space out of all proportion to their significance in the history of the Society.

It has been particularly difficult to deal with the Joint bodies established by the Four Inns of Court with a view to securing common action, such as the Council of Legal Education, or the Joint Committee relative to the Duties, Interests and Discipline of the Bar, and associated Professional Organisations. An attempt has been made to show the evolution of these bodies, but not to extract their subsequent proceedings, except when they were in contact with the Society upon some point of principle.

A publication consisting of extracts can do little more than point the way to students who are working in a particular field of research. But volumes XXV to XLII of the Black Books, which embrace the period (each endowed with a copious index) have recently been microfilmed, and the enlarged photographs are available for study in the Library.

The confident prosperity which marked the end of the 19th century had passed away with the closing years recorded in this volume, and since then two world wars have been followed by an era of inflation. So, while every effort has been made to adhere, as closely as may be, to the methods and arrangement adopted by the first editors, and to the general appearance of the existing volumes, some concessions have perforce had to be made to changes in the manner and cost of producing books.

I have an immense debt of gratitude to pay to Mr. C. W. Ringrose, the Librarian of Lincoln's Inn, for his unfailing help throughout the preparation of this book, for much independent research of which I have reaped the benefit, and for checking and supervising the printing of the List of Calls, and compiling the Index of Persons and Places; and also to Mr. Anthony Clapham, F.R.I.C.S., the Surveyor to the Society, who kindly read through the section of the Introduction which describes its land and buildings, and made many corrections, suggestions and additions which it has been a pleasure and privilege to incorporate. My thanks are also due to the Staff of the Library and the Treasury for their collaboration and enthusiasm.

R.F.R.

Lincoln's Inn

March, 1968

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ABBREVIATIONS and CROSS-REFERENCES

"The Period" signifies the period between October 30th, 1845, and August 4th, 1914.

<i>Records of the Society</i>	<i>Abbreviation (if any)</i>
To volumes I to IV of printed extracts from the Black Books	Roman numeral followed by ordinary: e.g. I. 42
To this volume (V)	<i>Ante</i> , p. 00 or <i>post</i> , p. 00 or Intro: § 00
To the original text	B.B. prefixed: e.g. B.B. XXVI. 42
To the two volumes of Admissions already printed	—
Album of Portraits and Busts	A.P.B.
Index Donorum Donatorumque (Gift Book)	G.B.
Middle Temple Manuscript on Lincoln's Inn (copy)	<i>M.T.MS.</i>
Picture Committee Book	—
Portfolio of Lincoln's Inn (site) Photographs, etc.	Site Portfolio
Red Books (see IV. i and 49—series ends in January, 1887)	—
Register of Burials in the Chapel (1695–1852—none since)	—
Romain Collection ¹	R.C.
Stone Buildings Order Book (ends on 26th May, 1891)	—
Waite, W. F., Clocks and Sundials of Lincoln's Inn	—

¹ Frederick Romain was appointed First Butler in May, 1891. He died on May 30th, 1929, having bequeathed to the Society the collection of documents relating to the Inn which he had made during more than 37 years of service.

ABBREVIATIONS AND CROSS-REFERENCES

General

Annual Register	A.R.
Attorney General	A.G.
Dictionary of National Biography	D.N.B.
Dugdale, <i>Origines Juridicales</i> (1666 ed.)	O.J.
Privy Councillor (in Appendix I)	P.C.
Roxburgh, <i>The Origins of Lincoln's Inn</i>	O.L.I.
Selborne, Earl of, <i>Memorials Personal and Political</i>	Selborne, <i>Memorials</i>
The Times Newspaper	"Times"
Williams, E., <i>Early Holborn</i>	W.D.

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

§1 Royal Benchers

The Inns of Court have from the earliest times enjoyed Royal favour; during the period, this Society was honoured by three Royal Benchers—H.M. King George V, H.R.H. Prince Albert, the Prince Consort, and H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany.

H.R.H. Prince Albert, who at the ceremony in the New Hall, in the presence of Queen Victoria, on October 30th, 1845, had consented to join the Society, and had signed the Admission Book,¹ was called to the Bar on November 20th, 1845, and to the Bench on January 12th, 1846.² He dined with the Bench on June 10th, 1846, being Grand day in the Trinity Term. At 8 o'clock the Treasurer conducted His Royal Highness to the Hall wearing his silk gown. 53 guests dined at the Benchers' table, and 294 Barristers and 162 Students also dined. The Coldstream Band was in attendance (with Mr. Godfrey) and played music in the gallery. His Royal Highness rose at 10 o'clock, took cordial leave of the Treasurer and the Benchers, and departed with his attendants.³

H.R.H. the Prince Consort died on December 14th, 1861, and the Society presented an Address of Condolence to H.M. the Queen.⁴

H.R.H. Prince Leopold, the fourth and youngest son of Queen Victoria, was called to the Bench on July 10th, 1877,⁵ and he was created Duke of Albany in 1881. His marriage to Princess Helen Frederica Augusta on April 27th, 1882, was celebrated in the Inn as an extra Grand Day.⁶ He suffered from ill health, and died at Cannes on March 28th, 1884, and Addresses of Condolence were presented to the Queen and to the Duchess of Albany.⁷

H.R.H. Prince George of Wales graciously accepted an invitation to the Bench on May 6th, 1892. He was created Duke of York on May 25th, 1892, and married Princess Victoria Mary of Teck on July 6th, 1893. The Society presented him with a statuette of himself in his robe as a Bencher as a wedding gift, and entertained 600 children to a treat in the garden.⁸

The Duke of York dined in Hall on Grand Day, June 9th, 1896. Among the guests were Prince Christian, the Marquis of Salisbury, Cardinal Vaughan and Mr. Dana Gibson.⁹ On the accession to the throne of King Edward VII on January 22nd, 1901, the Duke became Duke of Cornwall and York. On November 8th, 1901, he was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, and shortly afterwards his arms as Royal Bencher were ordered to be put up in the Hall.¹⁰ He was present at Grand Day on April 28th, 1903, when the Lord

¹ IV. 233.

³ *Post*, p. 8.

⁵ *Post*, p. 210.

⁷ *Post*, p. 238.

⁹ *Post*, p. 318; *Law Journal*, June 13th, 1896.

¹⁰ *Post*, p. 351.

² *Post*, pp. 2, 5.

⁴ *Post*, p. 104.

⁶ *Post*, p. 229.

⁸ *Post*, pp. 295, 305.

Chancellor (Lord Halsbury) and the American Ambassador (Mr. Choate) were among the guests.¹

The Prince of Wales accepted the office of Treasurer for the year 1904. Lord Alverstone, as Acting Treasurer, undertook such duties as His Royal Highness might not find it convenient to undertake personally.² The Treasurer presided at dinner on Grand Day and Call Night in January 1904, and performed the ceremony of calling Students to the Bar.³ He presided again at the Grand Day dinner of the Easter term,⁴ and at a Smoking Concert held by the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers on May 17th.⁵

Owing to duties at Windsor, he was unable to be present at the last Grand Day dinner during his year as Treasurer; but he presented to his Brother Benchers an old English cup, as a souvenir of his term of office, upon which he would always look back with the greatest pleasure.⁶ He dined in Hall, however, on November the 19th. After dinner he and the Benchers took wine and dessert in the Drawing Room, and the Junior Bencher presented him with a goblet of Irish plate, the gift of the Bench.⁷

On his accession to the throne on the death of King Edward VII in 1910, the Society presented a loyal address, emboldened by his association with it as one of the Masters of the Bench and a former Treasurer to approach him at the moment of his great sorrow with an address expressive of their grief and loyalty.⁸

§2 Outstanding Events: Dinner in the New Hall

On December 2nd, 1845, the Society entertained a distinguished company at an inaugural dinner in the New Hall. At 5.30 p.m. the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench assembled in the Library to receive their 171 guests. It was brilliantly lighted, the Royal Coat of Arms in the centre window being illuminated from the outside. Shortly after 6.0 p.m. the company proceeded to their places in the Hall. The band of the Coldstream Guards, with the Master, Mr. Godfrey, played selections of music in the Gallery during dinner. At 8.30 p.m. the company rose, and after taking tea in the Library, departed.⁹

§3 The Chartist Demonstration

April 10th, 1848, was the day fixed for the great Chartist Demonstration. "The numbers to be collected together were estimated at 150,000 . . . and it was impossible to view without alarm so great a multitude. . . . Great preparations were accordingly made . . . it is credibly estimated that 170,000 special constables were sworn and organised".¹⁰ About 800 of them took the oath in the New Hall. On Demonstration Day they assembled there at 9.0 a.m. and were furnished with staves and white ribbon. Companies were formed with a Captain to each. Luncheon, tea and supper were served. They remained on duty until 10.0 p.m. when it became known that the assemblage had dispersed quietly, and that the Police had resumed charge of the streets. The crowd of demonstrators was much smaller than had been expected, and the measures taken were so

¹ R.C. III. 15.

³ *The Times* and *Daily Telegraph*, January 27th. R.C. III. 87-89.

⁴ *The Times*, April 16th.

⁶ *Post*, p. 359.

⁹ *Post*, p. 2.

² *Post*, pp. 354, 356.

⁵ *The Times*, May 18th. R.C. III. 16.

⁸ *Post*, p. 379.

¹⁰ A.R. (1848) "Chronicle" 50.

adequate, that the demonstration "ended with scorn and ridicule—a demonstration which was well calculated to overthrow all the existing institutions of the state".¹ In November 1848 the Council expressed their approbation of the part played by the Steward and Officers of the Society in the maintenance of public peace and invited them and two Police Officers to dinner.²

§4 Dinner to Watts

On Grand Day in Easter Term, April 25th, 1860, George Frederick Watts, R.A., who had completed the Fresco on the North Wall of the Hall in October 1859,³ was entertained at dinner there by the Society. A silver gilt cup with cover of the early Italian period⁴ had been purchased, and a suitable inscription had been inscribed on the inside of the cover. A Russian leather purse, containing 500 new sovereigns, had been placed in the cup. After dinner the Treasurer addressed Mr. Watts in the name of the Society, and offered him its earnest acknowledgements for the noble decoration with which he had enriched the Hall. "We have felt," he said, "that for perfecting so important a work, no time was too extended for us, which could enable you with satisfaction to yourself to complete your labours upon it." In fact, the work had necessitated a scaffold on the dais, and, owing to constant illness, Mr. Watts had been engaged upon it for many years, and the Bench had been inconvenienced and irritated by its slow progress. But now the time had come to congratulate him upon "the production of a work of exalted art . . . which stands single, as we believe, in this country, a monument to your reputation as an Artist, not for these days only, but to endure as long as the structure which bears it shall remain". Mr. Watts had undertaken to paint this fresco without promise of reward. Recalling that the Society owed this present to his generous love of Art for its own sake, the Treasurer offered the cup to him for acceptance, not in the character of compensation but "as a testimony of our friendly feeling for the man who has selected us as the recipients of so valued a gift, and of our appreciation of his genius as an Artist".

Mr. Watts replied to this Address: his health was proposed and met with a warm response, and the Company then left the Hall.⁵

Mrs. Watts gave the cup back to the Society in 1925, accompanied by a letter, in which she said that it was to her a reminder of the pleasure that unique opportunity afforded her husband, "who was so earnestly seeking in those days for great wall spaces, when he knew that he had been trusted and believed to be worthy of the fine proportions of Lincoln's Inn Hall".⁶

§5 Opening of the Royal Courts of Justice

As the Royal Courts of Justice were nearing completion, the Queen, at the request of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne, graciously consented to open them in person on December 4th, 1882. The day, which was bright and clear, began for the Judges with Breakfast, as Guests of the Lord Chancellor, at the House of Lords. Afterwards he headed their procession, which moved through Westminster Hall, "taking solemn leave of that ancient home of English

¹ *Ibid.*, and *post*, p. 19.

³ *Post*, §23.

⁵ *Post*, p. 86.

² *Post*, p. 22.

⁴ *Illustrated London News*, June 9th, 1860.

⁶ B.B. XLV. 43.

Justice". They drove to the new Courts, and in reformed procession entered the Central Hall. It was crowded with "representatives of all that was illustrious in the State or eminent in arts, literature, science and general society, ladies as well as men; blazing in jewels and in every variety of colour. The Queen's reception by the people who everywhere lined the streets, was enthusiastic, and gratified her much, as did the other events of the day".¹

Her Majesty was received at the Strand Entrance to the Courts by the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Gladstone, both in gold-brocade gowns, and by all the Judges. After alighting, she was conducted at the head of a procession through the Hall to her throne on the dais at the far end, where she remained standing. "When all had taken their places, George Shaw-Lefevre, the First Commissioner of Works, came forward, and presented on a cushion the key of the building. The Queen took it" and delivered it to the Lord Chancellor, kneeling before her, and saying, "My Lord Chancellor—I deliver into your charge, with this key, the care of these Courts of Law. I trust that the uniting together in one place of the various branches of Judicature in this my Supreme Court will conduce to the more efficient and speedy administration of justice to my subjects."

The Earl of Selborne—he had been advanced to this dignity the day before—then read a long and suitable speech which he had composed and learned by heart. The best remembered passage in it began with the words: "Your Majesty's Judges are deeply sensible of their own many shortcomings". As originally drafted, it read: "Conscious as Your Majesty's Judges are of their own infirmities". But Lord Justice Bowen had suggested at a rehearsal that it might be better to say "of one another's infirmities"!

After the speech, the Archbishop of York offered a prayer, and then Sir William Harcourt, the Home Secretary, by the Queen's Command, declared the Royal Courts open. The Prince of Wales presented Addresses from the Four Inns, and the Lord Chancellor an Address from the Incorporated Law Society. The Queen then retired.²

The Four Treasurers and the President of the Law Society received the honour of Knighthood. John Peter De Gex, Esq., Q.C., was the Treasurer of this Society, and Francis Roxburgh, Esq., Q.C., the Treasurer of the Middle Temple, was also a Barrister of this Inn.

The Black Book contains a brief account of the ceremony, a full account of the luncheon in the Hall afterwards, attended by the Duke of Albany and many distinguished guests, and the text of the Address presented on behalf of the Inn.³

§6 Departure for South Africa

On the evening of January 19th, 1900, the Society entertained at supper in Hall a section of the detachment of the City Imperial Volunteers which was sailing on the next day for the front in South Africa. The other section of the detachment was being entertained at the same time by Gray's Inn. The party at Lincoln's Inn numbered 642, and included Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers. The Treasurer, Mr. Justice Lawrance, presided. The Duke of York had hoped to be present, but instead sent his regrets, and for the Imperial Volunteers "Good

¹ Roundell Palmer, *Earl of Selborne, Memorials*, Pt. II, vol. II, 82, 83.

² *Selborne, op. cit.*, pp. 84, 86.

³ *Post*, pp. 231–233.

Luck, God Speed and a Safe Return". The gallery was filled with ladies, while other ladies were in the body of the Hall. The Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers furnished its band, and a guard of honour, in all 90 men. The tables were decorated with palms and ferns, and cold meats were served, with port, claret, beer and minerals.

At 5 minutes before 10 o'clock the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs arrived from Gray's Inn, attended by the City Officers, the Officer commanding the City Imperial Volunteers, and a party of ladies. After Grace had been said by the Chaplain, the toasts were the "Queen", the "City Imperial Volunteers", the "Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor" and the "Benchers". The party was photographed by means of the magnesium light.¹

§7 Farewell Dinner to Sir Edward Clarke

Some of the friends and admirers of Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., realising that this year also marked the jubilee of his practice at the Bar, organised a farewell dinner to him in the Hall on July 17th, 1914. The Lord Chancellor (Viscount Haldane) presided, with Sir Edward on his right, and Sir John Simon, Attorney General, on his left. Next to Sir Edward on his right was the Earl of Halsbury. Nearly the whole of the Judicial Bench, and about 100 King's Counsel were among the distinguished company of more than 220 diners—a signal honour never before accorded during the period to a Member of the Inner Bar in the Hall. The Lord Chancellor, proposing his health, said that the Bar still required the courage of men like Coke, Somers and Erskine, who in emergencies stood out fearlessly to protect those in distress—courage in recent years embodied in no man more notably than in Sir Edward. Of himself, Sir Edward said: "God has blessed me with health in mind and body, and has given me many kind and faithful friends. I have spent my life in the practice of the most interesting Profession in the world. I have had golden opportunities of distinction, both in politics and on the forensic side of law, and my political and professional activities have had for their background a domestic life of complete and continuous happiness."²

§8 The Courts of Equity

At the beginning of the 19th century, the Inn and the Courts of Equity were marching side by side along a road to rapid expansion. Already the Lord Chancellor was holding court intermittently in the Hall, and the Inn had allocated a site on which had been built the offices of the Accountant General and Registrars in Chancery, and of the Six Clerks, and of the Clerk of Enrolments in Chancery.³ The Master of the Rolls was holding his sittings at the Rolls House in Chancery Lane near at hand.⁴ When Sir Thomas Plumer became the first Vice Chancellor of England in 1813,⁵ arrangements were made to build a Court for him in close proximity to the Hall where the Lord Chancellor sat; and in 1841, when two additional Vice Chancellors were appointed, two temporary Courts were built for them in Gatehouse Court. When in 1851 two Lords Justices of Appeal in

¹ *Post*, p. 340.

² *Post*, p. 393. *The Life of Sir Edward Clarke*, by Walker-Smith and Clarke, 1939, pp. 320-322. *Daily Telegraph*, July 18th, 1914.

³ *Post*, §21.

⁴ *Post*, p. 96.

⁵ IV. 131.

Chancery took office, the Society accommodated them, first in the New Hall, and later by dividing the Old Hall into two courts, one for the Lord Chancellor and one for them. The Benchers were well set upon a policy of concentrating the Courts of Equity within the precincts of the Inn.

In 1859, in order to provide more accommodation for the Chancery Judges, the Society offered to lay out £100,000 in building Courts for the three Vice Chancellors, and Chambers for them and their clerks upon a site belonging to the Society.

But rumblings for the removal of the Courts of Law and Equity to a more central situation had already been heard as early as 1840;¹ and in 1859 a Royal Commission was set up to investigate the expediency of bringing the Superior Courts and their offices together in one building on a single site. The Commission reported in favour of the proposal in 1860, and recommended the site upon which the Royal Courts of Justice now stand. Bills were introduced in 1861 to give effect to the scheme, and thereupon this Society petitioned for the exclusion from it of the Courts of Equity, so that they could remain in Lincoln's Inn and Chancery Lane. Attention was called to the offer which the Society had recently made to build more accommodation for the Chancery Judges. On March 14th, 1859, Lord Chelmsford had indeed introduced a Bill in the House of Lords to enable the Society's offer to be accepted. The Bill was read a second time and the building plans were laid on the Table; but on the next day Parliament was prorogued. The Society was, however, ready to abide by its offer.²

The Bills introduced in 1861, and two similar Bills which were brought forward in 1862, were rejected or abandoned.³ But the Courts of Justice Site and Money Bills which were presented to Parliament in 1864 were enacted in the following year, and with the permission of the Bench and the Committee of Proprietors, a temporary building was set up in the garden of New Square, where the plans and drawings for the Courts of Justice were exhibited.⁴ Sir Roundell Palmer (afterwards Earl Selborne) had played a considerable part in this achievement. "I was from the first," he wrote,⁵ "an active supporter of the plan for the concentration of the Courts of Justice upon their present site . . . The original author of that design, and the moving spirit in the Commissions,⁶ was Mr. Edwin Wilkins Field, a Solicitor . . . The Bills for the object which Mr. Field and I had at heart were introduced and passed in 1865 while I was Attorney General and Lord Westbury Chancellor. There was opposition from the Lincoln's Inn interest represented by Charles Selwyn."⁷

But almost at once an agitation broke out to abandon the Carey Street or Strand site in favour of a site on the Thames Embankment. Lincoln's Inn presented a Petition against such a change. The agitation came to life again in 1869, and on April 27th Mr. Layard, First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings, announced to the House of Commons that he was about to introduce a Bill to authorise the erection of the New Courts on a plot of ground between the Temple and King's College, bounded on the south by the Thames Embankment

¹ IV. 203.

³ *Post*, pp. 107, 123.

⁵ *Selborne*, Pt. II, vol. I, 23.

⁷ *Post*, pp. 122-124.

² *Post*, pp. 96-98.

⁴ *Post*, p. 139.

⁶ The Royal Commission appointed in 1859, in particular.

and on the north by Howard Street. The Society resolved to present a Petition against the Bill.¹

Sir Roundell Palmer also strenuously resisted the project. "The men who professed to speak in the name of Architectural taste," he wrote, "while not opposing concentration, objected to the proposed site; they made a strong effort (which was repeated . . . in 1869) to have it transferred to the Thames Embankment. . . . As Attorney General in 1865, and again when out of office in 1869, I resisted, with as much energy as I could, the sacrifice of practical utility to sentiment in this matter; and I carried my point against a combination of influences which (in the latter of those years) was formidable enough, headed by Layard. . . ."² How strongly Sir Henry felt, is disclosed in a letter which he wrote in 1870: "I grieve that all the great schemes which I had projected should have failed. It was upon the proposed alteration of site of the Courts that everything hung."³

§9 Lord Selborne and Legal Reform

From 1865 until 1885, when his second term of office as Lord Chancellor came to an end, Sir Roundell Palmer, Q.C., M.P., dominated the legal stage. Born in 1812, he became Solicitor General in 1861, and Attorney General in 1864. In 1865, though its Treasurer, he had opposed the fondest aspiration of the Society to embrace all the Courts of Equity within the precincts of Lincoln's Inn, by warmly advocating concentration on the Carey Street site. Between 1865 and 1869, he and the Society were at one in opposing the scheme to transfer them to the River frontage, which would have been even more damaging to this Inn. But it was during his first spell of office as Lord Chancellor, which lasted for 16 months and 5 days between 1872 and 1874, that he had his highest achievement and his two failures.

The achievement was the Judicature Act 1873, which reformed the administration of law in the superior Courts, and set about to fuse the dual systems of law and equity. Its main provisions were founded on the first Report in 1869 of a Commission of Inquiry, of which he had been a member. The Bill, he wrote, "was the work of my own hand, without any assistance beyond what I derived from the labours of my predecessors;⁴ and it passed substantially in the form in which I had proposed it. . . . My Bill, however, narrowly escaped shipwreck upon the question of Appellate jurisdiction, and though it did escape for the time, that part of the scheme was not destined to come without change into practical operation."⁵

An Association for the improvement of Legal Education was set on foot in November 1867 with the object of establishing a General School of Law or Legal University in London. Its founder was Sir Roundell Palmer, Q.C., M.P. (afterwards Lord Selborne), who felt that, while all the Inns had been doing something to improve the education of their Students, they had not done

¹ *Post*, p. 153.

² First Commissioner of Works.

³ *Selborne*, Pt. II, Vol. I. 24-25.

⁴ During the interval between 1869 and 1873 Lord Hatherley and Lord Cairns had made several efforts in the same direction. Lord Selborne succeeded Lord Hatherley on October 15th, 1872.

⁵ *Selborne*, Pt. II, Vol. I. 46, 298-305.

enough. A cardinal feature of his plan was that the School should be open to Barristers, Solicitors and the General Public on equal terms. He was hopeful that the Inns of Court would cooperate.¹

The Inns appointed a Joint Committee which considered the proposals of the Association, met a deputation from it, and reported on June 22nd, 1871, that it was not desirable that the education of Barristers and Solicitors should be "under one joint system of management". This Report was confirmed.²

Sir Roundell Palmer nevertheless introduced Resolutions in the House of Commons in July 1871 and again in 1872, affirming the principle of joint education of Barristers and Solicitors, and proposing a charter for the School. He received no support, however, from the Government, and those Resolutions were defeated by small majorities.

In 1872 Lord Cairns succeeded Lord Chelmsford as Lord Chancellor, and Sir Roundell Palmer left the House of Commons for the House of Lords as the Earl of Selborne. There he introduced a bill for the same purpose, and another contemplating changes in the government and constitution of the Inns of Court. But in the same year he succeeded Lord Cairns as Chancellor. On his elevation, Lord Cairns wrote to him that there were two subjects upon which he had suggestions to make: "the first is legal education—If you touch this, I hope you may feel yourself able to deal with the Inns of Court, to make the governing bodies really representative, and to roll them all into a Legal University. The public rights and privileges which they enjoy are amply sufficient to justify public interference and control."³

In January 1874 the draft of a Bill to incorporate the Inns of Court and establish a General School of Law reached them from Lord Selborne's Principal Secretary. They lost no time in voicing their disapproval.⁴ In February 1874 there was a change of Government, and Lord Cairns succeeded Lord Selborne as Lord Chancellor. On July 10th, 1874, the General School of Law Bill and the Inns of Court Bill were introduced, and the Inns resolved to oppose them. The second reading in the House of Lords was fixed for May 28th, 1875. The Inns settled their Petitions in opposition.⁵

The purpose of the School of Law Bill was to establish a general school of law in London, consisting (for the purpose of election) of all Barristers and Solicitors of 5 years' standing, and having a senate composed of certain Judges, the Law Officers of the Crown, 10 persons appointed by the Crown, and 10 Barristers and 10 Solicitors of 7 years' standing, to be elected periodically.

The functions of the senate were to be to provide lectures, to found scholarships and prizes, "generally to direct the course of legal education" and to hold examinations and give certificates of proficiency in legal knowledge; and these were to be the sole test of legal knowledge required of Barristers or Solicitors. The Inns were expected to provide the funds. The Council of Legal Education would have been superseded, and also the examinations conducted under Statute for Solicitors.

The main grounds of objection raised by this Inn were that "such a measure is obviously calculated to destroy the Inns of Court altogether, inasmuch as it

¹ *Selborne*, Pt. II, Vol. I. 47-50.

² *Post*, p. 167.

³ *Selborne*, *ibid.*

⁴ *Post*, p. 185.

⁵ *Post*, p. 191.

will certainly be said hereafter that the principal object of their existence has ceased when they have become mere instruments for Calling to the Bar on the Certificate of an extraneous body" and that "the joint education of Students for the Bar and Attorneys' Clerks will be most objectionable".

Under the Inns of Court Bill Commissioners were to be appointed ("for the better management and regulation of the Inns of Court") to make ordinances for each of them which did not of itself make such ordinances to their satisfaction. The objects of the ordinances were to be, incorporation, vesting of property, visitation, the constitution of the governing body, admission, membership, discipline and the promotion of legal learning.

This Society objected that each of these matters was already within its powers, and was adequately provided for, and that the Bill was "entirely unnecessary".

The Petitions of the Four Inns were presented to Parliament.

In July 1875 Committees of this Society and Gray's Inn waited upon the Lord Chancellor to discuss the Inns of Court Bill, and steps were taken to prepare a scheme in the form of a Bill "for establishing a Council of the Four Inns of Court" in accordance with suggestions made at the interview:¹ but the Bill did not satisfy the Lord Chancellor.²

In May 1876 the Lord Chancellor received a deputation from the Four Inns. During an inconclusive discussion, he stated that he should be disposed on behalf of the Government to take up the matter next year,³ and on April 16th, 1877, the two Bills originally introduced by Lord Selborne were down for second reading. On that day a Deputation from the Four Inns waited upon the Lord Chancellor and reiterated their objections.⁴

Both Bills were before the House of Lords again on June 7th, 1877, when the Inns of Court Bill was by leave withdrawn, and the General School of Law Bill (in Committee) was reported without amendment.⁵ Parliament was prorogued on August 14th, 1877.

Lord Selborne has himself recorded that he had not strength enough behind him to carry the proposals embodied in these two Bills. "They excited but a languid interest in the press and the general public; and the Profession was divided about them. . . . Three causes contributed to this result: jealousy on the part of the University of London . . . the inert and suspicious conservatism of the Inns of Court, and a strong prejudice against bringing together under one system of education future Barristers and future Solicitors . . . Of these, the first . . . I have no doubt contributed to make Jessel, when Solicitor General in 1871, my vigorous and effective opponent . . . Under the weight of these adverse influences, and for want of that external support which in this country is necessary for reforms of all kinds, the movement in which I was so much interested collapsed."⁶

§10 The General Council of the Bar

In 1861 the Inner Temple had taken the initiative in suggesting that "a body of Members of the Profession might advantageously be constituted in England

¹ *Post*, pp. 197, 199.

³ *Post*, p. 203.

⁵ *Parliamentary Debates, Lords*, vol. 234, col. 1435.

² *Post*, p. 201.

⁴ *Post*, p. 208.

⁶ *Selborne*, Pt. II, vol. I. 50-54.

to which questions affecting the interests and character of the Bar of England might be referred". This Society appointed a Committee to confer with the other Inns upon the project,¹ but nothing further is recorded until many years later. On July 14th, 1894, however, the General Council of the Bar was constituted at a Meeting of the Bar, and regulations were adopted, under which each Society could nominate four members of the Council. A Joint Committee of the Four Inns was thereupon appointed to consider the proposal, and it reported that further information was required before it could be entertained. After considerable negotiation, the Four Inns agreed to make an annual contribution to the funds of the Council of £600 upon the basis that "the Inns of Court do not recognise, and the Bar Committee in accepting it shall not claim, that the Bar Council has any right to exercise any of the jurisdiction, powers or privileges of the Inns of Court".²

The annual contribution was increased to £1000 in 1905.³

§11 School of Law proposed in 1903

Two Inns of Chancery were sold at the beginning of the 20th century. The London County Council acquired New Inn under its Kingsway Improvement project, and the compensation was fixed in 1901 at £157,500. Willett bought Clifford's Inn in 1903 for £100,000. Litigation in each case resulted in compromises, under which £55,500 out of the compensation for New Inn, and some £77,000 out of the proceeds of sale of Clifford's Inn were allocated to legal education.⁴ With so much money in sight, controversy between those in favour of a Council of Legal Education controlled by the Four Inns, and those advocating control by representatives of many other interests as well, broke out anew.

In April 1903 this Inn appointed a Committee to confer with the other Inns how any money available for legal education could best be employed.⁵ The other Inns also appointed representatives to constitute a Joint Committee, but in so doing referred to a school of law or other new authority.⁶ The Joint Committee produced two early Reports which failed to secure unanimity. They then produced a final Report, from which extracts have been made, but this scheme also failed to secure approval.⁷ In 1905, however, an interim arrangement for administration of half the income available for legal education by the Council of Legal Education was sanctioned by the Courts.⁸

§12 The Senate of the Four Inns (1966)

No further steps of importance were taken either to found a general school of law or to regulate the management of the Inns during the period, or indeed before this volume was being prepared for printing. But on October 5th, 1966, it was recorded that the Four Inns, in consultation with the General Council of the Bar, had resolved to establish a Senate of the Four Inns of Court consisting of 37 members, i.e. the President, the four Treasurers, the Chairman of the Bar Council, the Attorney General, and six representatives of each Inn and of the Bar Council.

¹ *Post*, p. 95.

³ *Post*, p. 361.

⁵ B.B. XL. 192.

⁷ *Post*, pp. 355, 359.

² *Post*, pp. 306, 308, 311, 312.

⁴ Carr, *Pension Book of Clement's Inn*, lxvi-lxvii.

⁶ B.B. XL. 205-209.

⁸ *Post*, p. 362.

Decisions of the Senate upon matters within its jurisdiction were declared to be binding. These included the admission of Students, Call to the Bar, legal education and all disciplinary powers over Barristers in respect of Professional misconduct, which includes any conduct unbecoming to a Barrister. The Senate is also to advise the Inns upon the overall planning of the future of the Profession and other matters of common interest.¹

§13 Membership of the Inn

The number of Barristers of this Society in 1842 was 960. It had increased to 1251 by the 31st December, 1863. The annual death and retirement rate was 45. The average number of Students called to the Bar in each year was 65, and their average age was 27.² During this part of the period Chambers in the Inn had been in great request. But before 1860 a change had set in, and this Society's share of the total number of Students admitted to the Four Inns was falling. The rate of fall gathered momentum with the passing years until in 1890 the Bench expressed its concern by appointing a Committee to report on the causes and to suggest remedies.³

The figures reported by the Committee in the following year⁴ were startling. The aggregate number of Students admitted at all the Inns of Court in 1860 had been 226 (of whom 172 were Called to the Bar): the number of admissions rose to 444 in 1878, and declined to 372 in 1889. Of these aggregates, the Lincoln's Inn share fell from 42 per cent in 1860 to 13 per cent in 1889. The share of the Inner Temple had risen from 32 per cent to 50 per cent: the share of the Middle Temple from 21 per cent to 31 per cent, and the share of Gray's Inn from 5 per cent to 6 per cent.

The causes of the decline were stated to have been various. It had been the experience of all the Inns that the Society possessing Chambers most in request had always secured the largest number of admissions. From before 1845 until the building of the Royal Courts of Justice, "a large Chancery Bar found Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, in the immediate proximity of the Equity Courts, almost an absolute necessity", and during the period under review "nearly the whole of the Chancery and Conveyancing Bar has consisted of Members of this Inn". This demand for Chambers discouraged Common Law Students, who flocked to Chambers in the Temples "at least equally convenient" and "less highly rented".

Later on the growth of the Common Law Bar and the comparative decline of the Chancery Bar lessened the demand for Chambers here, and this was not followed by an appropriate reduction of rents. "The percentage of vacant sets has of late been as high as 12 per cent."

The Committee thought that the relative decline of Lincoln's Inn (which had become rapid by 1860) probably began with the Chancery Improvement and Masters Abolition Acts of 1852,⁵ which "deprived Chancery Juniors of a large part of their paying business", and diminished prospects of promotion.

The popularity of the Temples between 1860 and 1870 was attributed partly to "unfounded expectation of benefit from the movement then commencing

¹ *The Times*, October 13th, 1966.

² *Post*, p. 121.

³ *Post*, p. 268.

⁴ *Post*, p. 276.

⁵ 15 and 16 Vict. cap. 80, 86.

in favour of Law Reform", but also to growth of local practice and County Court business (offset to some degree by company business), large increase in the number of appointments available only to the Common Law Bar, the election of the Prince of Wales to the Bench of the Middle Temple, and the "increasing popularity of the Temple Church".

The decade 1870-1880 showed violent fluctuations reflecting "alternating hopes and fears as the phases of the legal revolution disclosed themselves, with the result that, after a few years' experience, it was found to work advantageously to the Common Law Bar, and prejudicially to Chancery Practice".

At the outset the Equity Courts seemed to have become more popular. But the equilibrium was restored by transferring business to the Queen's Bench Division. "The amount which the Bar can earn is limited by the number of Courts before which they can practise. As long ago as 1842, there were four Chancery Judges of first instance, sitting six days a week. Now there are five Judges, sitting as a rule four and a half days . . . so that the number of judicial hours per week (in Court) is somewhat less than it was forty or fifty years ago."

Another change of habit, resulting from the Judicature Acts, was also injurious to the Chancery Bar. Their Leaders had long been in the habit of confining themselves to a single Court, except upon payment of a special fee. "After the so-called fusion", the Common Law Leaders as a rule (though they retained the special fee custom as between different circuits), came into the Chancery Division without it, so that "the Chancery Courts, to a considerable extent, supplied Common of Pasture to the Leaders of both Divisions".

The Committee reported that the last decade, 1880-1890, had "proved the most disastrous of all to Lincoln's Inn" and that the causes were to be found chiefly in the opening of the new Courts, whereby the Inn lost the superior convenience of its Chambers for the Equity and Conveyancing Bar, the Rules of 1883, which reformed Chancery Practice, to the advantage of suitors, but to the detriment of the emoluments of the Chancery Bar, the Conveyancing Acts, which "withdrew almost entirely from the younger members of the Chancery Bar much simple conveyancing business which had previously formed their main reliance, while slowly building up an Equity practice of the litigious kind", and the Bankruptcy Act 1883.

Finally, the prospects of promotion over the whole period under review had largely declined on the Chancery side and increased on the Common Law side.

Happily the concluding portion of the Report, dealing with remedies available, has been proved to have been altogether too pessimistic. Readers familiar with the Society's history since then, and the distinctions gained by its members in every field of law and public life, will be amazed by the gloomy forebodings upon "the habit which still brings Chancery Barristers to Lincoln's Inn" and on the difficulties of attracting Common Law Students. The hopes of the Committee rested mainly upon a policy of diverting from the Temples Students who on their admission were uncertain to which Bar they would go, "or perhaps in many cases whether they will ever practise in England or at all" by acquiring more Chambers, particularly in New Square, and by reducing the rents of the less expensive sets.

In each year from 1884 until the end of the period, the Black Books usually record the number of members of the several Inns named in the Law List, because that formed the basis for calculating subscriptions to the Bar Library. The table below shows the comparative rate of growth of the Four Societies at five-yearly intervals.

<i>No. of Members in the Law List</i>	<i>Lincoln's Inn</i>	<i>Inner Temple</i>	<i>Middle Temple</i>	<i>Gray's Inn</i>
1884	2068	2755	2020	232
1889	1928	3112	2080	220
1894	2107	3461	2406	284
1899	2190	3821	2638	359
1904	2317	4045	2776	565
1909	2461	4303	2971	704
1914	2654	4599	3352	1021

These figures show that the number of Practising Barristers in Lincoln's Inn began to improve after 1889, and continued to do so for the rest of the period, rising from 2068 in 1884 to 2654 in 1914. However, the Inner Temple, which had already passed Lincoln's Inn before 1884, increased its numbers during the same period from 2755 to 4599, and the Middle Temple, which had passed this Society by 1889, increased them from 2020 in 1884 to 3352 during the same period.

§14 Early Buildings

When the First Black Book was written in 1422, the Society was tenant of the Bishop of Chichester, and the buildings then in existence were a Chapel, which may have been of stone, and a Hall, Bakery, Brewery and Chambers for clerks, which were probably all timber structures. Portions of a doorway were unearthed in 1877, which are thought to have belonged to that Chapel, and the Hall is known to have been a perishable structure; but little else has been discovered about them so far.

The Society's first recorded venture into the field of construction was made between 1451 and 1454, when eleven new Chambers were erected.¹ About 1471, new Chambers were built "next to the lane leading from Fletstrete to Holborne".² The newly-erected Old Hall seems to have been in use before the end of 1492, because in the winter of that year members of the Inn were fined for "the pulling down of the Hall".³ Presumably they were using the timbers of the earlier Hall for kindling, and they would scarcely have done this before it had gone out of use.

§15 The Old Hall

The Old Hall had a length of 60 ft. and a width of 32 ft. "Two Bay windows opened from the East and West ends of the raised dais at the upper end, under

¹ I. 20, 25.

² I. 53.

³ I. 95.



Ground Plan 1872 (by kind permission of the Ordnance Survey)

[Facing p. xxii

delicately moulded stone arches. These arches, of very gracious curve, were carried on corbels in the likeness of winged angels displaying shields. Each Bay had two storeys of mullioned lights, their cills being carried down nearly to the floor, and the heads enriched with flat pointed arches at both the transom and upper levels. South of the Bays were three windows on either side of the Hall, each of three lights, the cills of which were about ten feet from the floor. Below them ran magnificent linen-fold oak panelling."

These professional descriptions of this ancient monument of mediaeval architecture have been borrowed from Sir John Simpson's book.¹ So much is owed to him for his reconstitution of this Hall, as nearly as possible as it was built, and for his record of what he found, and what was done under his supervision.

In 1624 it had been lengthened by 12 ft. and two southern Bays had been added, copies of the original Bays, but somewhat inferior in detail, with entrance doors facing East and West. Part of the stone jamb of the first entrance doorway from Gatehouse Court to the "Screens" was uncovered in 1928, and is now exposed to view. The Western entrance from the Inner Court was found almost intact "with the old hooks for the hinge-straps still in position, and now again in use". The original South wall was taken down and rebuilt in line with the new South Bays, and a new Jacobean Screen, wrought only on one side, was fixed against it.² A new "Screen Passage" was formed with new doorways, and the old East and West doors were bricked up.³ A gallery was built over the passage for extra accommodation and music.⁴

In 1733 alterations to the Hall had been ordered to accommodate the Lord Chancellor's Court, and a deputation attended Lord Chancellor Talbot in the following May to thank him for "the honour he had done them in making use of the Hall".⁵ From then onward successive Lord Chancellors held sittings there from time to time,⁶ although it could not be available as a Court during term-time until after the New Hall was completed. In 1739 the Buttery between the Hall and the Chapel (at No. 15 Old Buildings and adjacent to the Preacher's Chambers) was converted into two rooms which were fitted up as withdrawing rooms for the Lord Chancellor.⁷

Deplorable alterations were made in the latter part of the 18th century, when the Hall was ceiled with plaster vaulting, suspended from the roof beams,⁸ and it seems that the reckless mutilations of the roof timber frames which accompanied this work, without regard to the additional load inflicted on them, had caused them to push the ancient walls outwards. In order to counteract

¹ *Some Account of the Old Hall of Lincoln's Inn*, by Sir John W. Simpson, K.B.E., Architect to the Society. Dolphin Press, Brighton. 1928, p. 33.

² For this screen Robert Lynton, joiner, was paid £40 (II. 253). Of it Sir John has written: (p. 36) "The happy proportions and grouping of the features of this fine specimen of Renaissance woodwork reveal the hand of a master."

³ *Op. cit.*, pp. 26, 33-37; *post*, p. 384.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, p. 44.

⁵ III. xxvii, 304, 305.

⁶ There is a picture in the National Portrait Gallery of Lord Hardwicke sitting there: III. xxvii.

⁷ III. 319.

⁸ *Op. cit.*, p. 49. Ireland, author of *Picturesque Views of the Inns of Court* (1800), noticed the plastered ceiling, and commented that the roof was no doubt originally constructed of oak, p. 119.

that movement, new and wider buttresses were built in 1818, and other alterations were unskilfully carried out. The Gallery seems to have been taken down then. The Tudor parapet was demolished and rebuilt with a clumsy battlemented coping of "Parker's cement". Indeed, most of the outside stonework and brickwork was covered with this newly invented material. The old leaded-lights, with their wrought ironwork, were cleared away, and the windows were glazed with large sheets of glass. Inside, the fair oak panelling was replaced by painted deal framing, and the screen was painted and grained to match. The oaken "loover", which had been made in 1552 to replace the original lanthorn, which had been blown down by a "great wind",¹ was hidden beneath a huge new cupola, ornate with "pinnacles, crockets² and tracery", and concocted of deal and plaster. The roof-tiles were replaced by slates, and the whole building was painted drab.³ So it was when the earlier volumes of these records went to press—"a fine piece of Tudor work, unnoticed, forgotten".⁴

Upon the appointment in 1851 of two Lord Justices of Appeal in Chancery, with authority to sit apart from the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Justices held their sittings in the New Hall (out of term) until the following year, when the Old Hall, in which the Lord Chancellor had continued to sit, was divided by a partition into two Courts—one for him and the other for the Lord Justices.⁵ In 1868 Lord Cairns asked for two additional rooms.⁶ When the Court of Appeal was set up by the Judicature Act in 1873, the partition was removed to accommodate the First Division of that Court, and the Second Division sat in the New Hall until the Royal Courts of Justice were ready for occupation.⁷ Then the Old Hall, and the private rooms of the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Justices were vacated. The Old Hall was again used as a Court for a short time in 1893.⁸

But in 1924 it was in imminent danger of collapse. Sir John advised gradual structural repair, and was commissioned to make a beginning with the North-west window.⁹ He becomes almost lyrical in telling what he found as the work proceeded. "Few, even of those whose lives are concerned with building, have been privileged to bring to light an unrecorded open-timber roof of the 15th century. None of those who saw the curves and mouldings of its mighty members come forth, as the clotted stucco, in which they had so long been buried, fell away in clouds of dust and filth, will forget that dramatic resurrection."¹⁰

The roof was indeed found to be almost complete, though its dislocation was appalling; yet not beyond repair.¹¹ The oaken "loover" was found beneath the cupola, repaired and set up again. Some of the original linen-fold panelling was discovered between the ceiling and the roof, and some of the ancient roof-

¹ I. 302. A "loover" (louvre) is a roof turret with slatted openings to allow smoke to escape.

² A "crocket" is a small ornament (usually a bud or curled leaf) on inclined sides of a pinnacle.

³ Simpson, *op. cit.*, pp. 49, 53-57.

⁴ There is a drawing of the Old Hall and Chapel in 1800 by Ireland (*op. cit.*, p. 110), and in 1830 in the Illustration between pp. 130 and 131, and of the interior of the Hall in 1841 in the Illustration between pp. 194 and 195.

⁵ *Post*, p. 97.

⁷ *Post*, p. 186.

⁹ B.B. XLIV. 534-537.

⁶ *Post*, p. 146.

⁸ *Post*, p. 292.

¹⁰ *Op. cit.*, p. 65.

¹¹ Sir John's book contains a full technical description of the roof (pp. 39-40) and comments upon the remarkable resemblances between it and the Hall of the Old Palace at Hatfield. He is unable to regard "the erection of two sister roofs which appear to have no like in England at about the same time and within 20 miles one of the other" as a mere coincidence and thinks it more than likely that Chancellor Morton commended the designer to the Society.

tiles and coping-stones from the original crenellations of the parapet, which can be seen in the Van Linge window on the south side of the Chapel, were lying among the rubble. It was therefore possible to model new tiles upon the pattern of the old, refashion the parapet and line the inside of the Hall with panels matching the old. Unfortunately the brickwork was quite ruinous; but the bricks themselves, which had been made in the Coneygarth, were sound and good. So after drawings had been made of the diaper patterns, they were reset exactly as by their first builders, gaps being filled by bricks specially made to match.¹

Sir John ends his story with praise for "his own group of artisans", Mr. W. J. Clark, the Society's foreman of works, Mr. Clueit, the master carpenter, Mr. Phillpot, the joiner, Mr. Green, the stone-mason, Mr. J. W. Bagwell, the master-bricklayer, and his assistant, Mr. Reeves. "All this was true 'handiwork'. No machine-work came upon the building, and, with just such simple tools as their remote predecessors used, the workmen of the Society have handled the very bricks, timbers and stones with which the ancient builders constructed the Hall more than four centuries before them. Nothing is new, save the mortar of the walls and such material as was wanted to repair decay, or replace what had been destroyed."²

This old Hall was reopened by Queen Mary on November 22nd, 1928. On December 19th the Society gave a supper to the workmen who had repaired it.³

§16 The Old Library Building

The Old Library Building stood at the North end of the Hall, but at right angles to it, and it projected westwards into the garden in the direction of the present War Memorial. It was numbered 14 and 15 Old Buildings. The Library had been at No. 14 until it was moved to the Stone Building about 1787, and the staircase had been known as the Library staircase.⁴ But by 1800 the Council Chamber was on the ground floor, "a well-formed room . . . overlooking the garden",⁵ and the Preacher's Chambers were upstairs. The Steward's office was at No. 15, with the Chancellor's Rooms above.⁶ There was no gap between this building and the Chapel.

In 1813, the office of Vice Chancellor of England was created by statute: and in 1814 the Lord Chancellor (Lord Eldon) and the Vice Chancellor (Sir Thomas Plumer) desired the erection of a new court so that they could both sit at the same time, and the Society was asked whether "as it appears obviously to be a matter of essential importance to the Profession, to the suitors and to the public that this Court should be as nearly contiguous as possible to the Court wherein the Lord Chancellor now sits", it could accommodate the public with any site in Lincoln's Inn for the erection of such a Court. The Society readily co-operated, the Vice Chancellor in the meantime sat in the Council Chamber out of term, and the Court was built pursuant to an Act of 1816 at the West end of No. 14.⁷

¹ *Op. cit.*, pp. 65-76. Although the old bricks appeared to be "sound and good", they have proved to be too soft to withstand exposure to the weather.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 83.

⁴ IV. 10.

⁶ *Ibid.*

³ R.C. III. 38.

⁵ Ireland, *op. cit.*, p. 156.

⁷ 56 Geo. III, cap. 84. IV. 134.

The effect of placing the Court on this site was not merely to obstruct the windows of the Council Chamber facing the Garden,¹ but also to depreciate the value of the set of Chambers above. Accordingly it was arranged to build for their proprietor a new set of attics over the new Court, and to annex his old set to the Preacher's Chamber.²

The Preacher's Chamber, thus enlarged, consisted of 2 rooms and a small washing closet over the Council Chamber, 3 rooms and a water closet on the floor above, and 3 attics, situate between the Vice Chancellor's Court and the Lord Chancellor's Rooms at No. 15.

When a Chamber was first allocated to a Preacher, he was expected to be fully resident. But when the Rev. James Murray Anderson resigned in 1858, circumstances had changed, and no Chamber has been allocated to any subsequent Preacher.³

The building between 1817 and 1819 of the Vice Chancellor's Court with Chambers above it, and also of a matching arcade from the Court to the Hall, all in stucco in the pseudo-Gothic style, was accompanied by a series of "improvements". The houses between were also "new fronted, to correspond with the antient style of the Hall",⁴ and even the East end gable was supplanted by a battlemented parapet in harmony. The roof of No. 15 was slated, and the cupola (with turret, clock and bell) was repaired and painted to correspond with the cupola of the Hall.⁵ Between 1845 and 1849 the Old Council Chamber, the Steward's Office and the rooms above were converted into Chambers.

The Illustrations between pp. 266 and 267 and pp. 306 and 307 are intended to show the general appearance of the Vice Chancellor's Court, the Piazza, the temporary Courts and the Clock Tower in 1880. They were all swept away when the Chapel was enlarged in 1883.⁶

§17 Chancery Lane Gatehouse

The principal entrance to the Inn from about 1518 to 1845 was from Chancery Lane, through the gateway, and under the Gatehouse into "Gatehouse Court".⁷ The stout gate of oak (which has been set up again) was apparently not installed until about 1564, when a new brick wall with new gates was made in "Cottrelle's Garden"⁸ "next" Chancery Lane, and the pavement of the Lane "along the Inn" was repaired.⁹

The massive towers by which the entrance is flanked are square and lofty, and were originally battlemented.¹⁰ They were constructed of brick (fired in the Coneygarth), interlaced with diaper patterns of darker brick. Over the arch above the entrance on the outside is a compartment enclosing the arms of King

¹ Spilsbury, *Lincoln's Inn*, 1st ed., 43.

² IV. 135.

³ *Intro.* §50: *post*, p. 73.

⁴ IV. 146n.

⁵ IV. 149. The nature and extent of the work carried out at that time can be seen by comparing an engraving by Rawle in 1805 with a drawing by Shepherd in 1830 (nos. 10 and 36 in the site portfolio).

⁶ Simpson, *op. cit.*, p. 80.

⁷ The names of Courts here generally given are those current in the 19th century. Before then many other names were in use.

⁸ *Intro.* §28.

⁹ I. 341.

¹⁰ The entrance and Southern towers are now (1967) undergoing restoration and re-instatement.

Henry VIII within the garter and crowned, with the arms of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, on the dexter side and on the sinister side, the arms and quarterings of Sir Thomas Lovell, K.G.; and beneath on a riband, "Anno Dñi 1518".¹ Over the Arch on the inner side is a tablet denoting repair in 1695.

Sir Thomas Lovell, Treasurer of the Household to King Henry VII, made the most generous contribution to the cost; but another Bench, William Sulyard, superintended the work as he has himself recorded.² The Gateway was built a little to the North of the former entrance to the Inn, and the Chambers over it were not ready for occupation before 1520.³

Wooden sheds or shops were built against the East front in the exterior angles of the Towers, but they were destroyed to prevent the spread of the Fire of London in 1666, and replaced by structures of brick.⁴ In 1814 the Gatehouse was repaired and ornamented, and the arms were emblazoned.⁵ In 1834 a stationer's shop on the North side of the main passage within the archway itself was converted into a footway and side entrance.⁶

The scheme for replacing "that venerable monument of antiquity"⁷ by a Gateway and Towers designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, so pugnaciously advocated by Lord Grimthorpe, had (contrary to general belief) never been approved by the Bench: and when in December 1885, the recent demolition of Nos. 2 and 3 Old Buildings had exposed the whole North side of the Northern Towers to view, two Benchers, after making an inspection, wrote to the Treasurer suggesting that an Architect should be consulted. Thereupon the Treasurer instructed Mr. G. H. Birch to make a survey and a report. This he did.⁸ But nothing further happened until 1889, when a Committee was appointed to consider "the present condition of the Old Gateway, the feasibility of repairing the same, and the probable cost of so doing". The Committee consulted Mr. Penrose, Surveyor to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and he advised a plan for the restoration and reparation of the Gateway, including the Oak Vaulting, which they by a majority recommended the Bench to carry out.⁹ But in the next year a motion that this should be done was not carried.¹⁰ After that, nothing is recorded until 1899 when the Surveyor, Mr. Barry, reported on the Gateway. He considered that, with comparatively moderate expenditure, it could be preserved for an indefinite period. Of the tie rods inserted by Lord Grimthorpe and Kaberry, he said, "as these are merely gas piping, the strain upon them can be very slight, or they would have given way before now . . . they should be replaced by wrought iron rods with forged steel ends. . . . A couple of arches and brick pier to be built under gateway where the wall has been removed . . . the whole of the parapet walls and coping requires taking down and rebuilding". Mr. Barry concluded his Report by saying that the work could be done without affecting "the character or antique appearance of the structure".¹¹

¹ Spilsbury, *op. cit.*, pp. 37, 38.

² The Middle Temple Manuscript on Lincoln's Inn, a 17th century manuscript which has recently come to light (and is referred to as *M.T.MS.*) contains extracts from a lost manuscript by William Sulyard, see Appendix II.

³ I. 196 and W. P. Baildon in the *Old Gate House of Lincoln's Inn*, Pamphlet in the Library, vol. 123.

⁴ III. 53.

⁶ Baildon, *op. cit.*, and IV. 188.

⁸ *Post*, p. 248.

¹⁰ *Post*, p. 266.

⁵ IV. 136.

⁷ IV. 136.

⁹ *Post*, p. 259.

¹¹ *Post*, p. 333.

This Report produced an angry letter from Lord Grimthorpe to the Steward:¹ "of course I mean this letter for the Committee". "I have made a few pencil notes also on the Report," he wrote, "and especially on the revival of the nonsense of 'restoring' the great gateway, and the ignorance which was written about the iron ties which Kaberry and I put in some 14 years ago."

Faced with Mr. Barry's Report and Lord Grimthorpe's opinion of it, the Council adopted the recommendation of the Finance Committee: "the work necessary to put the Old Gateway in proper repair to be done, unless the Bench determine to pull down the Old Gateway". The Bench did not so determine and the repairs were done.² However, the "couple of arches" which Mr. Barry had recommended were built without adequate foundations, and have lately been underpinned.

During the Second World War, when the buildings opposite were reduced to dust and ruin, the iron ties did not snap, and the Gatehouse without foundations stood erect. But it had undergone such a long series of major repairs that very little of the original brickwork remained, and further patching was bound to be ineffective. Accordingly the North Tower was rebuilt in 1956, and the rest of the Gatehouse is now undergoing reconstruction. But all its features, including the stone work, are being preserved, and the original gates are already in place once more.

The Illustration between pp. 442 and 443 shows the inner side of the Gatehouse and Nos. 26 to 24 Old Buildings in 1890, and Ireland reproduced a drawing of the outer face in 1800.³

§18 Old Buildings

At the time when they were put up, the houses known as the Old Buildings in the square sometimes known as Old Square had no numbers. Numbering did not come into vogue much before 1698.⁴ But later a number was carved in stone above the doorway of each of them upon what was then a rational plan. This was of itself an obstacle to change; but even greater difficulties arose when the grandiose plan of the 19th century to rebuild all the Old Buildings in Old Square after the pattern of a neat Victorian square was brought to a sudden halt, after about half the work was done. For the new buildings had been allotted the numbers in Old Square—as the rebuilt square was still to be called—which had been set free by demolitions, and which would only have been appropriate if the scheme had been completed. But as it is, the numbering is illogical; and it must remain so, because in all later restoration work in Old Square the original doorways, with the old numbering above, have been preserved. It may help, however, to call the Victorian buildings in the square Old Square, and the rest Old Buildings.⁵

Nos. 1-6 Old Buildings were known as Chancery Lane Row,⁶ running Northwards and parallel to the Lane. No. 1 is built into the Gatehouse, and has its entrance in the North-west tower. It was rebuilt in 1956.

¹ *Post*, p. 333.

³ *Op. cit.*, p. 106.

⁵ Reference to the Ground plan of the Inn facing §14 may be helpful.

⁶ IV. 132.

² *Post*, p. 336.

⁴ III. 198.

When No. 3 was being stripped for demolition in 1885,¹ a fresco contemporaneous with the house, secreted behind a deal panel in a first floor room, was exposed to view. It was painted on the plaster between the uprights and transoms from floor to ceiling. The following description of it has been taken from the *Builder* of June 20th, 1885 (p. 883).

"Limited to their respective divisions, the subjects include figures, monsters, heads, amorini, birds, fruit, flowers, scrolls and the like—all well executed, though in somewhat crude colouring. The Cupid discharging his bow, the Pomona (or Ceres), the swinging boy, and the husbandman tilling the soil are very good. The style of the spade used by the last-named is in itself enough to mark the age of a curious mural decoration, for whose rescue some effort should be made. To the right is a capital composition of two dolphins, depicted in conventional guise, supporting a vase or fountain, whereon are two parrots, and above them a heart in flames."

The fresco was presented to the Science and Art Department in 1886,² and was recorded at the Museum as being even then in very bad condition. When the crates in which it had been stored during the Second World War were re-opened afterwards, there was "nothing but a heap of powder".³ The Society possesses a sketch of the room, and a coloured drawing of the fresco, by J. P. Emslie in 1885.⁴

Nos. 7-9 were situate at the North end of Chancery Lane Row, but at right angles to it. They were known as Garden Row in Garden Court,⁵ which was open to the Garden at its Western end. The Office of the Exchequer of Pleas occupied the ground floors of Nos. 8 and 9 from before the beginning of the period until they were pulled down.⁶

On the Western wall of No. 9 the only surviving sun-dial in the Inn had been placed at least as early as 1736. It was repainted in 1794, and the words "T. the Rt. hon.^{b^{le}} W.P." were added to the existing inscription "Qua redit nescitis horam". During the rebuilding operations in Old Square it was transferred to the Garden frontage of No. 4 Stone Buildings, where it still is. William Pitt had his Chambers on that staircase.⁷ In the autumn of 1940 it had a very narrow escape from a bomb which did great damage to Stone Buildings.

Nos. 10-13 constituted Chapel Row in Dial Court.⁸ No. 10 had windows facing both West and South, and on its South Wall was a sun-dial which gave its name to the Court, and bore the inscription "Ex hoc momento pendet aeternitas".⁹ No. 13 abutted on to the Chapel. The entrance to the Chapel was through an archway made in 1737 and up the Chapel Stairs. A separate entrance led to nine sets of Chambers.¹⁰ Nos. 14 and 15, which formed the Old Library Buildings, have already been described.¹¹

¹ *Post*, p. 247. Illustration between pp. 350 and 351.

² *Post*, p. 250.

³ Letter dated January 31st, 1966.

⁴ Site portfolio No. 9.

⁵ IV. 38, 132.

⁶ IV. 205.

⁷ Waite, W. F. *Clocks and Sundials of Lincoln's Inn*, MS. in Lincoln's Inn Library, p. 60. *Post*, §21.

⁸ IV. 5, 46.

⁹ Spilsbury, *op. cit.*, p. 41.

¹⁰ *Red Book*, VII. (1877) fos. 8, 9. Spilsbury, *op. cit.*, pp. 55, 56. *Post*, §19.

¹¹ *Ante*, §16.

All the houses numbered 2 to 15 inclusive were pulled down to make way for the rebuilding of Old Square, and the sun-dial from No. 10 disappeared at the same time.

The block of buildings now known as No. 16 Old Buildings and Nos. 12 and 13 New Square was begun in 1535. It is described in the Black Book as a "new house of nine chambers at the rear of the Hall, near the way leading towards the field".¹ There was a way from Chancery Lane through Bishop's Court and over Fickett's Fields to Portugal Street, and on to Drury Lane,² and the postern gate of the Inn opened on to this track at the South-west corner of this building, which in time acquired the address of Nos. 12 and 13 Field Gate Row.³ It was built of bricks made in the Inn, surmounted by a wooden frame, which was fashioned in "le Weld Wood", transported to the site, and set up on the brick walls by men from Westminster.⁴ Later it was numbered 16 and 17 Old Buildings. In 1725 there were shops in Serle Court adjoining the ground floor chambers in No. 17, of which Mr. Carew was tenant. But on April 22nd the shops were ordered to be taken down, and Mr. Carew was given leave to "enlarge his window towards the New Square."⁵ In 1738 his successor was admitted to the "whole ground chamber No. 17 in Kitchen Garden Court and Field Gate Row", and it was ordered that "a door and door-case can be made into New Square and the old one to be stopt up".⁶ Thus the number 17 became available for other use.

A building in which an old (but not the earliest) Kitchen was located is now, and for a long time has been, numbered either No. 17 in Kitchen Garden Court or No. 17 in Old Buildings. There had of course been a kitchen ever since the Records began, and it had probably been on much the same site, because both a well and also a ditch for drainage were available.⁷ At Christmas in 1522 some Members of the Society "broke both the wall of the kitchen and also of the larder-house", stole three-quarters of a doe, and feasted upon it at the sign of the Toon beyond Holborn Bridge.⁸

Whether or not this episode accelerated the project, that old kitchen was clearly vulnerable, and probably made of wood: and in June 1557 an Order was given for "a new kitchen and a wall of brick and gates to be built".⁹ It seems to have been wrongly assumed that this Order was at once carried out,¹⁰ because in the following year the kitchen was ordered to be "mended and repaired", the ovens were in need of further repair before 1561, and there is no trace of any materials being assembled or bought for rebuilding the kitchen before 1582.¹¹

On the other hand, the extensive building operations then undertaken were not limited to erecting chambers over a kitchen. In February 1579 a survey had been ordered "of the kitchen and other buildings" (in itself a surprising order if the kitchen was not 25 years old);¹² and presumably as a result of the survey a new range was installed in the kitchen in 1580,¹³ and plans were made to embark on a project more extensive than the mere rebuilding of the kitchen with a wall of brick. The wall of brick envisaged in 1557 had certainly not been made.¹⁴

¹ I. 242, 249.

³ IV. 113.

⁵ III. 271.

⁷ I. 14, 157, 159.

⁹ I. 319.

¹¹ I. 323, 331.

¹³ I. 417.

¹⁴ In 1561 a "mud" wall was made "for the defence of the kitchen", I. 333.

² Simpson, *op. cit.*, p. 25.

⁴ I. 242, 249, 250.

⁶ III. 315.

⁸ I. 204.

¹⁰ IV. 301.

¹² I. 412.

In July 1582 arrangements were made for assembling during the Vacation 80 tons of stone and 8 score loads of timber, and for digging within the precincts of the Inn enough "earthe" to make 300,000 bricks "towards the buyldinges purposed". These were (1) two chambers and a garret over the kitchen on the North-west side and the like on the South-west side, (2) Between the kitchen and the Hall, two outer, two inner chambers and a garret over the "pastrie" intended and the serving place "next adjoining to the North end of the kitchen", (3) An upper inner and an upper chamber "next the Hall end newly intended to be enlarged, and another inner and outer chamber above with garret over", and (4) A low chamber "next adjoining to the new entry intended".¹ All the work contemplated on the ground floor could hardly have been carried out without rebuilding the kitchen where necessary.

The rebuilt kitchen embodied a very large chimney stack, which seems to have had several fireplaces around its perimeter. It is fully 13 feet square. The pastrie, or larder, built in 1582 was superseded by a new pastry in 1739.²

The move to the new kitchen under the new Hall had been completed by August 18th, 1846. The surplus fixtures and fittings were sold on the premises in Old Square for £41. 10. 0 *net*,³ and No. 17 was reconstructed as Chambers.

The Chambers numbered 18 to 20 Kitchen Garden Row were built between 1524 and 1526. On Ascension Day 1524 it was agreed that there shall be made a "Bewey" (? Bevy) of new Chambers "in the backesyde of the Hall".⁴ The necessary financial arrangements were made in 1525, and in the following year the Chambers were allocated and the building accounts paid.⁵

No. 18 was incorporated in No. 17 after the Second World War.

Nos. 21-26, on the South side of Gatehouse Court, replaced, at the beginning of the 17th century, a row of buildings "nigh the kitchine and towards Bevington's howse" known as the Long Gallery,⁶ and buildings between the Gatehouse and John Bevington's house,⁷ which was at the South-east corner of the Inn in Chancery Lane.

No. 26 had its entrance in the South-west tower of the Gatehouse. No. 25 was damaged by fire in 1782.⁸ Chambers at No. 21 (as well as at No. 15) were used as retiring rooms for the Lord Justices from 1852 until after 1883.⁹ No. 22 was rebuilt in 1954. The Southern half of No. 23 was rebuilt in 1956; the Northern half of that building, and Nos. 24 to 26, and the Southern towers of the Gatehouse, are now (1967) being reconstructed and reinstated.

Two additional Vice Chancellors, Sir James Lewis Knight-Bruce and Sir James Wigram, were appointed in 1841, and two temporary Courts in a detached structure with a wooden loggia and in the middle of Gatehouse Court were built to accommodate them. This disfigurement remained there until 1883.¹⁰

§19 The Chapel

The Chapel, consecrated on Ascension Day 1623 by the Bishop of London, has been described by Walker down to the end of the 18th century in his Prefaces

¹ I. 425, 428, 431.

³ R.C. III. 112, 119.

⁵ I. 214.

⁷ II. 63.

⁹ *Post*, pp. 230, 234.

¹⁰ IV. 204. Simpson, *op. cit.*, p. 51. See Illustration between pp. 306 and 307.

² IV. 302.

⁴ I. 209.

⁶ II. 117.

⁸ IV. 25.

to volumes II and III.¹ His description however may be supplemented by a Memorandum on the Windows by the Keeper of the Black Book in 1926.² As originally built, the Chapel consisted of three bays only, and the six windows on the North and South sides were filled with stained glass by Bernard van Ling between 1623 and 1626. They contained figures, with shields of arms beneath them, and in the tracery lights were angels and other ornaments. Photographs of these windows are contained in the "*Inventory of the Historical Monuments in West London*".³ Pursuant to an Order of the Council made on January 28th, 1703,⁴ the name, arms and year of office of every Treasurer since 1680 were put up in the East window over the Communion Table (with the arms of the Society in the middle window), and every Treasurer was afterwards thus recorded until 1909, when the East window was full. Since then the series has been continued in two other windows.

Walker pointed out that the Chapel "was considered, in a building age, to be the great glory of the Society",⁵ and this point is reinforced by a contemporary record of its foundation.⁶ The anonymous author calls it "the only laudable and most beautiful and most renowned model for ecclesiastical use and the divine worship of Almighty God within the Academy".

But the building did not wear well. By 1685 the walls and roof were in need of extensive repair, and the windows were taken down and cleaned in 1730, and again in 1755. The roof was covered with copper shortly afterwards. In 1818 the exterior was stuccoed with Parker's cement, and the "gothic ceiling" beneath was cleaned and repaired.⁷ An organ and organ loft were installed in 1820.⁸ In 1843 the old vestry was taken away, and "thrown into the height" of a new Chapel Staircase, which was built according to a plan of Hardwick.⁹

A plan for the enlargement of the Chapel and crypt, prepared by Stephen Salter, Architect, was considered by the Council in May 1881. It involved demolition of No. 13 Old Buildings on the North side, Nos. 14 and 15 to the South and West, and also the destruction of Hardwick's elegant stair-case. It was to extend the Chapel Westward by one bay (with matching windows), and to build a new entrance in front, and two new stair-cases. A new West wall was to be erected, up to which the organ and organ gallery were to be moved, and in which the old West window with its stained glass was to be re-established, thereby affording 100 additional seats. The interior entrance to the Chapel was to be through two doors in the new wall from a lobby at the top of the two new stair-cases, with the Clergy and Choir vestries opposite. The crypt was also to be extended by one bay, with two arches in the West wall. A temporary entrance was to be made from a landing on the South stairs into the old chambers, which were still then standing.

At first the Council decided to defer the scheme until the old buildings on the North and West side of the Chapel had been removed: but in June the plan was ordered to be put into execution, and a contract was signed on August 10th, 1881, with Longmire and Burge to carry out the building work for £9035, and

¹ II. vi-vii. III. xxi-xxv.

³ Stationery Office, 1925.

⁵ II. v.

⁷ IV. 149.

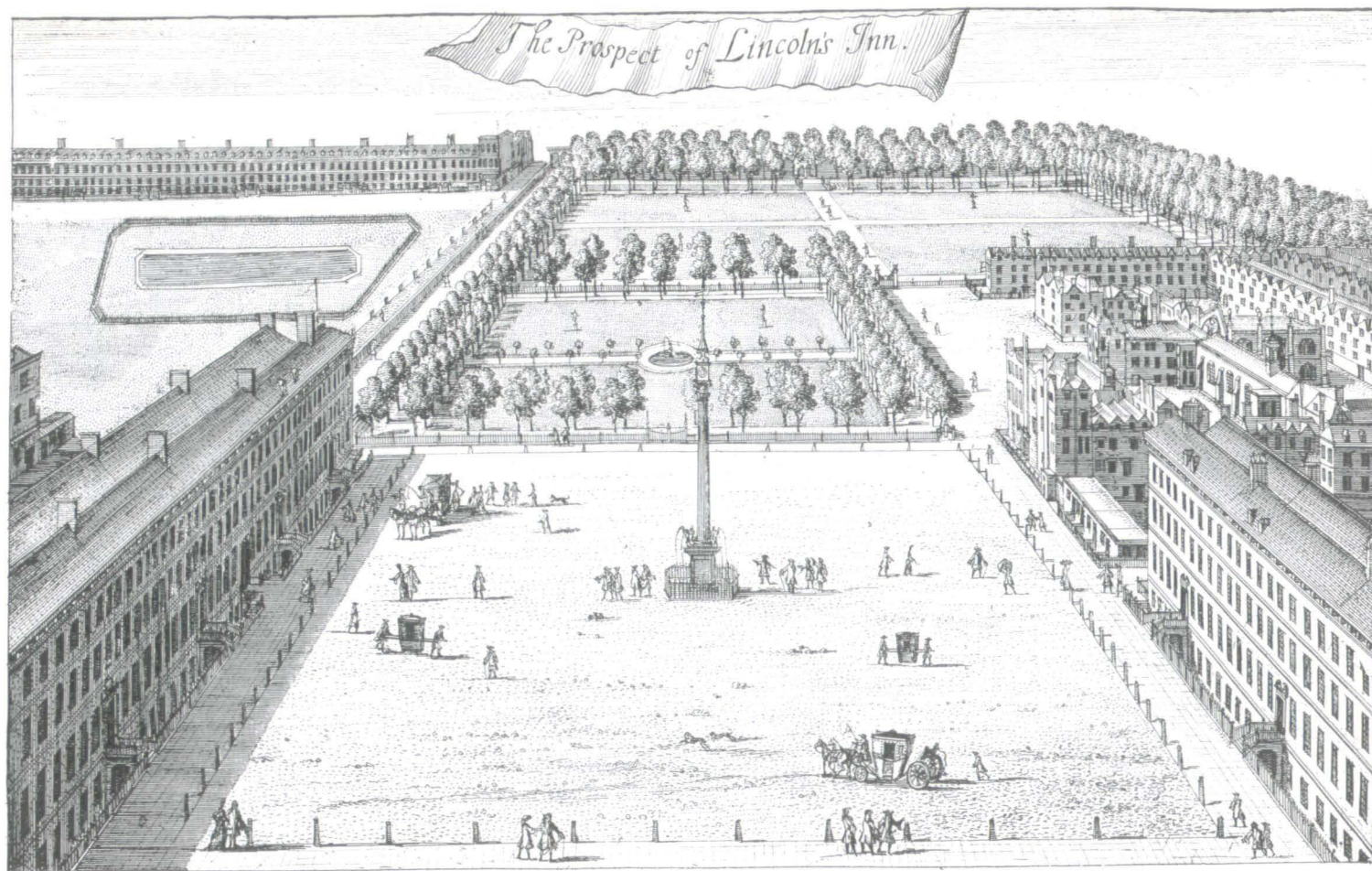
⁹ IV. 219. A drawing of the entrance to the Chapel and of this staircase in 1879 can be found in Site Portfolio Nos. 7 and 19.

² B.B. XLV., 135.

⁴ III. 213.

⁶ M.T.MS. fo. 6. See Appendix II.

⁸ IV. 157.



Prospect from New Square (Stow, 1720)

[Facing p. xxxiii]

with Messrs. Hill to move the organ.¹ In 1882 a contract was made for reroofing the Chapel.² An inscription near the foot of the stairs records that the Chapel was reopened after being enlarged on April 8th, 1883. The turret above the roof, in which the bell made by Anthony Bond in 1615 had previously been housed, had been taken away,³ and some of the pews had been dismantled and reassembled.⁴

In 1899 the Surveyor, Mr. Barry, reported that the stonework to the mullions and traceries of three North and three South windows had completely perished,⁵ but work on them was postponed until 1907, when their structural restoration was put in hand under the direction of the Architect, Mr. Simpson.⁶

In 1909 the stained glass in the two easternmost side windows was transferred to the two westernmost side windows, and the Eastern window on the North side was allocated to Treasurers' arms. On October 13th, 1915, a German aeroplane dropped a bomb in Old Square about 4 or 5 feet from the North side of the Chapel between the two Western windows on that side, and all the windows were seriously damaged. At the end of that war the West window and the two Western windows on the North side were beyond restoration, and war damage made a rearrangement of much of the original glass inevitable.⁷ During the Second World War, however, the glass was taken out, kept in safety, and put back afterwards.

§20 Fickett's Fields and New Square (Serle Court)

South of the Inn was once an open space of about 15 acres, known as Fickett's fields, or later, Little Lincoln's Inn fields. It had once belonged to the Templars, and it was probably used for martial exercises by them, and also by the Knights of St. John, who later owned the fields.⁸ Part of it became the property of the Society, and was used as a kitchen garden,⁹ the rest of it was claimed by Henry Serle, a member of the Inn, who in 1682 entered into an agreement with the Society to build three ranges of buildings there, to be called Serle's Court.¹⁰ One range was to extend southwards from the wall of the kitchen garden; another was to run from the North end of the gardener's house (which was to be pulled down) and to be in line with the Society's wall running southwards from the Turnstile; and the third was to join the first range to the second at the Southern end. Serle was to have the right to sell all the Chambers built upon his land, but only limited rights in those built upon the Society's land. The Chambers were to be for the use of members of Lincoln's Inn only, and to be regulated by the rules of the Society. The freehold title to Serle's own land was to remain with him.

Disputes soon broke out between Serle and the Society about boundaries, and also between Serle and other persons who claimed to be interested in the project; and they had not been resolved before Serle died in 1690, and Dr. Barbon stepped into his shoes. Nos. 1 to 11 Serle Court were built between 1691 and

¹ *Post*, pp. 225, 226.

² *Post*, p. 228.

³ II. 176, 199; Spilsbury, *op. cit.*, p. 55.

⁴ When the two front pews were dismantled in 1967, they were found to be standing on modern soft wood joists, sawn by machinery.

⁵ *Post*, p. 333.

⁶ *Post*, p. 369.

⁷ B.B. XLV. 137.

⁸ J. B. Williamson, *The History of the Temple, London*, p. 10.

⁹ II. 83.

¹⁰ III. 458.

1693. All of them except No. 11 were built upon Serle's land, and tablets still on the walls of Nos. 1 and 11 record how the boundary disputes were settled.¹ A carriage gateway was made leading into Carey Street, and a footway leading to Serle Street. The "Terrace Walk" was extended as far as No. 11 in 1694 by arrangement between Dr. Barbon and the Society.² No. 11a was built as part of the Hall and Library project in 1845. Nos. 12 and 13 had formed part of Kitchen Garden Court, and merely accrued to Serle Court by change of address.³ Between No. 13 and No. 1 there was a wooden Porter's Shelter and also a low building, let as a Stationer's shop. Part of it was used as the orderly room of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers during part of the period.⁴ The shelter and the shop were pulled down in 1927, when "Garden House", Nos. 14 and 15 were built on a new site at the back of the kitchen garden, and the Tomlin Gates and Railings were set up.⁵

There were two serious fires in Serle Court during the 18th century. In 1752 Nos. 10 and 11 were involved.⁶ No. 11 was rebuilt in 1787, and again after the Second World War in 1951, when the Canadian Bar Association presented the panelling and doors which adorn the entrance. In 1782 there was a fire at Nos. 3 and 4.⁷

The illustration preceding this Section is described in the 1720 edition of Stow's *Survey of London* as "the Prospect of Lincoln's Inn, looking towards the North", and it affords a striking picture of Serle's Court in its early days, and of the walks beyond, while the illustration facing p. 1, looking to the South, pinpoints the Serle Gateway and the Serle Street Passage, though it propounds a remarkable degree of architectural symmetry.⁸

Ralph, writing in 1734, allowed the Society to boast of one of the neatest squares in town; "though it is imperfect on one side, yet that very defect produces a beauty, by giving a prospect to the gardens, which fill the space to abundantly more advantage. I may safely add that no area anywhere is kept in better order, either for cleanliness and beauty by day, or illumination and decorum by night". For a description of this Square in 1804 there is no need to look beyond Herbert:⁹ "In the midst of this Square, which is covered with gravel and neatly kept, is a fountain¹⁰ (as it is called) consisting of a small handsome column of the Corinthian order from a design of Inigo Jones: the top supported a sun-dial,¹¹ and the four corners of the pedestal infant tritons holding shells, which formerly spouted water." The column was taken down as far as the pedestal, and mounted with a "handsome" gas lamp, in 1817.¹²

In 1804, Mary Andrews of Turnstile having twice fallen into an area, and broken first a leg, and then a thigh, directions were given for a lamp to be mounted over the arch of the passage into Serle Street, and for half-gates to be put up at the top of the areas on each side of the passage "in the same manner as the one

¹ III. 172n, 181n, IV. 302.

³ *Ante*, §18 and IV. 15.

⁵ B.B. XLV. 133, 219. These gates were presented by Lord Tomlin, a Bencher, in memory of his son.

⁶ III. 350.

⁸ *A Critical Review of the Public Buildings etc. in London*, p. 25.

⁹ *Antiquities of the Inns of Court and Chancery*, p. 296.

¹⁰ III. 225.

¹¹ There had been a clock on the pillar in 1705.

¹² IV. 144.

² III. 173n, and *post*, §29.

⁴ *Post*, p. 92.

⁷ IV. 24, 30.

erected at No. 4 in Serle Court".¹ In 1807 the Society bought the shops in "Serle Passage", leading from the west side of Serle Court into Serle Street,² and in 1845 closed it altogether and converted it into Chambers.³ The Society in 1818 made some alterations to the Serle Gateway, as appears from the tablet designating N. G. Clarke as Treasurer. In 1824 it bought the piece of ground below the Gate,⁴ and in 1848 modified it so as to exclude vehicular traffic, as by then the new principal entrance from Lincoln's Inn Fields was available.⁵

A fire broke out at No. 2 Serle Court early in the morning of January 14th, 1849, at which a Badge Porter "meritoriously distinguished himself".⁶

By 1860 the difficulties of managing and keeping in repair the common roofs, staircases, entrances and areas of the ranges of buildings still officially known as Serle's Court, but endowed by the public with the name of New Square, had become so acute that the Society promoted the Lincoln's Inn Act 1860.⁷ The short effect of this Act was to vest all the Chambers built on land which had belonged to Serle in the persons who owned them in 1860, subject to rent charges in favour of the Society to cover paving, lighting and watching charges, and to vest the garden and the rest of the Square in the Society's trustees.⁸

Under this Act, which still constitutes the charter for the government of New Square, a Committee of Proprietors is appointed, which has power to execute or direct repair and other building work in the Square, to charge and apportion the cost of such work upon and among the Proprietors, and to settle disputes arising out of such work.

Section 13 of the Act provides that the Society "shall at their own proper cost . . . pave, light, watch, drain, cleanse, keep, repair and maintain the said uncovered piece of ground (i.e. the uncovered space of ground within the Quadrangle: section 9), ornamental garden, and all existing ways, paths and passages . . . except the iron railings enclosing the areas, and the stone coping thereof, and the railings on the entrance steps and area steps to the said several sets of Chambers" (Nos. 1-11), which were to be repaired by the Society at the expense of the Proprietors. No alteration can be made in the exterior of any of the buildings without the consent of the Society.⁹

A difficulty occurred in 1908 over the rent-charges payable by the Proprietors under this Act. It was claimed that they had been absolved from paying them by the Borough of Holborn (Lincoln's Inn) Scheme 1901, made under the Local Government Act 1899. But in view of a Joint Opinion of Counsel in favour of the Society, the claim was not further pursued.¹⁰

The passage from the South-west corner of New Square to the Law Courts, known as "More's Passage", was constructed under arrangements made with Messrs. Arnold and Co., between 1887 and 1889.¹¹ Mr. George Arnold built and owned 51 and 52 Carey Street, and he erected the statue of Sir Thomas More at the corner.¹² In 1924 the Society bought these premises, and also the part of No. 7 New Square which Mr. Arnold owned.¹³

¹ IV. 97.

³ IV. 228.

⁵ IV. 228, and *post*, p. 42.

⁷ 23 and 24 Vict. 184.

⁹ Sections 13, 15, 21, 22, 25, 30.

¹¹ *Post*, pp. 254, 257.

¹³ B.B. XLIV. 559.

² IV. 108.

⁴ IV. 167.

⁶ *Post*, p. 28.

⁸ *Post*, p. 245.

¹⁰ *Post*, p. 371.

¹² *Sir Thomas More*, by Bridgett (1935).

§21 Stone Buildings

The Stone Buildings were the joint enterprise of the Society and the Officers of the King's Court of Chancery, with the approbation of the Lord Chancellor. Those Officers were the Six Clerks and the Sworn Clerks, and also the Registers, the Clerks of Enrolments and the Accountant General, and their deputies, whose function was to keep the records, decrees, orders and books of account relating to the business of the Court.¹

By an Act of 1774 provision was made for rebuilding the office of the Six Clerks and erecting offices for the Register and Accountant General,² and by August of that year Sir Robert Taylor's ground plan and drawings of the elevation of the buildings had been approved by the Council, the Accountant General, the Registers of the Court of Chancery and the Lord Chancellor. Thomas Clarke, the Society's bricklayer, was directed to proceed with the construction of a "basement storey" for seven sets of chambers on the garden side, beginning at the South end, but leaving space for a hall then intended to be built on the site of what is now No. 7 Stone Buildings. The sites for the offices of the Accountant General at the North end on the Chancery Lane side, and of the Registers of the Court at the South end (now numbered 11, 9 and 8) were purchased out of public funds, and the buildings were not put up by the Society. This also happened to the Office of the Six Clerks, who negotiated independently, and bought the site in the middle (now No. 10).³

In July 1775 Emmanuel Williams, mason, contracted to complete "the four staircases already begun in the Garden" (now numbered 6 to 3) "to be finished on or before June 24th, 1778."⁴

All the new buildings appear to have been finished before 1780 except Nos. 1 and 2,⁵ and in 1783 the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, who had been called to the Bench in 1782, paid a year's rent for his chambers at No. 4.⁶ But it was not until May 1785 that the Council ordered that the ground floor of No. 2 should be "fitted up for the reception of the books belonging to the Society which have been considerably increased by the benefaction of the late John Coxe Esq.", and the rooms under the Library were to be fitted up for the Librarian.⁷ The Library did not migrate from No. 14 Old Buildings until after July 1787; when a firm was employed to move the books and arrange them in the new Library, and James Shaw, the Library Keeper and second Butler, was ordered to "inhabit his new apartments as soon as the books are removed".⁸

¹ The offices of the Six Clerks, the Sworn Clerks, and the Clerks of the Enrolments and their Deputies were abolished by an Act of 1842 (5 and 6 Vict. cap. 103). All Enrolments, and certain duties of the Six Clerks were transferred to an Officer to be denominated "the Clerk of Enrolments in Chancery". "The Records, Writs and Rules" hitherto under the management of the Six Clerks and the Sworn Clerks were placed under the management of Officers to be denominated "Clerks of Records and Writs". They in their turn were abolished by the Supreme Court of Judicature (Officers) Act 1879 (42 and 43 Vict. cap. 103), which incorporated the Record and Writs Clerk's Office and the Enrolment Clerk's Office in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

The Office of Accountant General of the High Court of Chancery was abolished by section 4 of the Court of Chancery (Funds) Act 1872 (35 and 36 Vict. cap. 44), and the duties and powers of the Office were transferred to the Paymaster General.

² 14 Geo. III. cap. 43. III. 480.

³ III. 423-429. IV. 11.

⁵ IV. 11, 13.

⁷ IV. 32, 37.

⁴ III. 432.

⁶ IV. 24, 30. *Ante*, §16.

⁸ IV. 38.

Three of the four ground floor rooms at No. 2 Stone Buildings allocated to the Library commanded a pleasant view of the Gardens. In 1800 the principal room was adorned by portraits of Sir Richard Raynsford and Sir John Franklin, the second by two large globes, "apparently of Queen Elizabeth's time", and the third by portraits of Hale and Mansfield, and a bust of Cicero.¹ Ireland's drawing of the Stone Buildings at that date is reproduced as an Illustration.²

Upon receiving in the summer of 1843 an inquiry whether accommodation could be found in the Inn for the Masters of the Court of the Exchequer, the Council asked Mr. Hardwick to consider it "with a view to the completion of the 'Stone Building' (as the Society's own building was then often described) as the site was no longer required for a hall". Mr. Hardwick reported that, by finishing the South end in exact conformity with the North end, the twelve rooms required by the Masters of the Exchequer and other chambers could be provided,³ and in the following year the Bench ordered that plan to go ahead. So Sir Robert's "spacious design"⁴ was completed during 1844-1845, but not by the hall which he had contemplated.⁵ A further plan to build a carriage way from the South end of the Stone Building to Chancery Lane, for which permission had been obtained, was postponed until 1848, when the present gate was built.⁶ It was restored in 1955.

After the books had been moved to the new Hall and Library Block, the old Library premises at No. 2 Stone Building were converted into chambers,⁷ and the depository of books from the Library on the ground floor of No. 1 was taken over by the Masters of the Exchequer, and used by them in conjunction with their offices at No. 7.⁸ When they left the Inn about 1880, their offices at No. 7 were adapted for use as Common Rooms.⁹

Also in 1880 the business of the offices of the Accountant General, the Registrars in Chancery, the Clerks of the Records and Writs and the Clerk of Enrolments was transferred to the Royal Courts of Justice, and the site of those offices was vested in the Trustees of the Real Estate of the Society on December 20th, 1881.¹⁰

After extensive damage during the Second World War, Nos. 2 to 6 were partially rebuilt, and modernised throughout.

§22 New Hall and Library Block

The New Hall and Library Block (including furnishings), and the additional work done between 1843 and 1846 (excluding the work at Stone Buildings), were estimated by a Committee which reported in 1849¹¹ to have cost nearly £100,000. The additional building work consisted of No. 11a New Square, Chambers at No. 9 New Square formed out of the closed Serle Street Passage,¹² terraces and retaining walls round the new block, new entrance gates and a lodge, alterations in connection with the Lord Chancellor's Court in the Old Hall,¹³ and a complete

¹ Ireland, *op. cit.*, pp. 157-161, III. 289, IV. 346, 321, 324, 337. By 1844 the Library had extended to the ground floor of No. 1. (Stone Buildings Order book, fo. 30.)

² Between pp. 62 and 63.

³ IV. 219.

⁴ IV. 226.

⁵ Ireland, *op. cit.*, p. 125. *Stone Buildings Order Book*, fo. 24.

⁶ IV. 226, 228.

⁷ *Post*, p. 43.

⁸ *Stone Buildings Order Book*, fo. 51.

⁹ *Post*, p. 218.

¹⁰ *Post*, pp. 221, 226, 228.

¹¹ *Post*, p. 42.

¹² *Ante*, §20.

¹³ *Ante*, §15.

reorganisation of the Westward roads, grounds and gardens. This work, supervised by Mr. Hardwick, was completed in January 1846.¹

"Views" of the new block were lithographed before the end of 1843.² Many of them are extant, and the Society has a large coloured example of the series which was presented by Mr. Clapham, the Surveyor, and forms the frontispiece, and also a bound volume of them. But they seem to have been based upon the Architect's original designs laid before the Council in July 1842.³ They are not "views", but designs, and take no account of the many alterations which were made during building. Moreover, there are many other prints and engravings which purport to show the completed buildings, but they differ materially from one another.

Much of the furniture which was bought to equip the Hall and Benchers' Apartments still survives, and contemporary descriptions of some of the principal items with their cost have been extracted. Surprisingly, the main equipment of oak chairs began to disintegrate after attaining 100 years of age, due (it is said) to the use of straight-grained oak, grown, but not required for, wooden keels, but unsuitable for the manufacture of furniture. Moreover, some Victorian oak tables became too heavy a burden for modern man to move from place to place, and have been superseded by others of lighter structure.

Between 1851 and 1852, the two newly appointed Lord Justices of Appeal in Chancery held their sittings in the New Hall out of term, while the Old Hall was being divided into two Courts.⁴

As early as 1863 the outside of the Hall and Library Block began to require extensive repair and renewal. The lead roof of the Hall was greatly decayed and letting in the rain, and in the following year it was replaced by a slate roof over an inner layer of felt.⁵

The stonework throughout the block also began to cause anxiety in 1863, and in 1875, on the advice of the Surveyor, all the stone battlements and copings were restored and repointed. The parapet walls were also repointed, and the lead lights in the octagon tower over the vestibule were reset.⁶ In 1885 the Society contracted for a supply of electric light to the Hall and Library.⁷

In 1899 the Surveyor made a grave report of further deterioration in the stonework, which "throughout the buildings, but more especially in the Hall" had "decayed to a deplorable extent", and he warned the Society (as is now only too well understood) that "there is only one radical cure for the evil, namely, the removal of the whole of the Caen stone, and the substitution of a stone of more durable quality . . . in no other way can the work be made permanent."⁸ The Society decided against so drastic and costly a remedy, but spent £1677 upon urgent repairs to the outside of the block in the Long Vacation.⁹

In the spring of the same year, the Society had substituted a reorganised system of drainage for the main drains of the Hall, "all brick barrel drains of a most antiquated type".¹⁰

¹ The lodge at the Eastern entrance gate to the garden was not built until 1852 (*post*, p. 46). A lodge at the North-western end of the block was built in 1853 (*post*, p. 47).

² *IV*, 222.

⁴ *Post*, p. 97. *Ante*, §15.

⁶ *Post*, pp. 115, 197.

⁸ *Post*, p. 332.

¹⁰ *Post*, p. 330. Many such drains, however, still survive.

³ *IV*, 215.

⁵ *Post*, pp. 115, 121.

⁷ *Post*, p. 246.

⁹ *Post*, p. 335.

After the last World War, the roof of the Hall, which had been severely damaged, underwent extensive repair, and was in part made new, and the heraldic glass, which had been destroyed in the War, was (as the lower central pane of the window on the stairs leading to the vestibule records) replaced throughout the building under the advice of Arthur Cole, a Bencher. Mr. Cole compiled a list of the names of the members of the Society thus commemorated, and he also directed an artist to copy all the armorial bearings in colour, with heraldic descriptions. This work has been deposited by Mr. Cole in Cambridge.

The Kitchen beneath the Hall was reconstructed in 1952. In 1957, wrought iron gates displaced the heavy sliding gates between No. 11a New Square and the Hall which had been installed in 1845 to form the main entrance from Lincoln's Inn Fields.

At the outset, the Hall and Library block was insured for £10,000, the stained glass for £2,000, the books in the Library for £10,000 and the other contents for £6,850.¹ In 1861 the insurance for the buildings was increased to £30,000, and for the books in the Library to £20,000, and the insurance on some of the contents was also increased.² In 1889, the insurance on the buildings and contents was increased to £100,000.³

The present Hall Clock dates from 1884, and was made by Gillett and Co. of Croydon. Waite⁴ has described it as "A very fair clock, fitted with Grimthorpe's own escapement, known as the Beckett-Denison double three-legged gravity escapement." The hours are marked by twelve single strokes—a feature seldom now noticed by passers-by who eye the clock. Not so, however, *Mr. Punch* in 1884. He drew the clock, and commented that its motto evidently was "time no object".⁵

§23 The Watts Fresco

In June 1852, a proposal by Mr. G. F. Watts to paint in fresco the whole, or any part, of the Hall, if the Society would defray the cost of materials, was accepted by the Council; and the detail of the work, and the method of carrying it forward, were agreed between Mr. Watts and a sub-committee. He went to work soon afterwards, and it involved a scaffold on the dais of the Hall.⁶

In May 1855 he reported that very bad health in the summer and autumn of the previous year had precluded progress, but he intended to give all his time and energy to the work in the ensuing Long Vacation. This, however, was frustrated by renewed illness in that year and the next, and in November 1856 the Council was so vexed by the inconvenience of the scaffold that it ordered its removal.⁷ After convalescence abroad, Mr. Watts began to paint again in 1857, and got far enough to hope, when he covered up the unfinished picture for the winter, that it would be finished in the next spring. Illness however again dogged him in 1858, and the Fresco was not complete until October 1859.⁸

Then came for him the hours of triumph already described, followed by the world's admiration of the vast enterprise.⁹

¹ *Post*, p. 4.

³ *Post*, p. 257.

⁵ December 13th. R.C. III. 76.

⁷ *Post*, pp. 52, 64.

⁸ *Post*, pp. 68, 70, 74, 79. *Illustrated London News*, February 4th, 1860. R.C. III. 80.

⁹ *Ante*, §4.

² *Post*, p. 103.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, p. 35.

⁶ *Post*, pp. 46, 50.

The painting, "A Hemicycle of Lawgivers" entitled "Justice", is in true Fresco, painted on the fresh plaster in tempera colours with egg medium.¹ Watts himself wrote of it in 1903 that it was "real Fresco, and the only one, I think, on any public wall or anywhere perhaps in England," and that "many of the heads are portraits more or less". He made studies for Minos, King of Crete from Tennyson, for Servius King of Rome from Valentine Prinsep, R.A., for Ina of England from Holman Hunt, R.A., and other studies from distinguished Victorians among his friends. His signature is in the left hand bottom corner beneath some thistles at the point of the sword of King Edward I.

But decay set in within 10 years, and in 1869 the Treasurer was in touch with the Artist as to means for arresting it.² This decay caused him great distress. He wrote, "I know that the work is one of my very best efforts and I cannot but be regretful that very few persons see it, or care to see it. The faith I have in the justice of time would console me for this, but I hear it is beginning to decay, and suppose it will go the way of all Frescos in England, and speedily crumble away, so that my best chance of going worthily down to posterity will be lost, especially as the design has had no other existence of any kind. . . . Time is the only judge whose dictum is a serious matter to serious workers, but the destruction of one's work before it can receive judgment, is a thing that you will allow may reasonably cause regret even to the least vain."

Fortunately, however, Mr. Francis Wright was able to report in 1870 that, though there were indications of serious injury, the Fresco was capable of effective restoration: and he was commissioned to arrest the decay by a method which he described, and with the co-operation of Mr. Watts.³ Further trouble, however, had been detected by 1885, which had become serious by 1890. Mr. Watts himself inspected the Fresco, and advised that Professor Church, F.R.S., should be consulted. Professor Church reported that it was essentially sound, but recommended a special form of treatment. This was carried out under his supervision, and a piece of plate was presented to him.⁴

When George Frederick Watts, R.A., O.M., died in 1904, it was feared that the decay of the surface, caused by the nature of the plaster, would in time destroy the whole painting, and N. M. Lund, R.A., was commissioned to paint a copy on a reduced scale for the Bar Library.

Fortunately, however, these fears proved to be unfounded. In October 1926 Mr. Harold Speed examined the Fresco, with the assistance of Mr. Thomas Wilson, the Deputy Keeper of Westminster Hall, who so skilfully restored the frescos in the Houses of Parliament, the only instance known to Mr. Speed of a successful restoration in England of a pure fresco painting,⁵ and other experts. He reported⁶ that "while the majority of the work has stood fairly well (particularly the upper part) except for the dirt deposited on it, there are quite a number of the figures and certain isolated patches where the surface of the plaster has perished. . . . On the places where the plaster has perished, the surface can be rubbed off as a powder with the colours with it. The touch of a finger is enough

¹ These notes and quotations have been extracted from J. D. Walker's *Short Notes on Lincoln's Inn* (1906), a Pamphlet.

² *Post*, p. 155.

³ *Post*, pp. 158, 161.

⁴ *Post*, pp. 246, 262, 268, 269, 274.

⁵ Mr. Speed gave a detailed description of the process.

⁶ B.B. XLV. 122.

to bring off the painting." The coating of wax which had been applied in 1890 had not prevented the disintegration of the surface, and the proper restoration of the work would involve the careful introduction of fixation solution to solidify the perishing surface, and firmly attach the painting to the wall. "It is the noblest work of its kind that we have in the country," he concluded.

In May 1927 Mr. Wilson reported¹ that it would be necessary "to fix the colour by the patient application of specially prepared heated wax, wax being a form of preservation already used by the late Professor Church, thus rendering other fixative mediums which might be available useless". He was commissioned to carry out this work, and it was reported at the Council held on October 12th, 1927, that it had been admirably executed.²

The Hall suffered severe damage during the Second World War, and the Fresco came away from the wall at the sides by reason of bomb blast. In May 1955 Mr. Maurice Braddell was retained to restore and clean it.³ Two of the top figures, while being cleaned, partially collapsed over an area of some inches, and revealed a void behind them. Mr. Braddell then found a few more voids, and filled them with fresh mortar through a tube. The business of removing the filthy wax commingled with oil paint gave tremendous trouble. His technique was to wet the surface thoroughly with a fast evaporating alcohol, and then use a soft brush with turpentine and acetone, finally removing the mess with wads of cotton wool. The same place had to be gone over day after day. Once free of filth and wax, and the air and light able to play upon it, a marked change began to set in. The old intransigent "bloom" vanished.

Restoration was then carried out with egg tempera in a manner described by Mr. Braddell in detail in his Report dated October 2nd, 1955.⁴ His important advice on future care and maintenance may usefully be reproduced in full:

"London atmosphere contains harmful gases and floating dirt which combine "to eat into surfaces. It is essential to remove this dirt. The carbonate skin of the "lime will cope with air if freed of the dirt. This is best blown away rather than "washed or rubbed. It collects on the rafters over the Fresco, and gradually "falls over it, as well as settling on it direct. We would therefore recommend "that once a year, say in the Long Vacation, a vacuum cleaner company should "be engaged to remove the dirt from the walls and rafters, and to *blow it off* "the Fresco with a strong stream of air. . . . It has been suggested . . . that "the picture should again be waxed. I beg that this should not be done. It not "only changes the nature of a Fresco, but it interferes with the circulation of air "which is necessary, and *is impossible* to clean, since the dirt goes into it and "stays there."

§24 Refreshment Room

In 1846, in response to a Petition, the Society set aside the Eastern Room in the basement of the New Hall block as a Refreshment Room for the supply of light refreshments to members,⁵ but in 1850 declined to provide dinner there out of term.⁶ In 1866 the Cook, C. F. Griffiths, who was able to produce his

¹ B.B. XLV. 170.

² B.B. XLV. 189. *The Times*, October 11th, 1927. R.C. III. 56.

³ B.B. XLVIII. 190.

⁵ *Post*, pp. 8, 10.

⁴ *Picture Committee Book*, fo. 41.

⁶ *Post*, p. 28.

"Freedom of the Vintners' Company" permitting him to sell wine without licence, was authorised to do so at not more than 6d. a glass.¹ In 1872 a Memorial signed by 152 members of the Society complained that the arrangements for luncheons there were "defective and insufficient",² but between June 1901 and June 1902, 7000 lunches were served there.³

§25 Enlargement of Library

A Report before the Council in November 1868 drew attention to the "crowded state of the Society's Library, and the continually increasing difficulty of providing accommodation for the numerous additional Law Books, of which the purchase is indispensable, and for the books presented to the Society".⁴

In 1870 a resolution was passed to enlarge the Library by lengthening it Eastwards at an expense not exceeding £3,000. Mr. George Gilbert Scott was to be the Architect. He reported that the cost could not be less than £8,000. Having resolved nevertheless to proceed, the Council recanted, and asked Mr. Scott to explore the possibility of finding additional library accommodation in the existing Hall and Library Block. He reported that little more than storage space could be found there, whereas the general architectural effect of extending the Library Eastwards would be good both within and without. A decision was postponed until after the Long Vacation, when it was decided not to proceed.⁵ In 1871, however, that decision was reversed, and it was resolved to proceed with the lengthening of the Library by 3 bays in accordance with Mr. Scott's plan. A contract was signed on July 27th, 1871,⁶ and the Weathercock on the turret is dated 1872.

§26 New Chambers in Old Square

When in 1865 the Bench foresaw that if the scheme for the concentration of the Courts on the Carey St. site should obtain the approval of Parliament, its own scheme for the concentration of the Courts of Equity in or near Lincoln's Inn would be doomed, it began to replan the future by appointing a Committee to report whether in that event, it would be desirable to pull down any buildings (including the existing Courts), and to build new Chambers on the site so made available, or elsewhere within the precincts of the Inn.⁷ The first outcome of this move was a set of plans prepared by Mr. George Gilbert Scott for a block of Chambers at the North (Holborn) end of the Garden, which would have cost about £35,000, but the Committee was only empowered to proceed if the price could be reduced to £30,000. This lower price limit involved modification of the plans. This was done: the site was marked out: the Committee visited it and reached certain conclusions. One was that convenient access to the proposed building from the Stone Buildings was essential. This requirement proved incapable of satisfactory solution, and the whole scheme was abandoned in favour of rebuilding Old Square, and pulling down the Old Buildings there.⁸

In February 1872 it was resolved to take immediate steps to this end, and notices were to be given to the several occupiers of Chambers on the Staircases

¹ *Post*, p. 134.

³ *Post*, p. 353.

⁵ *Post*, pp. 155, 162.

⁷ *Post*, p. 128.

² *Post*, pp. 175, 179.

⁴ *Post*, p. 150.

⁶ *Post*, p. 169.

⁸ *Post*, pp. 155, 163, 165, 173.

Nos. 8 and 9 to quit their Chambers. The intention was to begin building on a site in the garden, hitherto vacant except for Nos. 8 and 9 Garden Row at the North end of it. The Committee was to be at liberty to obtain general plans, but not building plans, from Mr. G. G. Scott.¹

The general plans so obtained involved the rebuilding of the whole of the Old Buildings and the demolition of the Chancery Lane Gatehouse. In May 1872 the Council authorised the Building Committee to carry out Mr. Scott's plan for rebuilding without reservation.² Work on Block A (now Nos. 8–10 Old Square) proceeded apace, and the Chambers Committee were to take such steps as might be necessary to acquire all the other Chambers in the Old Buildings then held by members of the Society on their lives. No. 9 Old Square (North) was completed in 1873.³

But by July 1873 the Bench had qualms, prompted probably by reflections upon cost as well as by aesthetic sensibility. For upon taking into consideration the Plan of the Northern section of the new Building for Chambers in Old Square, the Council expressed the opinion that the proposed gateway and towers be not proceeded with, and that it be an instruction to the Building Committee to have the building now under contract finished with an outside wall to the East, i.e. to have Block A finished as it now is.⁴

In June 1874 a motion that Block A, "now in erection" be continued Southwards "so as to cover the site of Vice Chancellor Malins' Court⁵ and leave the opening of the new Quadrangle facing the wide road leading Westward through Lincoln's Inn Fields" was negatived.⁶ The Black Book does not record when this block was finished, but tenants were in occupation before 1877.⁷

Block B, which occupies the site of Old Buildings numbered 6, 7 and 8, and was itself numbered 11 and 12, was erected between 1876 and 1879.⁸ Sir G. G. Scott, who had been appointed Architect for the Block, died in March 1878, but his Son, Mr. John Oldrid Scott, was retained to complete it.⁹ He also prepared a plan for Block C "down to the Gateway", i.e. on the sites of Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 Old Buildings (Chancery Lane Row).¹⁰ But this Block was later subdivided into Block C (numbered 13 Old Square) on the site of No. 5 Old Buildings, and Block D (numbered 14 and 15 Old Square) on the site of Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Old Buildings.¹¹ Block C was built between 1879 and 1884, and Block D between then and 1887,¹² and was not fully tenanted until 1890.¹³ The date assigned for the completion of the rebuilding in the previous volume (1880)¹⁴ cannot be supported. Nos. 2 and 3 Old Buildings were not pulled down until 1885.¹⁵ The probable date is 1887.¹⁶

Mr. John Scott was Architect for Block C. But for Block D Lord Grimthorpe directed operations with the aid of Kaberry as Clerk of the Works.¹⁷ In a letter addressed to the editor of *Knowledge*,¹⁸ he wrote in reference to Nos. 14 and 15 Old Square, "You do pay me (and you should add our Clerk of the

¹ *Post*, p. 173.

³ *Post*, pp. 174, 175, 303.

⁵ *Ante*, §16.

⁷ *Post*, p. 206.

⁹ *Post*, p. 214.

¹¹ *Knowledge*, July 1st, 1890, p. 171.

¹³ *Knowledge*, *ibid.* *Red Book*, fo. 47.

¹⁵ See Illustration between pp. 350 and 351.

¹⁷ *Post*, pp. 237, 241.

² *Post*, p. 174.

⁴ *Post*, p. 183.

⁶ *Post*, p. 186.

⁸ *Red Book* VII. fo. 16.

¹⁰ *Red Book* VII. fo. 19.

¹² *Red Book* VII. fos. 19, 26; *post*, p. 303.

¹⁴ IV. 302.

¹⁶ *Post*, p. 303.

¹⁸ *Knowledge*, p. 170.

Works) the compliment that I have built more substantial and convenient Chambers than Architects did while we employed them."

The four blocks (numbered 8 to 15 Old Square) cost £101,027.¹ In July 1889 a Committee reported that of the 67 sets of Chambers in these new buildings, 58 were let: and that 30 of them had been in occupation since 1882. But 9 sets in Nos. 11, 14 and 15 were unlet.² In 1893, 6 sets were unlet. The net rentals amounted to £4,399.³

Lord Grimthorpe never contemplated that demolition would halt at No. 15. The brickwork of the new structure was never bonded into the Gatehouse towers until after the Second World War. On the contrary, the Clerk of the Works, under his authority, had inserted some iron tie rods in the nature of gas-piping to lace the two structures together temporarily. "I have made a few pencil notes," wrote Lord Grimthorpe in 1899,⁴ "on the ignorance which was written about the iron ties which Kaberry and I put in some 14 years ago." The Council, however, had never withdrawn the opinion expressed in 1873 that the scheme for a new Gateway and towers should not proceed, and by 1885 the majority of the Benchers were opposed to further demolition among the old buildings. "We understand," wrote the *Builder* on June 20th, 1885,⁵ "that the Benchers are minded for the present to withhold their destroying hands from so much of the Square (including the historic Thurloe Chambers at No. 24⁶) as lies South of the Gate, and from the Gatehouse itself."

The Bench seem to have been so minded as much on financial as on artistic grounds: that at least seems a fair inference from Lord Grimthorpe's angry letter of 1899, and the declining fortunes of the Inn.⁷ But public opinion was much disturbed, and when at a Council Meeting in February 1886, a Petition of Members of the Society and others requesting the Benchers to abstain from rebuilding the remaining houses in Old Square was read, the Treasurer was asked to reply that there was no present intention of doing so.⁸

§27 Common Rooms

In 1872, 152 Members unsuccessfully petitioned for a Common Room.⁹ But in December 1879 the Bench decided to allocate a set of Chambers as Common Rooms for Barristers and Students, and ascertained that 231 of them were ready to subscribe 10/6 a year. Four rooms at No. 7 Stone Buildings were accordingly adapted for the purpose, and rules were settled upon the basis that they should be managed and controlled by the subscribers, subject to general supervision by the Bench.¹⁰ In 1882, the Committee of the Common Rooms petitioned for increased accommodation, and it was resolved that the large and increasing number of subscribers made this desirable. Accordingly a set of Chambers on the ground floor of No. 7 Stone Buildings was made available.¹¹ In response to a further application from the Committee in 1891, rooms on the ground floor of No. 6 were added.¹²

¹ *Post*, p. 303.

² *Post*, p. 260.

³ *Post*, p. 303.

⁴ *Post*, p. 333.

⁵ *R.C. I.* 28.

⁶ John Thurloe, "the brain of Cromwell's Secret Service", lived there for 13 years, Hurst, *op. cit.*, p. 55.

⁷ *Ante*, §13.

⁸ *Post*, p. 250.

⁹ *Post*, pp. 175, 178.

¹⁰ *Post*, pp. 218, 219.

¹¹ *Post*, pp. 228, 229.

¹² *Post*, p. 282.

In the year 1900, there were 709 subscribing members, but by 1909 the number had fallen to 582, and there had been a loss on working for some years. Accordingly, at the request of the Committee, the rules were altered so as to admit not more than 100 Barristers of other Inns with Chambers in New Square, Old Square, Stone Buildings or New Court, Carey Street, on payment of £1 a year.¹

§28 The boundaries of the Inn

In 1422 the Society was already in occupation of the Inn as tenant of the Bishops of Chichester, and of adjacent land to the North and West, which had formed part of the garden of William Cottrell, but had come to be known as the Coneygarth, as tenant of a Hospital.² In 1536 Bishop Sampson conveyed the Inn, together with "orto vocato le Conygarth, ab antiquo vocato Coterell Garden" to William and Eustace Sulyard. William Sulyard died without issue, and in 1580 Edward, son of Eustace, conveyed the Inn and the Garden to trustees for the Society.³

New light on the extent and boundaries of the property has been shed by the discovery of an account of "perambulations" contained in the *M.T.M.S.* and written early in the 17th century.⁴ The Inn, though extra-parochial, was situate in three parishes—St. Andrew in Holborn, St. Dunstan in Fleet Street and St. Giles in the fields. Only a small portion of the Garden was in the parish of St. Giles.⁵ The line separating the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Dunstan ran through the middle of the Old Hall to the Chancery Lane Gatehouse. The buildings North of this line, "and the new fair garden plot towards Holborn" belonged to St. Andrew's. Its nearest neighbour on its Chancery Lane frontage was at that time a public house in Holborn, called the "Antelope."⁶

In former times the Society claimed that its Northern boundary extended three feet to the North of the present boundary wall (the successor in whole or in part of the brick wall ten feet high which was built in 16667) along its entire length from Great Turnstile to Chancery Lane,⁸ and rent is still being paid for such a strip from Great Turnstile towards Chancery Lane for a distance of 72 feet under a lease of 1711. But in 1885 the Society impliedly abandoned its claims to such a strip for any further distance along the boundary wall.⁹

The conveyance of 1536 granted a right of way through the gate called "Feldegate" to the field called "Fykettes Feld",¹⁰ but was otherwise silent about the Southern boundary, except that a memorandum was written beneath the deed that "the houses and gardens on the South side of Lincoln's Inn be not comprised in my bargain . . . saving to Lincoln's Inn the setting of ladders and going in with stuff to repair the said House of Lincoln's Inn".¹¹ The Southern boundary of the Inn therefore overlooked the yard of the adjoining Tavern known as the "Baptist's Head",¹² and ran from there "along the South end of the Coneygarth" until it met the Western boundary.¹³ The Eastern boundary along

¹ *Post*, p. 375.

³ O.L.I. 19; B.B. II. 321, IV. 284.

⁵ And this was severed from that Parish in 1847, *post*, p. 14.

⁶ I. 335.

⁸ *Post*, p. 100.

¹⁰ IV. 285.

¹² See O.L.I. 20.

² O.L.I. 17.

⁴ Quoted in O.L.I. 17-19.

⁷ III. 51.

⁹ *Post*, p. 244.

¹¹ O.L.I. 19; II. 322.

¹³ O.L.I. 18.

Chancery Lane, and the Western boundary along Lincoln's Inn fields, have undergone no substantial change.

When New Square was built at the end of the 17th century, disputes as to the exact position of the Southern boundary were settled in the manner indicated by tablets on the walls of Nos. 1 and 11.¹

§29 The Coneygarth: Walks and Gardens

"In the course of years", wrote Walker in his Preface to the 1st volume of these Extracts (dealing with the years 1422 to 1586) "the appearance of the Coneygarth became changed. Clay for many thousand bricks had been dug out of it for the new buildings of the Society; walks had been laid out, including possibly the present high walk,² and trees planted."³

There were indeed walks in the Coneygarth before there were any gardens there. The earliest reference to them which has been extracted is in 1555, when a "fayre walke" was made under the trees.⁴ The walks, which were described as being "on the Backside of the House",⁵ in due course fell within the jurisdiction of a Master of the Walks. James Dalton, who had been one of four superintendents of the making of a brick wall at "the upper end of the Backside towards Holborne", a gate towards Fickett's field, "a brike wall towards the pompe, and a sinke from the kitchin", was the first holder of that office. Appointed in 1588, he held it for a number of years, during which he supervised the making of a *monticulus*, known as le mounte, the High Walk or the Terrace,⁶ and ran into trouble for spending the money of the Society without authority.⁷ In 1600 an annual committee was envisaged, with duties in relation to the maintenance of the Walks, and James Dalton was appointed a member of it.⁸ Hugh Hughes was appointed Master of the Walks for 1606, and the Benchers resolved that a new brick wall should be built "from the now wall near the North gate which entereth into the Walks unto the new wall towards the "Antelope".⁹ This wall was to enclose "the long walk", and "the upper great seat upon the end thereof". It was to be begun in March 1607, and such trees as were in the way were to be cut down, and no gentleman of the House was to be excluded from the benefit of "the said walks newly enclosed and walled."¹⁰ The next step was to lay out a walled garden, the first garden recorded in the Inn.

The work began in 1608, while Hughes was still Master of the Walks, and an expenditure of £20 is recorded. For 1609, instead of a Master of the Walks, a Committee of three (including Hughes) was appointed "for finishing of the garden". This was done during the year for a further expenditure of £74 6. 1½ and a gardener was appointed.¹¹

This walled garden is no doubt "the new fair garden plot towards Holborn" to which the author of the *M.T.MS.* referred, and those are the walls which he described as dividing the Coneygarth.¹² The rectangular beds, intersected by paths, are clearly shown on Hollar's print (dated about 1650).¹³

¹ *Ante*, §20.

³ I. iii.

⁵ I. 398.

⁷ II. 8, 10, 13, 17, 27, 28, 52, 53, 57, 61.

⁹ II. 95, 99. I. 335.

¹¹ II. 114, 124.

¹³ IV. 299.

² i.e. the Terrace.

⁴ I. 312.

⁶ II. 17.

⁸ II. 66.

¹⁰ II. 103.

¹² O.L.I. 17, 18.

But in 1662, a Committee of Benchers was appointed to supervise the repair of the old wall next to Lincoln's Inn Fields, the removal of "the partition wall between the garden and the walks", the erection of "a new wall from the garden gate next Mr. Churchill's Chamber to the wall next the Fields", the felling of trees, and "the laying out and ordering of the walks". Later in the year, the "Commissioners of the Treasury" were empowered to make arrangements with gardeners and other workmen "concerning the modelling of the garden and walks, and the felling and lopping of the trees therein, and the perfecting of the platform and other work necessary thereunto". It was not doubted that "they will be as good husbands for the Society in what they are intrusted as they can".¹ Major works did indeed lie ahead, costing nearly £1000.

The wall dividing the garden from the walks was taken down, and a new wall was built from the garden gate at the corner of Garden Row (where the Chamber of Sir John Churchill is presumed to have been) to the wall next to Lincoln's Inn Fields. That wall was repaired or rebuilt, and the platform, or terrace walk was "perfected" beside it in 1663 from its junction with the new wall to the Inn Boundary near the Turnstile. The enclosure so created became the Great Garden, divided into four plots by two intersecting paths or walks, surrounded on three sides by walks and trees, and bounded on the South by a path which led by steps to Lincoln's Inn Fields. This path and the new wall separated the Great Garden from the Bencher's Garden to the South. These features can be seen in Ogilby and Morgan's map dated 1677.²

The terrace walk was extended from the Great Garden past the Benchers' Garden to No. 11 New Square in 1694.³ This is shown on Roque's map of 1746.⁴ Herbert in 1804 found it "an uncommonly fine promenade" and added "the Gardens themselves are adorned with a number of fine stately trees and receive a sort of consequence from the grandeur of the adjoining pile called Stone Buildings. They are besides laid out with great taste, and exceptionally well kept."⁵

A project for bringing the "New River water"⁶ into the Great Garden, and erecting a fountain there, which was mooted in 1682, seems to have miscarried. A fountain in the Benchers' Garden had, however, been installed before 1720, and was railed in 10 years afterwards.⁷ A dial for the Garden was presented by Sir John Churchill in 1672, and an 18 inch horizontal dial was set up in the centre of the Great Garden in 1730.⁸ Two statues of "good value" were presented and placed in the "outward walks" in 1671, and other statues followed, including statues of Julius Caesar and Augustus.⁹ In 1739, the Master of the Walks was ordered to procure 5 seats and have "the four alcoves" plastered and painted, and 3 years later the Alcove walk was laid with ashes, and soon afterwards with cockle shells. In 1793 "the alcove" was repaired and new oak seats were put there.¹⁰

But except for the encroachment of the Stone Building upon it, there were no substantial changes in the lay-out of the Garden until nearly a century after

¹ III. 16, 23.

² IV. 300. Presumably the 'Terrace' Walk incorporated the 'High Walk'.

³ III. 173.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, p. 301.

⁵ III. 136, 225, 290, 296.

⁶ III. 76, 91, 93, 101.

⁷ IV. 300.

⁸ Still a main source of London's water supply.

⁹ III. 84, 292, 296.

¹⁰ III. 319, 327, IV. 56.

Roque's map of 1746. During and shortly after 1845, however, after the extensive building programme had been finished, and the terraces in the front and at the side of the new Hall and Library block had been made, all the open spaces remaining within the Inn were laid out, relevelled and replanted anew by a garden contractor named George Temple under the supervision of Hardwick, the Architect, at a cost of £866.¹ New Square and the Old Gardens were isolated from the New Building as far as Stone Buildings by an iron railing at a cost of £1254.² There is no known plan or satisfactory description of the work done at that time in the Gardens. It has to be deduced by collation of photographs and drawings.

In 1846, George Temple entered into a contract with the Society for the care and management of the Gardens.³ He died in September 1853. By this time the large expanse of gravel, fresh and complete in 1846, required renewal. Cornelius Temple was employed to carry out this work, and also became Garden Contractor in succession to his Father.⁴ Cornelius Temple died in August 1861, and in March 1862 William Morgan became Gardener to the Society, and a serpentine gravel walk "dividing the principal quadrangle into two parts" which had been made some years before, was taken away "thus restoring to the North Garden the Collegiate character . . . in which it was originally planned".⁵ In 1864 Henry Peck succeeded William Morgan, and in the next year the walks were extensively renewed, new turves were laid, and many loads of fresh soil were imported.⁶

A dire threat to the North Garden, happily short-lived, arose in 1866 from the Mid-London Railway Bill, which sought to acquire part of it compulsorily for the purpose of a railway from Shepherd's Bush to Holborn. The Bill was however rejected by Parliament.⁷

Between 1881 and 1891 there were minor events: William Aldridge replaced Henry Peck as Gardener, and held the post until 1921, and the Old Square plot, after the removal of railings, was turfed.⁸ Of more importance was the exclusion of the property of the Inn from the London Squares and Enclosures (Preservation) Bill in 1905.⁹ In 1913 the trees were pruned, and 3 dangerous elms were taken down.¹⁰

It had been decided in 1845 to enclose a quadrangle in New Square with an iron railing, and to have it laid out as a garden. The work was done by George Temple the Garden Contractor.¹¹ The reservoir in the centre was surrounded by a raised circular parapet, and broad walks were made, composed only of road material covered with a thin surface of gravel, and flower beds and shrubberies were laid out. In 1862, however, the circular parapet was levelled with the ground (though the reservoir remained), the number and size of the beds were reduced, the shrubberies were banished to the angles and exterior of the quadrangle within the railings, and the turf lawn was extended to cover the whole enclosure.¹²

¹ *Post*, p. 42.

³ *Post*, p. 7.

⁵ *Post*, pp. 100, 108.

⁷ *Post*, p. 134.

⁸ *Post*, pp. 236, 282. For a sketch in Lincoln's Inn Gardens in 1891, see *Pall Mall Budget*, September 17th, 1891. R.C. III. 84.

⁹ *Post*, p. 361.

¹¹ IV. 228.

² *Post*, p. 42, and by a dog fence, R.C. III. 114.

⁴ *Post*, p. 48.

⁶ *Post*, pp. 115, 118, 121, 131, 236.

¹⁰ *Post*, p. 389.

¹² *Post*, pp. 108, 111, 129.

"Through the old windows of Lincoln's Inn", wrote Sir Gerald Hurst, "the Barrister still looks out in his spare moments upon one of the fairest scenes in London and can forget, if only for a few moments, his books and briefs."¹

§30 Lincoln's Inn Fields

The Western part of Lincoln's Inn Fields was formerly known as "Pursfield", and the Eastern part (adjacent to the Coneygarth) as "Cup field" or "Copfield". In 1613, the Society had successfully opposed the grant of a licence to build a house on these fields, which were "parcel of His Majesty's inheritance". In 1617 a Petition was presented to His Majesty praying that they might be converted into walks, and a Commission was appointed to do this. But the Commission was a failure: and, in spite of protests from the Inn, 32 houses were licensed in 1638.²

So the various owners built houses on Pursfield, and were threatening to build on Copfield, when the Society intervened. A compromise was effected and it was embodied in three contemporaneous documents in the year 1657. One of them contained provisions for the preservation of the Eastern part of the fields, as therein defined, as a garden, and the owners were to make gates and stairs, to give access to students through the wall of Lincoln's Inn into the fields. The second conveyed the garden site to the Trustees of Lincoln's Inn, who by the third leased it to the former owners for 900 years, subject, however, to covenants designed to secure its preservation as an open space and garden.³

This open space fell into a disgusting state, and the inhabitants of the houses, suffering from the nuisance, in 1735 procured an Act of Parliament which vested the management and control of it in Trustees of Lincoln's Inn Fields, with power to levy a rate to defray expenses.⁴

The Society approved the making of a main thoroughfare on the Western side of the Fields in 1870.⁵

The London County Council, by section 45 of the London County Council (Improvements) Act, 1894⁶ purchased the long lease vested in the Trustees of Lincoln's Inn Fields. But the reversion of the Trustees of this Society was expressly saved by the Act. The powers of the Trustees of the Fields under the Act of 1735 (other than that of levying a rate) were transferred to the Council.

It was enacted for the protection of the owners and occupiers of the houses in Lincoln's Inn Fields and the Society, that no buildings should be erected other than those requisite for the use and maintenance of the garden, and no marquee or tent. It was further provided that "no building shall be erected within 350 feet of the west side of the wall and gateway of the Society of Lincoln's Inn between Great Turnstile and Serle Street or within 100 feet of the outer railings round the garden except buildings on the same site and of the same elevation and character in replacement of buildings now existing within the same limits". There were also provisions against nuisances.

¹ *Lincoln's Inn Essays*, p. 72.

² II. 347, 439. *London County Council Survey of London*, 1912. III. Pt. I. 7-9.

³ *Post*, p. 292. II. 469. *Post*, pp. 58, 134.

⁴ *Post*, pp. 134, 293.

⁵ *Post*, p. 159.

⁶ 57 and 58 Vict., cap. CLXXXV.

§31 Furnival's Inn

Furnival's Inn was one of the two "proper housen of this House".¹ It was an Inn of Chancery founded before the records of this House begin. Extracts from some of its Steward's Accounts, which were known to Dugdale and then lost, have been found again in the *M.T.M.S.* and show that, at the date of the first extract—1407—the Inn was in use as a Students' hostel. Baildon suggested that it had been so used from before 1383, when the 4th Lord Furnival died; and this is likely, because the accounts present a picture of an established legal institution.²

There is no evidence when, why or how the Society obtained suzerainty over its often turbulent vassal. But it seems to have been before 1496, when it gave a "refection" to Furnival's Inn at Christmas,³ and it must have been before 1512, when it was asserting its authority over the Reader of that Inn.⁴ Indeed the relationship may well have been established before the Black Books begin.

The Society purchased Furnival's Inn from the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Talbot and Furnival, in 1547,⁵ and then granted leases of it to the Principal and others of that Society. The last was in 1758, at the yearly rent of £8.⁶ When it was shortly to expire, the Principal and Ancients (by then down to 6 Ancients and 16 Juniors) were bold enough to petition for a new lease at the same rent, and, having failed, they vacated the Inn in 1817. Lincoln's Inn then granted a 99 years building lease of the premises.⁷ In 1889 they sold them to the Prudential Assurance Company for £150,000,⁸ and a tablet on their building marks the site of Furnival's Inn.⁹

§32 The "King's Grocer's House"

This house, situate in Newgate Market, and first named after a tenant, who was "the King's Grocer", was devised to the Society in 1565 by Sir Roger Cholmeley, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who had been Treasurer in 1529.¹⁰ Having by then become known as the "Plough", it was destroyed in the Fire of London in 1666. It was afterwards rebuilt, and later acquired the name of the "Rainbow Tavern", 24 Newgate Street.¹¹ The Society sold it in 1927 for £9000, and used the proceeds of sale to found the Cholmeley Studentships.¹²

§33 Admission

"This volume, like the last," wrote Walker in his Preface to volume IV of this series, "shows attempts by the several Inns of Court to pass a common code, regulating Admissions and Calls."¹³ This objective was nearly achieved during the course of the present volume, but only step by step; and Admissions must be

¹ I. 366.³ I. 111.⁵ I. 287.⁷ IV. 146, 150.⁹ There is an engraving of the Inn in Hughson's *The Walks through London*, 1817. Also in R.C. III. 58.¹⁰ I. 224, 348.¹² Hurst, *op. cit.*, 14, B.B. XLV. 202. See also pp. 57, 94.¹³ IV. i. Admission and Call to the Bar were placed under the jurisdiction of the Senate in 1966 (*ante*, §12).² IV. 295: O.L.I. 43.⁴ I. 166.⁶ IV. 104.⁸ *Post*, pp. 256, 257.¹¹ II. 283, III. 53.

separated from Calls, because it has never been essential for an admitted member to proceed to Call. He might not wish to practise; or he could practise "under the Bar",¹ provided that the statutory requirements were met.

Ladies, and also Solicitors and their articled clerks, were disqualified from Admission throughout the period; but a minor could be admitted. In 1845 an eligible candidate had only to satisfy the Council, furnish a certificate of good character, pay the fees, provide security and (unless exempted) make a deposit.² Upon admission he became a "fellow", as he was officially described during the period.³ A special procedure governed the admission of Barristers of another Inn of Court. It was known as "Admission *ad eundem*", i.e. Admission to the same degree.⁴ But there were no restrictions upon members of another Inn unless they were already Barristers of their Inn. Clerks in Holy Orders were not excluded from membership of the Society, nor from holding Chambers.⁵ But they were not eligible for Call to the Bar while acting, or intending to act, as Clergymen.⁶

In November 1851 the Society appointed a Committee, to act with the Committees appointed by the other three Inns, on the subjects of Legal Education and Uniformity of Action in admitting Students.⁷ The Joint Committee, of which Richard Bethell Esq., Q.C., M.P. (afterwards Lord Westbury) was Chairman, produced a report on both subjects, which was adopted by the Four Inns.⁸ The first 17 clauses, dealing with legal education, led to the establishment of the Council of Legal Education. Clauses 18 to the end included rules for admission, keeping of terms, and Call to the Bar, and codified the rules for "practice under the Bar" which had been enforced by all the Inns since 1828.⁹ The rules for Admission then agreed were (with one exception) unimportant, because the Inns retained freedom of action in most matters, such as preliminary examinations, admission fees, deposits and bonds, which the Joint Committee regarded as "matters of internal management," (clause 33). But the first regulation affecting Admissions (in clause 19) contained a formidable list of categories of professional men and clerks (including Solicitors and Parliamentary Agents) who were disqualified from Admission until they had entirely ceased to act in any such capacity. Extensive though the list was, employments are of such infinite variety, that decisions upon the area of disqualification occupy space in the Black Books, justified no doubt by their practical importance then, but disproportionate to their historical significance. Clause 23 contained two forms for Admission. The first was designed to secure observance of the foregoing rule, and of the rules regulating practice "under the Bar"; the second was a certificate of character.

Admission fees were reconsidered in 1857. Candidates then paid on Admission a total sum of £35. 10. 6, made up of £25. 2. 6 for stamps, £5. 5. 0 for the Council of Legal Education, £3. 3. 4 for a fine to the Society and a number of small fees to the Dean of the Chapel, the Keeper of the Black Book, the Steward, the 5 Butlers, the Pannier-man and the Chief Porter, amounting to £1. 19. 8.

¹ *Post*, §34.

² IV. ii.

³ Lists of Admissions down to the end of the year 1893 have been printed in another series of these Records.

⁴ *Post*, §39.

⁵ IV. 6, 12.

⁶ *Post*, pp. 127, 183, 236.

⁷ *Post*, p. 34.

⁸ *Post*, p. 36.

⁹ *Post*, §34.

A round sum of £36 was charged as from May 8th, 1857¹ until 1870, when the charge was increased to £40.²

A bond, with a surety or sureties, in the penalty of £100 to secure payment of all dues, had been required from all candidates for Admission since before 1800.³ Moreover, all candidates except Tancred Students, prospective members of the Irish Bar, members of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, and certain members of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge or Dublin had also been required since 1798 to make a deposit of £100 in addition to providing a Bond.⁴ In 1852 exemption was extended to certain other Universities. In 1860 it was refused to candidates for, and members of, the Indian Civil Service.⁵ The deposit was to be reduced to £50 if the other Inns agreed.

The Society's Regulations were revised in 1894. Under them all students, except Tancred Students, were required either to make a reduced deposit of £50 on admission, or to give a bond with two sureties and a penalty of £50. Members of the Scotch and Irish Bars, and certain members of certain Universities could choose between these alternatives, but in other cases the choice rested with the Society.⁶ In 1913 an Order was made that every Student should on admission not only make a deposit of £50 or execute a Bond with two sureties in a penalty of £50, but should also make an additional deposit of £100, unless he was a member of the Scotch or Irish Bar or of certain Universities with specified qualifications.⁷

On May 27th, 1859, a Committee appointed by the Four Inns to reconsider the whole subject of Legal Education reported in favour of an examination for Students before Admission, with exemption for those who had passed a public examination at a University within the British Dominions, and recommended a list of subjects for the examination, and a joint Board to conduct it. This Society thereupon introduced such an examination with the same exemptions, and adopted the list of subjects. But it rejected a joint Board, preferring to make its own arrangements.⁸ When, however, these rules were adopted in the Report of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns dated July 1st, 1861, this Society accepted them,⁹ and they were embodied in the Report of 1863 and the Consolidated Regulations of that year.

In 1909 Preliminary Examinations were abolished.¹⁰

§34 Practice under the Bar

Under an Act of 1808,¹¹ a member of an Inn of Court could, by mere payment of duty, and without being called to the Bar, obtain a certificate authorising him to carry on the profession of a conveyancer, special pleader (i.e. draftsman of pleadings in a Court of Law or Equity) or an Equity draftsman. This was known as "Practice under the Bar". But in 1828, owing to abuses, the Inns combined to impose restrictions. These required every applicant for Admission to sign a declaration that he would not, without the special permission of the Bench, apply for such a certificate, that this permission should not be given until he had kept such commons in the Hall as were required to be kept to qualify him for Call,

¹ *Post*, pp. 64, 67.

⁴ *IV*, 74, 78 and *post*, p. 92.

⁷ *Post*, p. 390.

¹⁰ *Post*, pp. 377, 378.

² *Post*, pp. 156, 157.

⁵ *Post*, p. 93.

⁸ *Post*, pp. 79–82.

¹¹ 48 Geo. III, cap. 149, Schedule, Pt. I.

³ *IV*, 88.

⁶ *Post*, pp. 299, 315.

⁹ *Post*, p. 102.

and should be for one year only.¹ An arrangement was also made with the Commissioners of Stamps not to issue a stamped certificate to a member of the Society who had not obtained permission.² The procedure was codified in the Regulations of 1852.³

The Black Books of the period record a large number of yearly applications for renewal of such certificates, none of which was refused. But as Practice under the Bar became obsolete before the end of it, none of them has been extracted.

§35 Conditions precedent to Call

But before a member was qualified for Call and Court practice, he has always had to fulfil certain conditions.

At the outset of the period these were:⁴

- (1) To be 21 years of age,
- (2) To have had his name on the Books for 5 years (reducible in certain cases to 3 years),
- (3) To have kept "12 Terms' Commons",
- (4) To have performed 9 "Exercises".

The keeping of a term's "Commons" involved being present at dinner in Hall on the prescribed number of occasions; this was six, except in the case of certain students resident at certain Universities, for whom three sufficed.

While the attendance of the community in the Hall to take meals in common (known as "Commons"), which is so characteristic of ancient foundations, had always been an essential feature of the life of the Inns of Court, by the beginning of the period the habit had become difficult to maintain, as the large number of Benchers and Barristers who were liable to pay for "Absent Commons" clearly shows. But the attendances which were required from Students were not merely a ritualistic gesture. They helped to introduce them to the traditions and corporate spirit of the Society which they had joined, and the Profession to which they aspired. This underlying purpose also explains the tenacity with which the Bench held on to the length of pupillage.

There have been four legal terms in each year—Hilary, Easter, Trinity and Michaelmas—throughout recorded history. At any rate since 1422 there have been periods specially allocated for learning; originally there were three, known as Learning Vacations. The periods of a year which were neither in term nor in a Learning Vacation were called "mesne Vacations".⁵ Every new member in 1422 was expected to "keep" ("continuer ici")⁶ 12 terms and 9 Vacations.

The charges for meals eaten "in Commons", i.e. in Hall during term-time, used to be known as "Eating Commons". "Absent Commons" were charges for meals in term-time from which a member was absent. In other words, a member paid "Eating Commons" for the terms he kept, and "Absent Commons" for the terms he did not keep;⁷ and both these dues emerge as soon as the Records begin.⁸ An extension of Commons into Vacation is mentioned as early as 1559⁹ and the charge for meals eaten in Commons during Vacation came to be known as "Vacation Commons". But dinners in Hall out of term were obsolete before

¹ IV. 174.

⁴ *Post*, p. 14.

⁷ IV. 88.

² IV. iii.

⁵ O.L.I. 30.

⁸ I. 2.

³ *Ante*, §33, *post*, p. 38.

⁶ I. 1.

⁹ I. 327.

1845, and yet payment for "Vacation Commons" continued to be charged until 1863, when it was gradually abolished.¹

A system of accepting a composition of dues for Absent Commons began in, or before, 1671,² and was in operation at the beginning of the period. An Order made on July 2nd, 1846 allowed 30 Benchers and 612 Barristers to compound for them upon payment of half what was due, with a proviso in case of any of them leaving within a year,³ and many similar Orders are recorded.

The Bench always had power to dispense with the keeping of terms, but the power was sparingly exercised, though dispensation from one or two of them was among the earliest inducements to study offered in the Consolidated Regulations.⁴

§36 Exercises and Legal Education

"Exercises", wrote Walker,⁵ "by the end of the 18th century, and probably earlier, had lost all educational value . . . no doubt the historical sequence is that exercises, having ceased to be useful, were maintained because they were intimately connected with the proceedings towards Call to the Bar, and formed part of the machinery then thought so requisite for bringing all candidates for Call before the Bar and Bench." The tasks ahead in 1845 were to substitute for them some other means of personal introduction, and a real test of knowledge of the law.

The first of these objects was attained in 1856, when exercises were abolished, and Introductions and Receptions were substituted.⁶ An early step towards Legal Education⁷ was taken in this Society in July 1845, when Lord Brougham proposed that a Lecturer should be appointed to deliver courses of lectures in Jurisprudence and the Institutes of the Civil Law, and that exhibitions should be awarded to Students who showed on examination the greatest proficiency. His motion was adjourned;⁸ in the meantime a similar motion was made at the Middle Temple, and this Society referred it to a Committee for further consideration.⁹

Shortly afterwards each Inn appointed a Deputation to confer with the Deputations of the other Inns, and they produced an agreed Report. Proclaiming that it was expedient to encourage students willing to undergo examinations by rewards or honours, they proposed four Lectureships, (in addition to that on Civil Law and General Jurisprudence which had already been established at the Middle Temple), for the delivery of lectures on "Constitutional Law, Criminal and other Crown Law"; "the Law of Real Property and Conveyancing, devises and bequests"; "those branches of the Common Law which are not included in the two last heads"; and "Equitable Jurisprudence as administered in the Court of Chancery". The Report recommended that every Student should be required, as a condition precedent to call, to produce a certificate of having attended two

¹ *Post*, pp. 113, 114, 120.

² *Post*, p. 8.

³ *IV*. v-vi.

⁴ And the standard form of Call was altered accordingly. *Cp.* B.B. XXVII. 431 and 471. *Post*, §37.

⁵ The subject of Legal Education was placed under the jurisdiction of the Senate (*ante*, §12) in 1966.

⁶ *IV*. 229.

⁷ *III*. 76.

⁸ *Post*, §36.

⁹ *Post*, p. 5.

of the courses of lectures, but not to pass any examination.¹ These recommendations were approved in a further Report² and in 1847 Lincoln's Inn responded by appointing George Spence Esq., Q.C., Lecturer on Equitable Jurisprudence³ and adding to the conditions for Call a requirement that a certificate of attendance on two courses of lectures should be produced. It raised the age required to 23, but reduced the requirement of 5 years' standing to 3 in favour of holders of certain degrees in certain Universities, and also of students who "on their own application . . . pass a sufficient examination in law".⁴

The Inner Temple and Gray's Inn also appointed Lecturers, and all four proceeded to deliver lectures in the Halls of the Four Inns of Court.

The structure which it had erected in 1847 was dismantled by the Bench in 1849. The qualifications for Call which were in force before 1847 were reinstated, attendance at lectures was no longer compulsory, and the lectureship on Equitable Jurisprudence lapsed. This deviation did not however last long, because in 1852 the Society agreed to the recommendations on a Joint Committee⁵ which restored, and in some degree enlarged, the procedure devised in 1847. But progress was mainly in the field of available legal education. In the conditions precedent to Call no notable advance was made, beyond the offering of inducements. The 1st Resolution of this Joint Committee required the Four Inns to act in concert in the joint establishment and maintenance of an uniform system of education for members between Admission and Call. Under the 2nd Resolution a standing Council of Legal Education was to be established, consisting of two representatives of each Inn, with the power and duty of superintending the education of Students and settling details. There were to be 5 Readerships under the 3rd and 4th Resolutions, for the delivery of lectures, the holding of classes and the direction of Professional studies. The 5th Resolution provided for the establishment of a common fund for the payment of stipends and studentships. The important Resolutions nos. 12-16 envisaged that no Student should be eligible for Call unless he should either "have attended during one whole year the lectures of two of the Readers, or have satisfactorily passed a public examination". Such examinations were to be instituted three times a year, and studentships were to be founded "as an inducement to Students to propose themselves for examination". Further inducements were to consist of Certificates of Honour, the possibility of dispensation from one or two terms, and the chance of seniority over other members called on the same day. Resolution 24 prescribed the keeping of twelve terms before Call, except in the case of a Student who had obtained a dispensation for special distinction in examination. Resolution 25 adopted the age of 21 years as the minimum age for Call. Resolutions 26 and 27 incorporated a requirement of 6 dinners as the number necessary for keeping a term, reducible to 3 in the case of members of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London or Durham.⁶

So the Council of Legal Education was founded, and the Society was able to report to the Inns of Court Inquiry Commission in 1854⁷ that the lectures of

¹ *Post*, p. 9.

² *Post*, p. 11.

³ *Post*, p. 18.

⁴ *Post*, p. 18.

⁵ *Post*, p. 36.

⁶ The Queen's University in Ireland was added in 1853 (*post*, p. 47), the Universities of St. Andrew, Aberdeen, Glasgow and Edinburgh in 1859 (*post*, p. 79).

⁷ *Post*, p. 49.

two Readers were delivered in Lincoln's Inn Hall during the educational terms, that the examinations were conducted there, and that a spacious room was available for the Readers' classes.

But the foundation of the Council in 1852 was merely the prelude to a 20 years' battle waged to win compulsory examination as a condition precedent to Call to the Bar. The Council itself fired its first shot at the Benchers of the Inns in June 1856.¹ Attendances at the lectures during the previous year had ranged from 60 to about 90; the average attendance at classes had been 7; 29 Students had been examined voluntarily. But the Council concluded that "a compulsory examination of all the Students is necessary in order effectually to secure an adequate fulfilment of the duty which the Inns of Court have undertaken".

Mere attendance at lectures, without any obligation to pay attention while present, was indeed a singular method of instruction; but yet this Society lost no time in dissenting from "any system of compulsory examination". This was a decision of "a large majority" of the Bench, and thereupon Vice Chancellor Wood, one of the Society's representatives on the Council, resigned.² The Joint Legal Education Committee of the Four Inns, having ascertained that, while the Middle Temple sided with the Council, Gray's Inn sided with this Society, proposed to make attendance at lectures no longer compulsory. This Inn and Gray's Inn accepted that proposal, but the Inner and Middle Temples rejected it.³

The Four Inns then appointed a Committee to reconsider the whole subject of legal education, which recommended (in May 1859) compulsory examination, without obligation to attend lectures, but this Society again rejected the proposal for compulsory examinations.⁴ For the time being there was deadlock. Lincoln's Inn proposed that the system then in operation should be continued, with improvements in the arrangements for lectures and classes; but the Temples saw the way barred by insistence on the exclusion of compulsory examination. When, however, this Society invited further discussion, a Committee of the Four Inns was appointed, which made an agreed Report.⁵ Three additional Readerships were proposed, and also, in addition to two public examinations a year, and more Studentships, an annual examination on the subjects of the lectures, open only to Students who had duly attended them. The joint Committee also agreed upon a new set of conditions precedent to Call—either a year's attendance at the lectures and classes of two of the Readers, or a year's pupillage in the Chambers of a Barrister or Practitioner under the Bar, or satisfactory passing of a public examination.

This Report was accepted by Lincoln's Inn on November 12th, 1861,⁶ At a meeting of the Council of February 26th, 1862, the Resolutions and Orders of the other three Inns were read. This Bench thereupon repeated its approval of the scheme, but affirmed that, while certain features of it were matters of principle, from which it would not deviate, it was willing to entertain distinct proposals for amendment in matters of detail. After some inconclusive exchanges, this Society, on February 25th, 1863, appointed a

¹ *Post*, p. 60.

³ *Post*, pp. 67, 68, 71.

⁵ *Post*, p. 101.

² *Post*, p. 61.

⁴ *Post*, pp. 79, 81.

⁶ *Ibid.*

Committee to confer with the Committees of the other three Inns on such matters of detail.¹

This Committee produced a Report on July 6th, 1863, which modified the Rules of 1852² in a manner which was accepted by the several Inns. The proposal for additional Readerships was dropped, but a separate course of lectures on International Law was provided for, and the proposal for the additional examination on the subject of the lectures was adopted. New arrangements were made for Studentships. The set of conditions precedent to Call which had been formulated in the previous Report³ was incorporated without modification.⁴ The Council of Legal Education, with the approval of the Four Inns, combined this Report with the Rules of 1852 in the Consolidated Regulations of 1863.⁵ These rules were again revised in 1869, in consequence of new rules affecting Students from abroad, and the appointment of a Reader in Hindu and Mahomedan Law.⁶

Meanwhile in 1867 Lord Selborne had launched his campaign for a General School of Law, and the Joint Committee of the Four Inns which had been appointed to consider that subject⁷ recommended in 1871 that a compulsory system of examination should be instituted through the instrumentality of the Council of Legal Education. Under pressure from Lord Selborne's activities, all the Inns adopted this recommendation; so the 20 years' war had been won, and the Consolidated Regulations were amended accordingly.⁸ From 1872 onwards no Student could be called to the Bar, or allowed to practise under the Bar, unless he had obtained from the Council of Legal Education a Certificate that he had passed a Public Examination for the purpose of ascertaining his fitness.⁹

Confronted by the educational activities of Lord Selborne and Lord Cairns, the Council of Legal Education pursued the even tenor of its way, oblivious of the changes in Professional habits which followed the Judicature Act 1873. In July 1875, after reporting that the attendances at lectures and private classes were "highly unsatisfactory", it tamely recommended the discontinuance "for the present" of the appointment of tutors, the raising of the salaries of the Professors, without any obligation to give instruction in private classes, and the awarding of prizes. The Inns accepted these recommendations, and the 1875 edition of the Consolidated Regulations gave effect to them.¹⁰

The Council of Legal Education had been awarding scholarships to Students of the Four Inns since 1853. In 1864 scholarships had been founded in pursuance of the Will of James M^cMahon at St. John's College, Cambridge to assist members of the College bona fide engaged in the study of the Law leaving the University and beginning to practise as Barristers of Lincoln's Inn.¹¹ In 1877 the Society instituted eight scholarships for its Students, and in 1881 William Fry Buchanan bequeathed £5000 consols to the Society for the same purpose.¹²

Nothing further of importance happened until December of 1889, when a Committee of this Society reported that the "educational abundance" which the

¹ *Post*, p. 110.

² *Post*, p. 101.

³ *Post*, p. 118.

⁴ *Ante*, §9.

⁵ *Post*, p. 170.

⁶ *Post*, pp. 125, 126.

⁷ *Post*, p. 36.

⁸ *Post*, pp. 115-117.

⁹ *Post*, p. 154.

¹⁰ *Post*, pp. 167-169.

¹¹ *Post*, pp. 198, 199.

¹² *Post*, pp. 207, 213, 216. G.B. 33.

Regulations offered, "contrasted most unfavourably with the provision actually made". No student was bound to attend any lecture. No private classes were held. Three of the Professors were delivering lectures of about an hour's duration at the rate of 2 a week for about 4 months in all. "The rest of the year the Student is left to pursue his studies as best he can. The remuneration of each lecturer for these services is the very large sum of 1,000 guineas." The fourth Professorship was shared by two gentlemen. One delivered 18 lectures a year on Roman Law; the other, if he made an equal distribution of his time, would be able to devote 3 hours a year to each of 5 subjects specified in the Regulations. There were 12 Studentships in Jurisprudence and Roman Law: none in English Law. They came to the conclusion that "the present system of legal education should be at once given up, and that the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn should take measures to obtain the assistance of the other Inns of Court to bring about a complete reform. We find that since the year 1873 the system of Education has been gradually undergoing alteration for the worse."

The Committee advocated a return to something like the system in force before 1853, with its private classes and personal supervision. They stressed the changed conditions of Professional life since the Judicature Acts. Special pleaders "who once numbered over 50, and each of whom (as a general rule) had pupils", had disappeared. The "technical and mechanical work" of Juniors had greatly diminished. It was not easy to find Chambers in which much would be learned by a beginner. "The crammer has taken the place of the Professor. Students are prepared by teachers who are not under the control of the Council of Legal Education, and who impart for a small fee, as nearly as may be, the exact amount of information which is required for a pass, and neither more nor less. No instruction upon English Law can thus be given which is not shallow and transient."¹

After prolonged abortive negotiations between the Four Inns, a Joint Committee was appointed to make extensive revisions in the Consolidated Regulations. The draft was finally settled on April 28th, 1891, and the Rules of 1891 were put into operation.²

In 1892 a Joint Committee of the Four Inns had expressed the opinion that (with certain specified exceptions) no internal scholarships or prizes ought to be awarded by any Inn, but that each should contribute £200 a year to the Common Fund of the Council of Legal Education to be bestowed by it for this purpose. This recommendation was not, however, adopted unanimously, and accordingly this Society discontinued its scholarships, but resolved to offer a prize of £50 to each of its Students who obtained a Certificate of Honour: and the other Inns later adopted this course.³

In January 1893 the Council of Legal Education reported upon the first year's working of the new system. Empowered to appoint not more than 8 Readers, and also Assistant Readers, the Council had appointed 6 Readers and 4 Assistant Readers, to deliver both elementary and advanced lectures, and to hold classes. It had also arranged instruction in Hindu and Mahomedan and Roman-Dutch Law. It had appointed a Board of Examiners.

Three features, the Report explained, were distinctive of the new system: (1) the Four Inns had discontinued all separate tuition and examinations,

¹ *Post*, pp. 262-265.

² *Post*, pp. 276, 282.

³ *Post*, pp. 283, 285, 287, 289-292.

(2) A Board of Studies had been formed, consisting of members of the Council and of the teaching staff, and constituting the working Committee of the Council, (3) A two-year course of instruction for advanced and junior classes had been organised, involving closer contact between teacher and pupil, in the belief that cramming would thus be discouraged. The Council did not, however, wish to dissuade Students from complying with the recommendation in Regulation 36 to read in Chambers for practical training.¹

The expediency of reading in Chambers arose again in February 1908, when the General Council of the Bar proposed to the Council of Legal Education a Regulation which would require a Student to read in the Chambers of a Barrister in England for at least six months before Call, unless he intended to practise abroad. This Society supported the proposal, but it was opposed by other Inns. The Bar Council made a further effort in June 1909, and won the support of a Joint Committee of the Four Inns. This Society again supported it. But there the matter rested.²

On April 10th, 1911, however, this Society, being desirous of commemorating the Coronation of King George V, late Treasurer, resolved to make available until further Order a sum not exceeding 400 guineas per annum for the purpose of promoting the practice among members of the Inn of reading in Chambers, and such grants were being made at the end of the period.³

§37 Introductions and Receptions

After Exercises at the Bench and Bar Tables had been abolished in 1856,⁴ every Student had to be introduced by the Steward to the Bar Table after dinner once in three different terms, and one of the Introductions had to be in the last year before his Call. He had also to obtain, before the first and last Introduction, a Certificate for Introduction from a Barrister of the Society in place of a Certificate for Exercises. This was both a certificate of character, and also one that he had not become disqualified since Admission.⁵ He also had to attend a Reception of Barristers and Students in the Council Room, where he was introduced by name to the Benchers and Barristers present at the Reception, twice in the last year before his Call.⁶

Receptions were abolished in 1865,⁷ but Introductions to the Bar Table continued until 1894.⁸ Consequential changes were made in the form of Orders for Call to the Bar.

§38 Call to the Bar

The procedure for calling Students to the Bar was throughout the whole period governed by an Order of Council of December 11th, 1789.⁹ It provided in effect that, upon a candidate's Petition, his Call should be proposed by a Benchers at one meeting of the Council, and moved by a Benchers at a second meeting. An example of the standard form of order in use at the beginning of the

¹ *Post*, pp. 289-292.

³ *Post*, pp. 383, 386, 389, 394.

⁵ Apart from the disqualifications specified in the Consolidated Regulations, the Society declined to call Clerks in Holy Orders to the Bar; *ante*, §33.

⁶ *Post*, pp. 55, 58.

⁸ *Post*, pp. 298, 299.

² *Post*, pp. 372, 375, 378, 380.

⁴ *Ante*, §36.

⁷ *Post*, p. 132.

⁹ IV. 45.

period has been extracted.¹ It provided that William Baliol Brett "be called to the Bar", but only "on paying all his arrears of dues and duties" with the customary fees. His publication at the next exercise in the Hall was also ordered.

As neither the date for the next exercise in the Hall, nor the date on which the fees were paid was recorded, the date of the Order has been treated as the date of Call from January 1st, 1846² to June 4th, 1852.³ The Order made on that date heralded a change. The date for Call was specified in the Order from then until 1888. But on April 24th, 1888,⁴ a new and shortened formula for Orders made at the second Call Council was for the first time adopted. It merely ordered that the persons named "whose Petitions and Declarations were read, and their Calls respectively moved" at the preceding Call Council, "as specifically set out in the Minutes of that Council be published in Hall on a day specified". This formula, which omits to prescribe a date for Call, continued in use to the end of the period: and the date of Call of a Student has been assumed to be the date of the publication of his name in Hall.

An example of the form of Order in use for the two Call Councils at the end of the period has been extracted.⁵

The dues, duties, fines, and customary fees payable upon Call at the beginning of the period amounted in all to about £71. 9. 6, and they included £50. 5. 0 for stamps, £6 for Vacation Commons,⁶ a fine of £5 for the Society, a fine of £5 for the Library, and payments to Officers and Servants from Treasurer to Washpot, together with a variable contribution to the ancient "Butlers' Roll".⁷ These fees were fixed at £71. 10. 0 in 1857,⁸ and increased to £82 in 1863, although all charges for obsolete Vacation Commons as such were abolished as from that date, for Members admitted thereafter.⁹

In addition to paying the fees, all Petitioners for Call to the Bar until 1864 were required to lodge a bond with a surety. The form of the Bar Bond had been amended in 1816.¹⁰ By the condition of the Bond, the Obligor was bound to pay all duties, etc. whether imposed by Orders past or future, or according to usage or custom, during his life or so long as he should continue a member.¹¹ From 1864, no sureties were required in the case of compounders.¹² From 1867, two sureties were required except in the case of compounders.¹³ Presumably none were required after all dues except eating commons were abolished.¹⁴

Throughout the period, Publication in Hall was the ceremonial feature of Call to the Bar. In 1856 it was resolved that Publication should be made by the Treasurer or Senior Benchler present in the Hall before dinner, after the oaths have been taken by the Students to be called, standing behind the Bar Table; but that the signature of the books by the Students called should continue to take place at the meeting after dinner.¹⁵ In 1868 however, having regard to the Promissory Oaths Act 1868, the taking of oaths was abolished, and the Register of Call was to be signed in future before, and not after, Publication.¹⁶

¹ *Post*, p. 5. This candidate became Master of the Rolls.

² Calls to the end of 1845 are listed in IV.

³ *Post* p. 45.

⁴ *Post*, pp. 393, 394.

⁵ *Post*, pp. 65, 66, 205, and §52.

⁶ *Post*, pp. 113, 114, 120.

⁷ *Post*, p. 147.

⁸ *Post*, p. 143.

⁹ *Post*, p. 55.

⁴ *Post*, p. 256.

⁶ *Ante*, §35.

⁸ *Post*, pp. 65, 67.

¹⁰ IV. 140.

¹² *Post*, p. 121.

¹⁴ *Post*, p. 362.

¹⁶ *Post*, p. 151.

During the greater part of the period, personal attendance at the ceremony of Call could not be dispensed with. In 1876 the Colonial Office was informed that it was contrary to the invariable usage of the Inns of Court to call any students to the Bar in their absence; and although it became permissible under the Society's Regulations of 1894, the power was seldom, if ever, exercised during the period.¹

§39 *Ad eundem* Degrees

Migration from one Inn to another (known as "taking an *ad eundem* Degree") was a constant feature of the period, and for this there were many reasons. Members who had not yet been called to the Bar might migrate because they espied more congenial work ahead in another Inn, or in a particular set of Chambers there. Such persons met with no restrictions here: indeed they were given credit for the terms already kept elsewhere, and could be admitted here without being required to leave their former Inn.²

But for most of the Barristers who migrated here, at any rate between 1845 and 1873, the usual motive was to obtain professional work, and if possible, Chambers, in close proximity to the Courts of Equity. Chambers were in very short supply, and seniority was a crucial factor in obtaining them. So, as early as 1848, the question arose whether a Barrister taking an *ad eundem* Degree here was entitled to rank here from the date of his Call elsewhere. It was decided that he should rank in this Inn as a Barrister only from the date of his admission *ad eundem*, and without reference to the date of his Call by another Inn.³

At that stage, Barristers were not required to take their names off the Books of the Inn which had called them to the Bar as a term of their admission here. But in 1858 two additional rules were laid down: evidence had to be produced that Barristers admitted *ad eundem* had left their former Society, and they were not to be eligible for invitation to the Bench here until 10 years after admission.⁴ The three rules were affirmed in 1864.⁵ In 1883 the Society discarded the requirement that a Barrister seeking Admission must withdraw from his former Society,⁶ but the other two rules remained in force at the end of the period, as the last Order made before the outbreak of war clearly shows.⁷

The names of Barristers called to the Bar by other Inns who were admitted to an *ad eundem* Degree in this Inn during the period down to 1893 were included in the two printed Volumes of the Records containing Admissions. Admissions since that date have not yet been printed.

§40 Call to the Bench

Subject to overriding powers vested in the Judges as representing the Sovereign,⁸ the government of the Inns of Court had, from a date earlier than recorded history, been in the hands of the Masters of the Bench, or Benchers. They are self-perpetuating bodies. On November 3rd, 1845, there were 51 Benchers of this Society.⁹ By an Order of Council of February 12th, 1765,¹⁰ (apart from the Attorney General and Solicitor General), only Barristers of 7 years' standing were

¹ *Post*, pp. 205, 299.

³ *Post*, p. 22.

⁵ *Post*, p. 119.

⁷ *Post*, p. 394.

⁹ *Post*, §58.

² *Post*, p. 103.

⁴ *Post*, pp. 73, 79.

⁶ *Post*, pp. 227, 228, 236.

⁸ *Post*, §43 and p. 193.

¹⁰ III. 383.

eligible for the Bench. The practice in 1834, and for long afterwards, was to invite to the Bench "any Barrister of the Society upon whom the honor of the Silk Gown has been conferred (almost as a matter of course)". It was also usual to invite any Barrister of the Society filling the office of Speaker of the House of Commons, Chancellor of the Exchequer or Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. "If a difference of opinion should exist among the Benchers as to the expediency of inviting any given individual whose name might be proposed, the matter would be determined by the majority of the votes of the Benchers, such votes being given openly, and not by ballot."¹

In 1846, on a Petition by one of Her Majesty's Counsel, a Barrister of the Inner Temple, to the Judges, they "in the exercise of their general visitatorial power" declared their unanimous opinion that "the Benchers of the Inner Temple have the right to determine (1) whether they will add to their number by a new election and (2) which of the members of their Society they will elect to call to the Bench. The Judges therefore are all of opinion that the Petitioner had no inchoate right to be called to the Bench."²

In 1863 the first recorded proposal to invite a member of the Outer or Junior Bar was negated,³ and the Benchers continued to elect only Queen's Counsel until 1869. In 1870 there was no invitation. In 1871 only Vice Chancellor Wickens was elected. But in 1872 ten of Her Majesty's Counsel were elected, and the Benchers resolved to restrict their numbers to 70 for the future.⁴

The 8th section of the Judicature Act 1873, which relieved Common Law Judges from the obligation to join Serjeants' Inn, followed by the decision in 1877 to close that Inn, led to far-reaching changes in the composition of the governing bodies of all the Inns of Court. There had indeed been Vice Chancellors on the Bench of Lincoln's Inn since Vice Chancellors were first appointed. But the infiltration of their small numbers was as nothing compared with the accession of much larger and growing numbers of Judges. Hitherto the departure of senior Benchers to Serjeants' Inn had accelerated promotion of younger men to the Bench of this Inn. As Benchers, Judges would be likely to influence administration and policy much more than they had done by the exercise of visitatorial powers. Moreover there were the pressing claims of the Outer Bar in the wings. No wonder that the Joint Committee of the Four Inns appointed "to consider the altered position of the Judges under the Judicature Act, as members of the Benches", resolved by 10 votes to 1 "that any member of the Bench who may hereafter accept the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature shall thereafter cease to be an ordinary member of the Bench and shall become an honorary member" of the Bench.⁵ Characteristically the Black Books fail to record why, or when, that proposal gave place to a policy of retaining Benchers as ordinary Benchers notwithstanding their appointment as Judges, and giving to Judges who were not already on the Bench priority in invitation. Vice Chancellor Wickens was the first Vice Chancellor who was already in office when he was invited to the Bench in 1871, and Mr. Justice Bowen was the first Judge to be invited in 1879.

¹ *Post*, p. 6.

² *Post*, p. 12.

³ *Post*, p. 114.

⁴ *Post*, p. 174.

⁵ *Post*, pp. 191, 199.

At a Council held on December 11th, 1877, attention having been drawn to the relative precedence of Privy Councillors and Judges at the Bench, it was resolved that, according to the usage of this Society, precedence at the Bench, next after the Treasurer, is as follows: (1) The Royal Family, (2) Peers, (3) Privy Councillors, (4) Judges, (5) The Attorney General and the Solicitor General, (6) All other Benchers according to the date of their invitation to the Bench.¹ But in 1887 it was decided that as from May 16th, 1886, Privy Councillors and High Court Judges should have precedence according to the date of their invitations to the Bench.²

On January 12th, 1885, it was ordered that members of the Junior Bar should be invited to the Bench, but not more in that term than two, and not more than one of them was to be a Conveyancing Counsel to the Court. Joseph Henry Dart Esq. and Cecil Henry Russell Esq. were accordingly invited to the Bench on January 30th.³

On February 19th, 1889, a rule was added to the existing rules for election to the Bench, which provided a special procedure for inviting distinguished members of the Inn to join it in spite of the limitation upon its numbers.⁴ Another rule was added in 1894, precluding Queen's Counsel not in actual practice from being called to the Bench, unless the rule had been dispensed with in the particular case in the manner there described.⁵

In December 1897 the Bench consisted of 80 members, 70 of whom had been elected from the Inner Bar, 5 from the Outer Bar, and 5 under the Order of February 19th, 1889. New Orders were made for future elections.⁶ In May 1898 the Report of a Committee recommending that a larger number of Benchers should be elected from the Junior Bar, and that this could best be done by removing the restriction of their numbers to 5, and on each vacancy first putting the question whether it should be filled from the Inner or the Outer Bar, was adopted.⁷

In 1898 the Orders relating to invitation to the Bench were revised without significant change, the number being restricted to 75, apart from those elected under the special procedure for persons of distinction.⁸ These were in 1902 limited to 5, and declared ineligible for office.⁹ First described as Honorary Benchers in 1914, their precedence was provided for, and the scope of the class enlarged.¹⁰ The Orders for the first and last Calls of an ordinary Bencher during the period have been extracted.¹¹

§41 Serjeants at Law

The first serjeants at law seem to have been appointed by King Edward I. Sir Frederick Pollock has thus described the atmosphere when the Order in Council *De attorneyis et apprenticiis*¹² was promulgated in 1292; "King Edward I is ruling with a firm hand. . . . Meanwhile the Church has forbidden clerks in orders to appear as advocates in secular courts. Therefore there must now be an

¹ *Post*, p. 211.

³ *Post*, p. 242.

⁵ *Post*, p. 301.

⁷ *Post*, p. 325.

⁹ *Post*, p. 354.

¹¹ *Post*, pp. 1, 3, 394.

² *Post*, p. 253.

⁴ *Post*, pp. 258, 267.

⁶ *Post*, pp. 323, 324.

⁸ *Post*, pp. 327, 328.

¹⁰ *Post*, pp. 393, 394.

¹² *Post*, p. 463.

order of learned laymen. The king has appointed such men to be his serjeants, *servientes ad legem*."¹ Upon the tomb in St. Paul's Cathedral of the Earl of Lincoln, who died in 1311, ten mourners were set in niches under Gothic arches "in the habits of . . . serjeants at law with their coifs and hoods, gripping in one hand a pair of gloves", and, although the tomb was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, there is a plate of it by Hollar in the British Museum.² Fortescue in his treatise *De laudibus legum Angliae*, (1468-1471), records that "The Chief Justice of the Common Bench is accustomed, with the counsel and consent of all the justices, to choose . . . seven or eight of the persons of more mature age who have become more proficient in the aforesaid general study of the law . . . and he usually sends their names in writing to the Chancellor of England, who thereupon, by writ of the King to each of those chosen, commands that he shall be before the King at a day assigned by him to take upon himself the estate and degree of Serjeant at Law. . . . Again, none, though he be the most learned in the laws of the realm, will be installed in the office and dignity of a justice in the Court of Pleas before the King himself and the Common Bench, which are the supreme ordinary courts of the realm, unless he shall have been first invested with the estate and dignity of Serjeant at Law. . . . Nor has anyone been admitted to this estate and dignity who has not first completed sixteen years at least in the aforesaid general study of the law; and as a sign that all justices have so graduated, each of them, when seated in the Court of the King, will wear a coif of white silk".³ So the Society of Serjeants became known as the "Order of the Coif".

When and how they came to establish Inns is not known; it probably happened about the middle of the 14th century. But nothing is definitely known before 1424, when they for a short time occupied premises on the South side of Fleet Street (opposite Fetter Lane), to which they later returned. From about 1440 to 1459 they had an Inn in Chancery Lane, and from about 1459 to 1484 or later, they were at Scrope's Inn, Holborn. About the end of the 15th century, the Serjeants moved back to Chancery Lane (if they had ever left it). From 1516 to 1733 they were in continuous occupation of the Fleet Street premises. They then returned to Chancery Lane, if indeed they had ever vacated it.⁴

The first reference to Serjeants in the Black Books occurs in 1463/4,⁵ where the phrase "collector of the money for the Serjeants at Law" suggests that the ancient ritual was then well established.

The rule that every Judge on appointment must graduate as a Serjeant was ended by section 8 of the Judicature Act, 1873. It had never applied to Vice Chancellors. Their ancient privileges gone, the Serjeants decided in 1877 to sell their property, and wind up their affairs, with much profit to themselves. For many years their Old Inn in Chancery Lane was tenanted as offices. But in 1909 the Law Union and Rock Insurance Company bought and rebuilt it.⁶

¹ O.L.I. 33.

² O.L.I. 70, and frontispiece.

³ Ch. 50. Edition by Chrimes (1942), 121, 125.

⁴ *Records and Documents concerning Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street*, by H. C. King, 5, 286.

⁵ I. 38.

⁶ The Records of the Inn (1611-1883) were presented to the Public Record Office in 1898. Illustrations can be found in *The Mirror*, December 8, 1838, R.C. III. 104: *Notes and Queries*, 8th Series, Vol. I. April 2nd, 1892 and R.C. III. 82.

So long as the Order of the Coif existed, a member of an Inn of Court appointed to it had to take leave of his Inn with elaborate ceremonial.¹

During the period, nine members of the Inn are recorded as having left the Society on taking the degree. They are Edward Vaughan Williams (1846), the Rt. Hon. Lord Campbell, a Bencher (1850), William Henry Watson, a Bencher (1856), John Tozer (1858), Michael O'Brien (1862), Sir FitzRoy Kelly, Q.C., a Bencher (1866), Sir William Balliol Brett, Q.C., a Bencher (1868), the Hon. George Denman, a Bencher (1872), and the Hon. Baron Amphlett, a Bencher (1874).

§42 Withdrawal, Disbarment and Expulsion

A member who wished to leave the Society had to present a Petition, and such Petitions were not uncommon until absent members were relieved from all payments. The standard form of Order in use at the beginning of the period would direct that the Petitioner's name should be taken off the Books, and that his bond should be cancelled, on payment of all arrears of dues, duties and fees.²

But a fine was payable on leaving. Before 1857 a Student paid £6 under the name of "Vacation Commons", and made sundry payments to officers and servants and "the Butlers' Roll", and a Barrister paid amounts varying between £7. 10. 0 and £10. In May of that year the Student's fine was fixed at £10, and the Barrister's fine at £5.³ In 1863 the Student's fine was also reduced to £5.⁴ The fines for all members were reduced to 3 guineas in 1870,⁵ and abolished in 1895.⁶

The validity of leaving fines came into question in 1868 in the case of Mr. Clive, and the Society was advised that they were valid, and could be enforced by action on the Bar Bond.⁷

During part of the period, Barristers of Lincoln's Inn applying for *ad eundem* Admission elsewhere were required to take their names off the Books of the Society.⁸

A Barrister does not cease to be a member of the Bar by merely taking his name off the Books. Only disbarment has that effect. There are cases in which a Barrister desires to be disbarred, e.g. with a view to becoming a Solicitor. The first Order permitting an applicant to leave the Society and be disbarred at his own request was made in 1850, and many such orders have since been made.⁹ But disbarment is also the normal prelude to expulsion, which is the ultimate sanction for grave offences against discipline.

§43 Visitorial Powers of the Judges

The Judges of the King's Bench and the Common Bench from the earliest times exercised visitorial powers over the Inns of Court. They have always enjoyed Royal patronage, and the Judges appear to have derived from the Crown the right to supervise establishments which served as schools for courtiers as well as lawyers.

In former days, as the Black Books show, these powers were more extensive and frequently exercised, and always without demur. A striking example occurred in 1627-8, when the Judges ordered that all Readers, Benchers, Barristers

¹ I. 105, 256. *Post*, p. 10.

⁴ *Post*, p. 111.

⁷ *Post*, p. 147.

² *Post*, p. 27.

⁵ *Post*, pp. 156, 157.

⁸ *Ante*, §39.

³ *Post*, pp. 65, 67.

⁶ *Post*, p. 310.

⁹ *Post*, pp. 27, 227-8.

and Fellows of every House of Court should repair to the Hall at dinner and exercises in their caps and not in hats, and threatened Readers who disobeyed with exclusion from the Bar at Westminster or at the Assizes. The Order was presented to the Bench, accepted without comment, and screened.¹

But during the period only one case of intervention is recorded—in 1846 when “in the exercise of their general visitatorial power” they decided that Queen’s Counsel had no inchoate right to election to the Bench of the Inner Temple.² During the long struggle over the constitution and activities of the Inns in the Chancellorships of Lord Selborne and Lord Cairns, no suggestion will be found that the Judges could, or should, carry out the reforms for which Parliamentary action was being sought. No doubt after the Judicature Act 1873 and the closure of Serjeants’ Inn, Judges influenced the affairs of the Inns of Court more than ever before; but they did so as individuals there ranking according to their seniority among the Masters of the Bench, and not according to their status as Judges. But to this broad proposition one exception still remains in full force. As an appellate tribunal, to which an aggrieved Student or Barrister can appeal against expulsion, or some lesser penalty, for offences against discipline, the Judges still frequently exercise their visitatorial powers. They are not affected by the establishment of the Senate in 1966.

§44 Discipline

Subject to the overriding powers of the Judges, the Benchers of the several Inns enforced discipline upon all their own members from the beginning of recorded history. Various attempts have been made to substitute a Court of Discipline for the Bar, or to revise or reinforce the procedure; but the only success achieved during the period was the establishment of a standing Joint Committee in 1894. Important changes were however made in 1966.

A Bill relative to the Inns of Court and the discipline of the Bar was introduced in Parliament by Sir George Bowyer in 1862. A Joint Committee of the Inns expressed the opinion that it would be injurious to the Public.³ In 1863 Lord Romilly propounded a scheme for a Court of Discipline, consisting of two Members of each Society, appointed for a definite period. The Court was to investigate the case, and report upon it, and the course expedient to be adopted. The recommendations of the Court were not to be obligatory, but no Society was to disbar or suspend a Barrister, without first obtaining a report from the Court. Parliament was to be asked to confer powers to administer oaths, require attendance of witnesses and the like. This Society at first supported the scheme, but on further consideration resolved that the creation of a Legal University was desirable, through which discipline might be exercised.⁴

However, in 1874, upon reading and adopting the Report of the Joint Committee disapproving the draft of Lord Selborne’s Inns of Court and School of Law Bill, the Bench added a postscript expressing willingness to consider any measure calculated “to provide for the more thorough education and testing of candidates for the Bar, and to secure a more effectual discipline of the Bar”.⁵

When, later in that year, the Inns of Court Bill was introduced, one of the subjects upon which ordinances were to have been made was for regulating the

¹ II. 275, 451. O.L.I. 36.

⁴ *Post*, pp. 110, 111.

² *Post*, p. 12.

⁵ *Post*, p. 185.

³ *Post*, p. 108.

procedure to be adopted in an Inn of Court in cases of alleged misconduct of Barristers or others subject to its powers of discipline, and the mode of bringing, conducting and prosecuting appeals in such cases: and as incident thereto, for authorising the administration of oaths to witnesses, and compelling the production of such documents as witnesses in Court might be required to produce.¹ This scheme was not therefore one for a new court of discipline for the Bar, but a plan to revise, reinforce and reform existing procedure in the case of Students as well as Barristers. Upon it the Society commented that "No difficulty has ever occurred in prosecuting appeals from the Benchers to the Judges; nor has any inquiry as to alleged misconduct of members of the Society failed through want of power to administer oaths to witnesses, or to compel the production of documents: and your Petitioner believes that such cases are better investigated by the kind of enquiry now in use, in which the persons charged have the opportunity of answering questions, than by a formal trial such as would result from the passing of the Bill."² The Bill, however, never passed.

Long after the close of the period, with the approval of the Judges, the disciplinary powers of the several Inns over Barristers in respect of Professional misconduct (other than the powers to pronounce and carry into effect any sentences in respect of such misconduct) were in April 1967 vested in the Senate. Professional misconduct includes any conduct unbecoming to a Barrister. But all other disciplinary powers over Barristers, and all disciplinary powers over other members, remained vested in the four Societies.

§45 Joint Committee relative to Duties, Interests and Discipline

In 1894, on the recommendation of a Joint Committee, the Four Inns appointed a standing Joint Committee, consisting of 5 Benchers from each Inn, all of whom should be practising Barristers, and two at least of them Juniors, "for the purpose of considering, and from time to time reporting upon, any such matters relating to the duties, interests and discipline of the Bar as any one of the Inns may think proper to refer" to it.³

The first Report of this Committee, which continued in operation throughout the remainder of the period, was read and recorded on November 26th, 1894.⁴ Very many subsequent Reports were also inset in the Black Books; but owing to their length, and the detail and complexity of the subjects discussed in them, it has proved impracticable to include extracts from them in this volume.

§46 The Council and Officers

Subject only to the visitorial powers of the Judges, which had almost fallen into disuse before the period except in the field of discipline, the Society has been governed from time immemorial by the Benchers meeting in Council. In matters of complexity it has always been their practice to appoint committees of their number to prepare the ground for discussion and decision.

For the executive direction of its affairs, from the beginning of its recorded history until 1574, Governors were appointed by the Council. After that the Dean of the Chapel, and later the Readers, took precedence among the officers. A Treasurer was first appointed in 1455-6, but he did not begin to emerge as the

¹ *Post*, p. 192.

³ *Post*, p. 299.

² *Post*, p. 194.

⁴ *Post*, p. 307.

head of the Society until the middle of the 17th century. There is little or no trace of this until the discontinuation of the Readers, and the process took further time to complete.¹ By 1819 however the office was efficient and important, "and such as requires the regular attendance of the Treasurer for the time being", and "with a view to secure such attendance in future", it was resolved that no person should be eligible for that office who had not kept two of the four terms next preceding the day of election.² This rule was seldom observed, and on occasions formally dispensed with. By 1845, the Treasurer's position as head of the Society during his year of office had become firmly established. A Treasurer holds office for one year only from January 11th. Two Treasurers—John Herbert Koe Esq., Q.C., in 1860 and Sir George Jessel in 1883—died in office during the period and two—Edward Kent Karslake Esq., Q.C., in 1888 and Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., in 1893—resigned office.³ The appropriate procedure in such events had been laid down in 1861.⁴ Under a standing order made in 1772, the senior Benchers who had served the other offices, and was next in turn, was to be Treasurer. But an Attorney General was to be preferred, until his priority was abolished in 1875.⁵ All these rules were suspended in order that Lord Herschell should be Treasurer in the year of Queen Victoria's Jubilee.⁶

The other Offices, also annual—the Master of the Library, the Dean of the Chapel, the Keeper of the Black Book and the Master of the Walks—were unchanged during the period.

During the period three Stewards in succession, not yet officially known as Under Treasurers, were the principal officers of the permanent staff—Michael Doyle the Father from 1841 to 1860, Michael Doyle, his son, from 1860 to 1885, and Alfred Weatherley Marriott from 1885 to 1920.

§47 Porters

The outdoor staff of the Society (apart from gardeners) at the beginning of the period consisted of the Chief Porter and Chapel Keeper, who since 1703 had carried a staff with a silver head engraved with the arms of the Society,⁷ the Head Porter of Serle Court, who bore a similar staff, Badge Porters who since before 1660 had worn badges engraved with the arms,⁸ Supernumerary Porters, a Scavenger,⁹ and other minor "officers" of a like sort.

The Chief Porter was Joseph Presley: he was succeeded by Samuel Walker in 1846. There was a staff of 18, of whom 6 were Supernumeraries. The night watch was shared with the Metropolitan Police, the Society being responsible for the custody of the gates and searching the staircases.¹⁰ In 1847 a night watchman was ordered for the New Hall, and 8 Porters in all were required for night duty.¹¹

Samuel Walker died in 1855, and Henry Tasker was appointed in his place. Christopher Barker succeeded him in 1858. James Doe was appointed to the office in 1867. By 1868 the establishment had been reduced to 12 Badge Porters and 3 Supernumerary Porters, and the arrangements for the night watch were

¹ I. xv, 2, 27, 394. II. 376. III. 218.

³ *Post*, pp. 90, 235, 255, 294.

⁵ III. 411. *Post*, p. 191.

⁷ III. 215. See also *post*, p. 125.

⁹ This "office" was abolished about 1867 (*post*, pp. 125, 142).

¹¹ *Post*, p. 13.

² IV. 152.

⁴ *Post*, p. 98.

⁶ *Post*, p. 251.

⁸ III. 2.

¹⁰ *Post*, pp. 145, 148.

revised. The watchman specifically assigned to the New Hall was withdrawn. A deputy Chief Porter, or Master of the Night Watch, was appointed.¹ It was the duty of the Chief Porter to set the watch.

James Doe had been appointed Chapel Keeper as well as Chief Porter, and before his appointment the duties of the united offices had been laid down in detail. He was to reside at the Porter's Lodge, to maintain good order throughout the Inn, and supervise the Stone Building Porter, and the dustmen and scavengers, to superintend the fire-fighting equipment, to attend to the closing of the gates, to deal with papers and parcels left at the Lodge, and to perform manifold duties in the Chapel.²

James Doe resigned, and Frederick Chapman succeeded him on January 22nd, 1887, and he was accommodated on the 2nd and 3rd floors of No. 1 Old Buildings. A Regimental Sergeant Major of the Royal Dragoons, he was chosen from about 1000 applicants. By then the number of Badge Porters had been reduced to 9. In 1891 the staff of Porters consisted of the Chief Porter and Chapel Keeper, the Master of the Night Watch, the Stone Buildings Porter and Under-Chapel Keeper, 8 Badge Porters, 4 Supernumerary Porters, 2 Day Watchmen, 2 Garden Gate Porters and 2 Vestibule Porters.³ In 1896, while one of the Badge Porters was with his Family attending an entertainment at the Holborn Town Hall, a thief obtained access to his room and decamped with his best overcoat supporting the badge which had been presented to him by Lord Selborne more than 30 years before. An old silver badge was recut with his name and given to him to console him for his loss.⁴ On display in the vestibule are a number of the silver badges together with a pewter cup used by the Badge Porters in an unofficial initiation ceremony, and presented by J. H. Buckthorpe, the last of them, in 1935.

Sergeant Major Brock of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers was appointed Chief Porter in 1900.⁵

§48 Surveyors, Architect, and Works Department

Mr. George Wigg, who had been appointed Surveyor to the Society in 1825,⁶ died in February 1868, and his son, Mr. Francis Wigg was appointed to succeed him, with an extensive schedule of duties to perform. Since 1856, Messrs. Patman and Fotheringham had held the appointment of Bricklayer and Plasterer to the Society, and had been doing the mason's work. It was decided not to fill the posts of Mason, Carpenter, Smith, Plumber and Painter and Glazier, which were vacant, but to retain Patman and Fotheringham to do all ordinary repairs.⁷ In 1880, however, having regard to the large sums paid annually to them, mainly for ordinary repairs of Chambers, the Society decided to carry out work of that description itself, instead of employing builders, and anticipated a "very large saving to the Society" by so doing.⁸ Three years later, as the duties of the Surveyor were being "practically performed by Mr. Kaberry, the Clerk of the Works", the office of Surveyor to the Society was abolished, and Mr. Wigg received compensation.⁹ In January 1899, Mr. Dennett H. Barry, F.S.I., was

¹ *Post*, pp. 142, 145, 148.

³ *Post*, p. 253. R.C. III. 113.

⁵ *Post*, p. 344.

⁷ *Post*, pp. 146-150.

⁹ *Post*, p. 237.

² *Post*, p. 142.

⁴ *Post*, p. 314.

⁶ IV. 168.

⁸ *Post*, p. 219.

appointed Surveyor to supervise the maintenance of the buildings of the Society and control the Building Staff. Mr. Barry resigned in 1905, and Mr. John W. Simpson, F.R.I.B.A. was appointed Architect to the Society, with duties defined in a memorandum.¹

§49 The Library

When the Society's collection of books and manuscripts was transported from Nos. 1 and 2 Stone Buildings to the new Hall and Library block very soon after the beginning of the period, it was already an old, varied and rich storehouse of treasures, the printed books alone being insured for £10,000.² Pre-eminent among them was the massive bequest of manuscript books made by Sir Mathew Hale in 1676, which he so rightly described as "a treasure worth the having and keeping" which he had been "near forty years in gathering with very great industry and expense".³ Among the printed books of outstanding interest was the bible (one volume in a set of six) in which the poet John Donne, "being lately advaunced by the King's Majesty to the Deanry of Poule's, by reason whereof he cannot conveniently supply the place of a public Preacher of God's Word in this House, as formerly he hath Donne, in significacion of the continuance of his love to this Society" presented to it, having inscribed a short notice of his career until 1621, and recorded that he had laid with his own hand the first stones of the new Chapel.⁴

Unfortunately, however, some rare possessions were missing. Among these were William Sulyard's manuscript, extracts from which have lately come to light,⁵ and the Earl of Marlborough's "Table with velom".⁶

For many years before 1845, the Chaplain had also held the office of Librarian. The Rev. Charles Browne Dalton had been so appointed in 1837. But in December 1845 he expressed a desire to resign, and William Holden Spilsbury was promoted to the office.⁷

An important addition was made to the Library in 1849 by the purchase at the Stowe Sale of the 4th volume of Prynne's *Records*, thus completing the set presented by him to the Society. This additional volume is believed to be unique, and is supposed to be the "First volume" mentioned by him in his account of the Fire of London.⁸

In 1854 the Library contained about 28,000 volumes. It was open to members of the Society at stated times, and to others upon a Bencher's order. The average attendance of readers daily was estimated at 80, of whom 20 would be Students. About 600 persons had resorted to the Library during the preceding 12 months, of whom 120 were not members of the Society.⁹

Between 1856 and 1859 Mr. Spilsbury prepared, and supervised the printing of, a new catalogue, at a total cost of £631.¹⁰

In 1866, 181 members of the Society signed a Memorial complaining of the number of days on which the Library was closed and the difficulty of obtaining access to books.¹¹

¹ *Post*, pp. 329, 361, 362.

³ *III*. 453.

⁵ *Post*, p. 449.

⁷ *Post*, p. 3.

⁹ *Post*, p. 49.

¹¹ *Post*, p. 138.

² *Post*, p. 5.

⁴ *II*. 229, 445.

⁶ *Post*, p. 452.

⁸ *Post*, p. 25.

¹⁰ *Post*, pp. 59, 61.

In 1868 the Society declined an offer of pre-emption of the collection of books made by Mr. Swanston (Treasurer in 1848) partly on account of the crowded state of the Library and the continually increasing difficulty of accommodating the additional law books, which were essential, and also books presented to the Society.¹ In 1870 it was resolved to enlarge the Library by extending it eastwards. Mr. G. G. Scott was selected as architect for the purpose, and a contract was signed in July 1871.² In the following year 152 members of the Inn presented a memorial asking that it should remain open later than 4.30 p.m. and the Bench complied by keeping it open until 5.30 p.m. except on Saturdays.³

Mr. Spilsbury died on November 29th, 1877, and Mr. John Nicholson, Assistant Librarian, was appointed to succeed him.⁴ He died in 1894, and Mr. A. F. Etheridge was his successor.⁵ In 1902 it again became necessary to enlarge the capacity of the Library, and the Old Hall was made available for the storage of books not often used, by fitting up shelves.⁶

In 1909 the Library acquired a manuscript copy of John Selden's *Table Talk*, written about 1689.⁷ Also in 1909, as a sequel to the loss and recovery of several books in the previous year, a stock-taking of the Library was carried out under the direction of the Assistant Librarian, Mr. H. J. Whitaker. Several books were found which had for a long time been reported missing, and the total number absent without leave was 73, "a rate of one volume per year since the present Library was built".⁸ A good record.

§50 The Chapel Services

The services in the Chapel at the beginning of the period were under the charge of the Dean of the Chapel, the Preacher, the Chaplain, the Assistant Preacher and the Organist and Choir-master. The first Dean of the Chapel had been appointed in 1571. The first Preacher had been elected in 1581,⁹ and he thereupon took precedence over the Chaplain. The Preacher was expected to reside in the Inn, and several who had been approached were "not willing to leave the places and charges they are in already". He was also required to preach, not only in term-time, but throughout the year, and these considerations may explain why he was assigned Chambers "equivalent to a small house" in the Inn,¹⁰ and a high place at the Bench table in Hall.

The Preacher however had been in the habit of appointing and paying a Deputy to preach out of term, or when he was unavoidably absent. But when Bishop Lonsdale was Preacher in 1842, the Bench offered to pay the salary of the Assistant Preacher, and continued to do so until that office was abolished. His duties were to preach about 37 times a year, and to share with the Chaplain the saying of grace at dinner in Hall. His seat was the 11th at the Bar Table, immediately below the Chaplain.¹¹ No Assistant Preacher has been appointed since 1880.¹²

¹ *Post*, p. 150.

³ *Post*, pp. 175, 178.

⁵ *Post*, pp. 305, 306.

⁷ Hurst, *Short History of Lincoln's Inn*, 66.

⁹ I. xvii, 424, 458.

¹¹ *Post*, p. 172.

² *Ante*, §25, *post*, pp. 155, 169.

⁴ *Post*, p. 211.

⁶ *Post*, pp. 352, 353.

⁸ *Post*, pp. 376, 377.

¹⁰ *Post*, p. 73.

¹² *Post*, p. 220.

The Chaplain was the earliest ecclesiastical officer of the Society, first mentioned in 1441.¹ His duties were to read prayers at the morning and afternoon services, to preach on Sunday afternoon, and generally to be in spiritual charge of the Inn. He had to say grace at dinner in Hall where the 10th place at the Bar table was assigned to him.²

In 1845 the Preacher was the Rev. James Stuart Murray Anderson, who had been appointed in the previous year.³ The Chaplain, the Rev. Charles Browne Dalton, who had been appointed in 1837,⁴ resigned in 1846, and a closely contested election followed in which the Rev. John Frederick Denison Maurice was the successful candidate.⁵ His Chaplaincy heralded 14 years of religious activity, largely due to his exertions. The eloquence and zeal of this social reformer became known far beyond the confines of the law.

The Rev. William Thomson, D.D., Provost of Queen's College Oxford, succeeded Mr. Anderson as Preacher in 1858.⁶ In 1860 Mr. Maurice resigned his Chaplaincy.⁷ At that time there were two Sunday Services (with sermons) throughout the year, and a weekday Service at 8 a.m. except during the Long Vacation. Even then however the attendance at the weekday Services was meagre, and they were partially suspended in 1866 and altogether abandoned in 1872.⁸

By that time the Rev. Frederick Charles Cook, M.A., had been elected Preacher in succession to Dr. Thomson, who had been appointed Bishop of Gloucester in 1862;⁹ and the Rev. Charles John D'Oyly, who had succeeded Mr. Maurice as Chaplain, had completed his term of office. His successor was the Rev. Henry Wace.¹⁰ Canon Cook resigned in 1880 and Mr. Wace, the Chaplain was appointed in his place "the Preacher to be responsible for all morning Services except in the Long Vacation and the three days of the Warburtonian Lecture".¹¹ The Rev. Charles James Ball, M.A., was appointed Chaplain.¹²

The Chapel was extended in 1883.¹³

Dr. Wace resigned the office of Preacher in 1896,¹⁴ and between then and December 1898, a Preacher was selected for each sermon, Mr. Ball still holding the office of Chaplain. Meanwhile in June 1898 a special Chapel Committee reported upon the declining popularity of the Chapel. It stressed the decrease in the number of lawyers and their families living within a radius of 2 or 3 miles from the Inn, which was without the advantage of the Inner Circle Railway and the Temple station, and the counter-attractions of St. Paul's and of Dean Vaughan, from 1869 until recently Master of the Temple. None of the select Preachers during the past two years seemed likely to restore the congregations to "anything like their old condition up to (say) 20 years ago, or about the middle of Canon Cook's time". The experiment adopted in 1880 of having a constant Preacher, instead of one only for 13 Sundays a year had "failed". The Committee recommended a return to the old practice, varied by electing Chapel Clergy for 5 years only, and giving up the Sunday afternoon Service, "which has had hardly any congregation since the time of Mr. Maurice".¹⁵

¹ I. 10.

³ IV. 223.

⁵ *Post*, pp. 7, 8.

⁷ *Post*, p. 90.

⁹ *Post*, p. 104. Afterwards Archbishop of York.

¹¹ *Post*, p. 220.

¹³ *Ante*, §19.

¹⁵ *Post*, p. 326.

² *Post*, p. 171.

⁴ IV. 196.

⁶ *Post*, p. 74.

⁸ *Post*, pp. 91, 171.

¹⁰ *Post*, pp. 91, 173.

¹² *Post*, p. 220.

¹⁴ *Post*, p. 320.

The afternoon Service was accordingly discontinued after the Long Vacation, and the Rev. Hastings Rashdall was appointed Preacher, to preach only in term time, for a period of 5 years.¹ In 1900 the Rev. Henry Charles Beeching was elected Chaplain in the place of Mr. Ball, who had resigned,² and Canon Beeching was appointed Preacher for 5 years in 1903 when Dr. Rashdall's term expired.³ Canon Beeching's term was extended until in 1912 he was appointed Dean of Norwich and resigned. Thereupon the Rev. Henry Reginald Gamble was elected Preacher for 5 years.⁴ Meanwhile the Rev. Wilfrid Richmond (1904), the Rev. John Harrington (1909), and the Rev. Cecil Howard Knight (1913) had been successively elected Chaplains.⁵

On August 29th, 1910, Miss Ruth Rachel Eve, younger daughter of Mr. Justice Eve, was married to Lieut. Alfred Max Wilhelm von Wietersheim of the 8th Imperial Prussian Grenadiers—the first wedding in the Chapel since 1756.⁶

It has been the practice from time immemorial for the bell-ringer to ring the curfew on the Chapel bell at 9 o'clock every night. A recommendation by the Finance Committee in 1871 that the custom should be discontinued was rejected by the Council,⁷ and it is still observed. Also observed is the ancient practice of tolling the bell upon news of the death of a Benchman. Barristers in their Chambers and others who hear it, pause to mourn the passing of a friend, and then pick up the day's work again, perhaps attending later the service in Chapel in his memory.⁸

In 1841 a Mr. Jolley had been engaged to supply a Chapel Choir.⁹ In 1852 the Bench considered that the performance of the choral service gave just cause for complaint, decreed an end to Mr. Jolley's engagement, and requested the Chapel Choir Committee to reorganise the music.¹⁰ Mr. J. A. Novello was accordingly engaged to provide an Organist and Choir¹¹ and he appointed Mr. Pittman as Organist. They quarrelled, and Novello dismissed Pittman. But when the Society's arrangement with Novello expired, Pittman was reinstated as Organist and appointed Choir Master.¹²

In November 1854 this Society and the Inner Temple combined to establish a school for the education of 12 boys in the Choir of Lincoln's Inn Chapel and 12 boys in the Choir of the Temple Church under the mastership of a Mr. Carvill. At first this Inn and the Inner Temple each paid half of the cost: but later the Middle Temple shared half the cost with the Inner Temple.¹³ The school served its purpose until 1873, when at a meeting of the Joint Choirs School Committee, the Master of the Temple expressed the view that the school was too small for effective teaching of 25 boys of such different ages, and that it would be better either to admit more paying boys to the school, or abolish it, and send the boys to the Stationers' School in Bolt Court, Fleet Street.¹⁴ After similar views had been expressed in 1875, it was decided to send the boys in a body to the Stationers' School, where the hours of attendance were such as would not interfere with the daily musical practice, and the Choirs School was closed in November 1875.¹⁵

¹ *Post*, pp. 326, 328.

³ *Post*, p. 356.

⁵ *Post*, pp. 357, 374, 391.

⁷ *Post*, p. 165.

⁹ *IV*, 209.

¹¹ *Post*, pp. 46, 47.

¹³ *Post*, pp. 50, 78, 104.

¹⁵ *Post*, pp. 190, 198.

² *Post*, p. 339.

⁴ *Post*, p. 387.

⁶ *R.C.* III. 91.

⁸ Hurst, *Short History of Lincoln's Inn*, 46.

¹⁰ *Post*, pp. 41, 45.

¹² *Post*, pp. 53, 54, 74.

¹⁴ *Post*, p. 177.

In the summer of 1893, the Stationers' School moved to Hornsey,¹ and no further arrangements for the education of the choir are recorded until 1907 when it was resolved to send them to the City of London School.²

In 1855 the Chapel Choir Committee reported that the defects of the organ, both in tone and construction, were great,³ and in the following year the Society contracted with Messrs. Hill and Son for the installation of a new organ, an alteration of the gallery, and a stool for the Organist, for £935.⁴

In April 1905 the organ was examined by Messrs. Norman and Beard. They recommended a reconstruction at a cost of £1108, which was carried out. Dr. Charles Steggall, the Organist, advised that the reconstructed instrument would be magnificent, and one of which the Society would have reason to be proud.⁵

In 1911 its restoration was completed by the enlargement of the Pedal Vidone Stop to its full compass downwards.⁶

Dr. Charles Steggall died on June 7th, 1905, and Mr. Reginald Steggall was appointed Organist in his place.⁷

§51 The Warburton Lectureship

The Warburtonian Lectureship (now commonly called the Warburton Lectureship) was founded by the Rev. William Warburton, Preacher to the Society, and afterwards Bishop of Gloucester. At a Council held on June 22nd, 1768,⁸ the Hon. Charles Yorke, a Bencher, represented that the Bishop intended to found a lecture, in the form of three sermons annually, for proving the truth of the Christian religion, and desired that the lecturers might have leave to preach them in the Chapel. Leave was given in grateful language. The lectures were established by an elaborate deed of trust dated July 21st, 1768, which is in the possession of the Society. The Rev. Richard Hurd, afterwards Bishop of Worcester, was appointed the first lecturer, and successive appointments were made, though not all the lectures were published, as required, and proper records had not been kept. At a Council held on July 3rd, 1861, it was resolved that the attention of the trustees of the deed should be invited to the propriety of formally notifying appointments of lecturers, and applying for permission to use the pulpit of the Chapel, and that proper minutes should be kept in the records of the Society.⁹ Many formal notifications of the names of lecturers appointed, and favourable responses to requests for them to be permitted to use the pulpit of the Chapel, have been extracted from the Black Books of the period. To these names should be added those of the Rev. Edgar Charles Sumner Gibson (1903-1907), afterwards Bishop of Gloucester, and the Rev. Michael George Glazebrook (1907-1911), later Canon of Ely.

§52 Dinners in Hall

Catering for the dinners in Hall engaged the attention of the Bench throughout the period. The Records alternate between complaints by the Bench and

¹ *Post*, p. 295.

³ *Post*, p. 53.

⁵ *Post*, pp. 362, 363.

⁷ *Post*, p. 363. There is an illustration of Dr. Charles Steggall at the Organ in the *Tatler* of October 7th, 1903.

⁸ III. 395.

² *Post*, p. 368.

⁴ *Post*, pp. 56, 67.

⁶ *Post*, p. 381.

⁹ *Post*, p. 99.

Bar about the quality of the meals, and complaints by the Bench about the cooks or the costs. The truth is no doubt that it is impossible to manage a catering establishment which gives satisfaction without large losses, when the demands for service vary from hundreds for one night to none on another.

A long report by a Committee appointed to consider the catering arrangements in 1847¹ reveals the complicated system which was in operation at the beginning of the period. The Cook² was a purveyor, who by contract supplied dinners from the kitchen for the Bench, Bar and Students' tables in messes of four at a fixed price; but substantial additional payments were being made for "exceedings" and other allowances, not only to him, but to other purveyors as well; and the Committee were of opinion that large savings could be effected if everything (except wine, dessert, tea and coffee) were to be provided by the Cook at an inclusive price. This he was prepared to do at a fixed price of 11/- per mess (reduced from 13/-) at the Bar and Students' tables, and 7/- per Bencher at the Bench table (with a minimum charge for two messes), or 10/- per person on Grand days and Council evenings,³ upon the footing that what was left over was his.

For the future, dessert (which seems to have been found by the Cook at a charge of about £3 per day) was to be provided by the Second and Third Butlers at £1 a day. Tea and Coffee for the Bench table were to continue to be supplied by the First Butler at a reduced charge. "Exceedings" for Grand day and Council dinners were to be ordered by the Treasurer, and paid for by the Steward, without profit to the Cook.

But until November 1845, when he had fallen ill and his office was declared vacant,⁴ part of the catering expenses had been paid by the Pannier-man. This ancient "office" is first mentioned in 1483, and the principal duties of the holder were in the Hall, though he also had tasks outside as scavenger. He laid the cloth, set the salt cellars, cut bread, blew the horn for dinner and waited at table.⁵ By the beginning of the period it was his duty to provide waiters, dinner carriers, plate washers and knife cleaners at his own expense. In return he shared the proceeds of sale of the remains of the dinners with the Butlers. A new officer—named the Usher of the Hall—was appointed in 1848 to superintend the waiters and perform those other duties in the Hall which the Pannier-man had hitherto performed, and those perquisites were to be abolished on any new appointment.

But the Pannier-man was also responsible for the general care and superintendence of the Hall. As, however, it was found impracticable to accommodate the Usher within the Inn, a proposal to transfer these duties to him fell through.⁶ The tasks of the Pannier-man as scavenger had already been transferred,⁷ and the office was never filled again.⁸

Joseph Sparks, who had been Cook since before the beginning of the period, resigned in 1850, and Benjamin Masson was appointed Cook under a new contract on similar terms.⁹

In 1854, 7797 Persons dined at the Students' tables: the maximum number to dine on any one day in that year was 166.¹⁰

¹ *Post*, p. 15.

² Joseph Sparks (see *post*, p. 28).

³ i.e., evenings on which a dinner in Hall followed certain meetings of the Council.

⁴ *Post*, p. 3.

⁵ *I.* 78.

⁶ *Post*, p. 20.

⁷ *Post*, p. 7.

⁸ *Post*, p. 64.

⁹ *Post*, p. 28.

¹⁰ *Post*, p. 51.

In 1857 there was a complaint from the Bar about a joint and a fruit pie, which the Dinners Committee answered in masterly style: "Your Committee are of the opinion that under these circumstances they have no means of investigating the complaint further at present: but if the Bar wish them to do so, they will take the requisite steps for the purpose."¹ The Bar soon responded with a Memorial and a Deputation, and thus convinced the Committee that "the provisions are frequently of inferior quality, and sometimes insufficient in quantity to such an extent as to produce general dissatisfaction throughout the Hall". Benjamin Masson was summoned to face his accusers and the Committee, and was heard on his own behalf, and he resigned before he was dismissed. Edward Frederick Page was appointed Cook in his place, and upon the same terms.² In 1863 he applied for a salary in addition, which was refused, and in 1864 his contract was terminated. Christopher Flood Griffiths, one of the Under Cooks, was appointed Cook and Purveyor in his room,³ and a third dish was added to the two dishes which had previously been served at the Bar and Students' tables.⁴

In the following year the Bench refused a Petition for a third Bar table. It was pointed out that the two Bar tables seated 64, that the average attendance on Sundays in the previous term had been 27, and that on Weekdays the Bar tables had been full, so that Barristers had been compelled to dine at other tables, on only 10 days out of 18.⁵

The Bench were much dissatisfied with their dinners in 1866.⁶ In 1867 a scheme for dinners out of term during the legal year was reported to have been tried and failed.⁷ In 1868 the rapidly decreasing attendance of Benchers during term was discussed, and steps to improve the Benchers' dinners were suggested. The Cook was sent for, and told that he might put less dinner on the Benchers' table, but that if there were any more complaints of the quality of the dinners, his contract would be terminated. A service Bell from the Hall to the Kitchen was installed, and a lift from the kitchen was to be made, if feasible.⁸

In 1871 Christopher Flood Griffiths died, and Thomas Simon Nicholes was appointed Cook and Purveyor on the same terms as his predecessor.⁹

In the following year 152 members of the Society signed a memorial suggesting that considerable improvements might be made in the dinners in Hall, and in the cooking and service without any additional expense. The Bench replied that the rule under which any article of food complained of might be sent to the Bench for inspection was thought to be sufficient.¹⁰

In 1873 George Samuel Elliott succeeded Thomas Simon Nicholes as Purveyor and Cook.¹¹ In 1875 he was granted an increase in the price of meals under his contract owing to the fall in the number of messes during the two preceding years.¹²

In 1883 an experiment of having luncheons in Hall on Sundays lasted for less than a month.¹³

¹ *Post*, p. 68.

³ *Post*, pp. 115, 124.

⁵ *Post*, p. 127.

⁷ *Post*, p. 144.

⁹ *Post*, p. 169.

¹¹ *Post*, p. 184.

¹³ *Post*, pp. 237, 238.

² *Post*, pp. 72, 73.

⁴ *Post*, p. 124.

⁶ *Post*, p. 133.

⁸ *Post*, pp. 145, 146.

¹⁰ *Post*, pp. 175, 179.

¹² *Post*, p. 190.

In 1890 a detailed investigation of the catering arrangements was carried out. G. S. Elliott was still Cook under his contract of December 1873, under which, while the Society provided cooking utensils, carriers to convey the dinners from the kitchen to the Hall and waiters, the Cook found fuel, food and kitchen staff, and provided dinners (excluding wine, dessert, tea and coffee) at scheduled prices during the four terms and on Adjourned Council days. The remnants were his.

In the preceding year the entire cost of 634 dinners at the Bench table had been £770. 10. 8. Each Benchler paid 3/- towards the cost of his dinner. Only 2 Saturday dinners and 4 Sunday dinners were served during that period. During the same year 2,122 had been served at the Barristers' tables at a cost of £655. 5. 0. Each Barrister paid 2/6 for a dinner. 3,016 dinners had been served at the Students' tables at a cost of £776. 17. 10. Here there was no considerable loss; but the total charge on the Inn funds of dinners in Hall, apart from wine, and above the payment made by members, was calculated to be about £1000.

The Cook, who explained the particular difficulties attending catering in an Inn of Court, especially when the attendance had fallen from about 40 messes a day to not more than 11, was unable to suggest economies.

In view of this Report, the Council ordered that no dinners should be provided for the Bench on Saturdays or Sundays without previous notice, that private guest nights should be introduced, that the Bench Dinner should be simplified except on Grand Days and Council Days, and that on ordinary days the dinner at the Bar and Students' tables should be identical, and served on the table d'hôte system instead of messes.¹

In 1896 a Rota for the attendance of 2 Benchers daily at the Bench table during dining terms was instituted.²

A new scheme for the management of the Catering Department was introduced in 1901 when the Society terminated the employment of Mr. Elliott the Cook at the end of Trinity term.³

The Society appointed a Kitchen Committee, and engaged Mr. C. F. King, Manager at the Refreshment Department of the House of Commons, to be Hall Steward at a fixed salary, with control (subject to the Kitchen Committee) over the Cooks and Carriers, and the general management of the Kitchen. He was to be caterer, and (subject to the control of the Committee) to buy fuel and food and personally superintend the preparation of dinners and luncheons. But the Society was to find all necessary equipment, and pay all wages and expenses, and remnants were to belong to it, and not to him.

Dinners were to be provided every day during the four terms at the three tables as before, but there was to be no separate dinner for Benchers on Saturday or Sunday. Messes were reinstated at the Bar and Students' tables. Provision was made for Grand Days, Guest Nights, Council Dinners, luncheons whenever the Courts were sitting, and occasional Sunday luncheons.⁴

When this scheme had been in operation for a year, the Kitchen Committee reported that "the dinners have been served in Hall as usual in Term, and considerable improvements have been made at the Barristers' and Students' tables

¹ *Post*, pp. 270-273.

³ *Post*, p. 348.

² *Post*, pp. 318, 319.

⁴ *Post*, pp. 346-348.

to the general satisfaction".¹ No changes of substance were made during the remainder of the period.

From the beginning of the period until 1876, there were 5 Butlers, the First and Second of whom had been in office since 1830. The principal duties of the First Butler were to have charge of the wine and manage the Benchers' Table in Hall. The primary duties of the Second Butler were to assist the First Butler, and to take charge of the plate used at the Students' Table. The Third Butler was responsible for the service of the Benchers' Rooms. The Fourth and Fifth Butlers had shared between them the service of the two Bar Tables: but as the number of Barristers dining in Hall had "of late greatly fallen off", the office of the Fifth Butler was abolished in 1876, and the Fourth Butler became solely responsible for the service of the two Bar Tables. All the Butlers had to assist at the Chapel.²

"Considering that the Butlers' profit is not so great and gainful as formerly by play at cards etc.", the Butlers' Roll was instituted in 1560, and every fellow in the House was to pay them 4d. a term.³ The Roll was in full operation at the outset of the period, and every Student on Call to the Bar, every Barrister on Call to the Bench, and every member on leaving the Society, was required to contribute to it. Moreover the Butlers were authorised to collect 5/- a year from the occupiers of Chambers at Christmas, whereas Christmas boxes to the Chief and other porters, though generally collected, were unauthorised.⁴

The Butlers' Roll was however abolished by an Order of Council in 1857.⁵

The hour for dining in Hall was changed from half-past four to five o'clock in 1829.⁶ A request for an alteration made in 1850 was refused:⁷ but in 1863 it was changed to half-past five, and in 1881 from half-past five to six o'clock, except on Sundays.⁸ It was changed to seven o'clock in 1917.

§53 The Inns of Court Volunteer Rifle Corps

The Four Inns of Court had always in times of crisis raised a force for the defence of the realm; but it had been disbanded at the end of the emergency. The Inns of Court Volunteer Rifle Corps, however, was founded on a peaceful occasion in November 1859, when the Society subscribed 100 guineas and permitted it to use the garden and the Hall for the ensuing six months. Although the grass plots suffered from use as an exercise and practice ground in wet weather, the garden was so used indefinitely.⁹ In March 1860 the Corps was granted accommodation in New Square, formerly occupied as a Stationer's shop, for use as Orderly Rooms.¹⁰ Lieutenant-Colonel William Bagenall Brewster, its first Commanding Officer, was entertained in Hall at 5 o'clock to dinner on Grand Day 1861 in the presence of 25 Benchers and 304 other Members of the Inn, of whom 100 wore uniform.¹¹ From November 1861 until 1880, an annual dinner was given to the Corps, on the occasion of the Official Inspection, which by then usually took place in June. In 1880 arrangements were made between the four Inns to entertain the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers, (the name then in use), annually in rotation.¹² In the summers of 1870 and 1874 the Society lent the Hall to the Corps for a Ball.¹³

¹ *Post*, p. 353.

⁴ *Post*, p. 64.

⁷ *Post*, p. 29.

¹⁰ *Post*, p. 92.

¹³ *Post*, pp. 160, 186.

² *Post*, p. 205.

⁵ *Post*, pp. 65, 67.

⁸ *Post*, pp. 114, 225.

¹¹ *Post*, p. 94.

³ I. 332.

⁶ IV. 177.

⁹ *Post*, pp. 83, 88, 135, 242, 341.

¹² *Post*, pp. 103, 221.

In 1872 permission was given to erect gates within the Inn in memory of Colonel Brewster, who had died on July 7th, 1864. These gates were moved to their present position in New Square in 1908.¹

Members of the Corps, 108 in number, formed a Guard of Honour in the Quadrangle when Queen Victoria opened the Royal Courts of Justice.² Soon afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Bulwer, the Commanding Officer, addressed a strong plea to the Bench from his Headquarters at 14 New Square for larger Headquarters, and a Drill Hall for use in wet weather, with an eye on the large upper Hall in the central block of the old Writs and Records Office (which was then empty) and rooms adjoining. Temporary permission to use this Hall was granted, and later, permission to establish a "Morris Tube" range.³ Thus fortified, in the spring of 1885, the Rifle Volunteers, (constituting the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the Rifle Brigade) appealed for recruits, offering drill either in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn or the Temples, or in the Drill Hall in Stone Buildings where they could find a "Morris Tube" range, instruction in signalling with flags or heliographs, a gymnasium and a school of arms. There were Orderly Rooms at Elm Court, Temple as well as in New Square.⁴

The South African War broke out in October 1899, and in December Lieutenant-Colonel Lofthouse was able to report that 30 mounted infantry and 20 cyclists had been accepted as part of the City of London Volunteers, shortly due to sail for South Africa, and a full company of 110 men to join a battalion of the Rifle Brigade already serving in South Africa. The Inn contributed £250 towards horses and other equipment.⁵ An account of the Supper given to the detachment of the City Imperial Volunteers (which included volunteers from the Inns of Court) on the eve of their departure for South Africa, has already been given.⁶

Reporting on April 2nd, 1900, that the strength of the Corps had during the previous year increased from about 390 to nearly 800, with new men coming in daily, Colonel Lofthouse made a new plea for additional space, which would be provided if the whole of the Hall in Stone Buildings were put at the disposal of the Corps rent free. After reading a cautious memorandum on this request, the Council postponed a decision.⁷

While the Four Inns were considering plans for welcoming the volunteers on their return from South Africa, Queen Victoria died. Colonel Lofthouse reported the names of the members of Lincoln's Inn and the Inns of Court Rifles who had served in South Africa in the City Imperial Volunteers and the Imperial Yeomanry.⁸

On May 17th, 1904, the Prince of Wales, then Treasurer, presided at a Smoking Concert given by the Inns of Court Rifles.⁹

Two Benchers of the Society commanded the Corps during the period, Colonel Cecil Henry Russell (1884-1895) and Colonel Samuel Hill Smith

¹ *Post*, pp. 173, 371.

³ *Post*, pp. 234, 236, 240.

⁵ *Post*, p. 339.

⁶ *Ante*, §6. *Post*, p. 340. The Official Reports on the Raising, Organising, Equipping and Dispatching the City of London Imperial Volunteers to South Africa (June 1900) are bound up in Miscellaneous Pamphlets Vol. 123.

⁷ *Post*, pp. 341-344.

⁹ *Ante*, §1.

² *Ante*, §5. *Post*, p. 232.

⁴ *Post*, p. 242.

⁸ *Post*, p. 345.

Lofthouse (1896-1905). Colonel Francis Errington, C.B., who commanded it from 1913 to 1916, became a Bencher after the end of the period, and was Treasurer in 1939.

§54 The Council of Law Reporting

A Meeting of the Bar, attended by 650 Barristers, with the Attorney General in the Chair, was held in the New Hall on December 2nd, 1863, when it was resolved to appoint a Committee to prepare a plan for amending the system of preparing, editing and publishing Law Reports, and to adjourn in order to receive their report at a future Meeting. The adjourned Meeting was held on November 28th, 1864, when the Committee's Report was adopted, and the proceedings were in due course communicated to the Inns of Court, and others interested. The 1st rule of the scheme proposed that each Inn should nominate two Members of a Council of Law Reporting, and the 4th rule envisaged a guarantee by the Four Inns of £500 in all. After some negotiation the scheme was adopted and came into operation.¹

§55 The Bar Library

In 1882 the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court which had been appointed to confer on the subject of a library for the use of the Bar at the Royal Courts of Justice reported that such a library was desirable. H.M. Board of Works accordingly allocated and fitted up a room there, and in 1884 the Four Inns subscribed £1500 for the purchase of books and expenses, each contributing in proportion to the number of members of the several Inns whose names appeared in the Law List of 1884. The same procedure was followed annually to meet the expenses of the current year throughout the period.²

The calculations of the subscriptions of each Inn, which are generally recorded, supply a useful indication of the comparative growth of the Societies, and samples have been extracted for this purpose.³

§56 Portraits in Oil and Busts

The Society possesses two portraits of *H.M. King George V*, the earliest commissioned by the Society in 1904, when as Prince of Wales he was Treasurer, and painted by W. Oules, ⁴ and the second painted by Oswald Birley, and presented by Sir Felix Cassel, Bart., in 1934.⁵ In 1933 Miss Jeeves, in memory of her brother William, a Bencher, presented the stained glass jeevow in the Old Hall, adorned with the arms of eight of the ten *Prime Ministers* who have been Members of the Society—Walpole, Pitt, Addington, Perceval, Canning, Melbourne, Peel, Disraeli, Gladstone and Asquith.⁶

Of Sir Robert *Walpole*, Earl of Orford, admitted to the Inn in 1697, but not called to the Bar, Prime Minister from 1721 to 1742, the Society has neither portrait in oil nor bust, but only a mezzotint.⁷ But of William *Pitt*, admitted in 1777, called to the Bar in 1780, and Treasurer in 1794, who twice held the office of First Lord of the Treasury between 1783 and 1806, it possesses the magnificent picture painted by Gainsborough, and presented by the Family of Lord Justice

¹ *Post*, pp. 126, 127.

² *Post*, pp. 234, 239.

³ *Ante*, §13.

⁴ *Post*, pp. 358, 364.

⁵ B.B. XLV. 569; G.B. 49; A.P.B.1.

⁶ G.B. 47.

⁷ IV. 352.

Turner in 1868,¹ and also a marble bust copied by Theed from the original by Nollekens.²

Henry *Addington* was admitted in 1772, and called to the Bar in 1784, and was Treasurer in 1797. He was the first Minister from 1801 to 1804, though his arms are not in the memorial window. In 1805 he was created Viscount Sidmouth. His portrait was presented by John Hodgson Esq., a Bencher, in 1848.³ Spencer *Perceval*, admitted in 1782, called to the Bar in 1786, and to the Bench in 1796, was Prime Minister from 1809 until his assassination in 1812. His memory is preserved in the window, and also in the Chapel.⁴ George *Canning* was admitted in 1787, but though never called to the Bar, he was elected to the Bench in 1827, the year in which he was to become Prime Minister. William Lamb, Viscount *Melbourne* was admitted in 1797 and called to the Bar in 1804. He twice held the highest office between 1834 and 1846.

Robert *Peel*, admitted to the Inn in 1809, was not called to the Bar. He was twice Prime Minister between 1834 and 1846; but his arms are not in the window. Benjamin *Disraeli* was admitted in 1824 and William Ewart *Gladstone* in 1833, but neither of them was called to the Bar. Disraeli (afterwards the Earl of Beaconsfield) was twice, and Gladstone was four times, Prime Minister. Herbert Henry *Asquith* (afterwards the Earl of Oxford and Asquith) was admitted in 1872, and called to the Bar in 1876. He was Prime Minister from 1908, when the Society commissioned his portrait painted by William Orpen,⁵ until 1916, and Treasurer of the Inn in 1920.

William Everard Tyldesley Jones Esq., K.C., a Bencher, in 1934 presented the stained glass window panels in the Old Hall displaying the armorial bearings of some of the *Lord Chancellors* who had been Members of the Inn.⁶ The list of Benchers on November 3rd, 1845, which precedes the text of this volume, contains the names of five past or future Lord Chancellors—Brougham, Cottenham, St. Leonards, Campbell and Hatherley. It does not include John Singleton Copley, Lord *Lyndhurst*, then Lord Chancellor, because although he was called to the Bar by the Inn in 1804,⁷ he was never a Bencher. A portrait of Lord Lyndhurst, who held office three times between 1827 and 1846, painted by H. W. Pickersgill, was presented by Sir Felix Cassel in 1931⁸ and a marble bust had been presented by subscribers in 1871.⁹ A marble bust of Lord *Brougham and Vaux*, who was Lord Chancellor from 1830 to 1834, and Treasurer of the Inn in 1831 (W. Behnes sculptor) was presented in 1869 by his Son;¹⁰ and the Society possesses two portraits of him, one painted by Geddes and bought in 1922,¹¹ and the other given by Mrs. Heelis in 1934, and perhaps to be attributed to S. Gambardella.¹² The Society also has a portrait of Charles Christopher Pepys, Earl of *Cottenham*, who was Lord Chancellor from 1836 to 1841 and from 1846 to 1850,¹³ and of Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Lord *St. Leonards*, Treasurer in 1836 and Chancellor in 1852, painted by Eddis.¹⁴ Robert Monsey Rolfe (afterwards Lord *Cranworth*) who held the office

¹ *Post*, p. 149; IV. 341; A.P.B. 47.

³ *Post*, p. 19; IV. 305; A.P.B. 59.

⁵ *Post*, pp. 372, 377; A.P.B. 2.

⁷ IV. 243.

⁹ *Post*, p. 166; IV. 315; A.P.B. 82.

¹¹ B.B. XLIV. 199, 207; A.P.B. 6.

¹² B.B. XLVI. 3; G.B. 48; A.P.B. 7. In 1934 Lord Greene gave an ivory statuette of Lord Brougham, B.B. XLVI. 4; G.B. 48.

¹³ IV. 340.

² *Post*, p. 217; IV. 341; A.P.B. 85.

⁴ IV. 128, 132.

⁶ G.B. 49.

⁸ B.B. XLV. 449; G.B. 46; A.P.B. 40.

¹⁰ *Post*, p. 152; IV. 310; A.P.B. 75.

¹⁴ IV. 349; A.P.B. 55.

from 1852 to 1858, and again between 1865 and 1866, and John Campbell (afterwards Lord *Campbell*) who held it from 1859 to 1861, had both been Benchers of the Inn, and Campbell had been its Treasurer in 1835.¹ But both took leave of the Society on taking the degree of Serjeant at Law—Rolfe in 1839 and Campbell in 1850.² Since 1866 the Society claims nine Lord Chancellors, all of whom were Benchers—Cairns, Hatherley, Selborne, Herschell, Haldane, Buckmaster, Hailsham, Maugham and Simonds.

Hugh McCalmont, Earl *Cairns* was in office from 1868 to 1872 and from 1874 to 1880, and the sculptor A. Bruce Joy was in 1894 commissioned by the Society to make a replica in marble of his bust of the Chancellor.³ William Page Wood, Lord *Hatherley* was Treasurer of the Inn in 1867, and Lord Chancellor in 1868. Roundell Palmer, Earl of *Selborne*, who had been Treasurer in 1864, held the Chancellorship from 1872 to 1874 and 1880 to 1885, and in 1893 the Society commissioned George Frederick Watts to paint his portrait.⁴ Farrer Herschell, Lord *Herschell* was Lord Chancellor in 1886, Treasurer of the Inn in the year of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, and Chancellor again from 1892 to 1895. Richard Burdon, Viscount *Haldane* of Cloan held the office from 1912 to 1915 and again in 1924, and was Treasurer of the Society in 1919. It had in 1910 commissioned G. Fiddes Watt to paint his portrait. He was followed in Office by Stanley Owen Buckmaster, Viscount *Buckmaster* of Cheddington (1915–1916) who was Treasurer of the Society in 1934. His portrait was also painted by G. Fiddes-Watt for the Society.⁵ The Inn's three latest Lord Chancellors, Viscount Hailsham, Viscount Maugham and Viscount Simonds had not been called to the Bench before the period closes.

The Society's store of portraits of the earlier Chancellors was much enriched during the period.

The Society in 1893 commissioned a copy of the portrait of Sir Thomas *More*, Chancellor in 1529, by Hans Holbein, then in the possession of Edward Huth.⁶ But it has since acquired other portraits of the Chancellor, and that copy appears to be no longer in its possession. Lord Russell of Killowen presented a 16th-century copy of the Holbein portrait in the Frick Collection in New York in 1936,⁷ and in 1961 Lord Evershed, the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Harman and the Hon. Sir Henry Wynn Parry gave another copy of the same original.⁸

In 1847 Charles Purton Cooper Esq., Q.C. presented a portrait by William Etty, R.A. which has been identified as that of Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of *Shaftesbury*, Lord Chancellor from 1672 to 1673, and called to the Bench in that year.⁹ In 1895, however, a Committee which had been appointed in 1891 to obtain portraits (or copies of portraits) of (among others) "Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury 1683" reported that it had obtained such a copy,¹⁰ and if the portrait given in 1847 is the original, the copy appears to have been disposed of. The same Committee was authorised to obtain a portrait of "Charles Lord *Talbot*, 1737" and presumably it acquired the painting now in the Inn's possession.¹¹

¹ IV. 184, 173.

³ *Post*, p. 292; IV. 312; A.P.B. 77.

⁵ *Post*, p. 379, A.P.B. 27, 9.

⁷ B.B. XLVI. 149; A.P.B. 51.

⁸ G.B. 63. In 1935 Sir Felix Cassel gave a miniature after Holbein, B.B. XLVI. 75.

⁹ *Post*, p. 14; IV. 314. A.P.B. 58.

¹¹ IV. 349.

² IV. 201; *post*, p. 27.

⁴ *Post*, p. 295; IV. 339; A.P.B. 56.

⁶ *Post*, p. 292. IV. 337.

¹⁰ *Post*, pp. 282, 311.

A copy of a portrait by Allan Ramsay of his ancestor Philip Yorke, Earl of *Hardwicke* (Lord Chancellor 1737 to 1756) was presented by the Earl of *Hardwicke* in 1847.¹ A portrait of Henry, Earl *Bathurst*, Lord Chancellor 1771–1778, which had been painted by Sir Nathaniel Dance for the Sworn Clerks in Chancery, was presented by them to the Society in 1848 upon their dissolution.² A cast made by Sévière of his marble bust of John Scott, Earl of *Eldon* (Lord Chancellor 1801–1806 and 1807–1820) was given by John Lorence Bird in 1881.³ A portrait of Thomas, Lord *Erskine*, Lord Chancellor in 1806 and 1815, and painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, was given to the Society by Miss Carrick Moore about 1875;⁴ and at the beginning of the period the marble statue by Sir Richard Westmacott (which now stands in the Library) stood in the Old Hall. Leave to place it there had been given to a Committee of Subscribers in 1830.⁵

Other portraits and busts which came into the possession of the Society during the period included: (in 1854) a portrait of Vice Chancellor *Shadwell*, (painted by T. Phillips about 1844) the gift of his Son;⁶ (in 1856) a marble bust of Clement Tudway *Swanston*, Q.C. (Treasurer in 1848) (Sculptor J. Evan Thomas), presented by Subscribers;⁷ (in 1860) a portrait of Sir Dudley *Ryder*, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1754, the gift of the Earl of Harrowby;⁸ a portrait of Admiral *Russell*, Earl of Orford, bequeathed by Frederick Augustus Carrington;⁹ (in 1867) the Society bought a portrait of Sir Alexander *Thomson*, Baron of the Exchequer 1814–1817, painted by Opie;¹⁰ (in 1869) a marble bust of Thomas, Lord *Denman*, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1832 (Sculptor J. E. Jones) was presented by the Hon. George Denman¹¹; (in 1873) a portrait of Sir Jefferay *Gilbert*, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1725, painted by Michael Dahl, was presented by the Widow of Edward Walker;¹² (in 1876) Sir Fitzroy *Kelly*, Lord Chief Baron 1866–1880, presented a portrait of himself;¹³ (in 1879) Lady Goldsmid presented a bust of Sir Francis Henry *Goldsmid*, Bart., Q.C., M.P. the work of W. Theed.¹⁴

(In 1897) a portrait of Vice Chancellor *Kindersley* painted by George Richmond, was given by the Artist's Family;¹⁵ (in 1898) a cast of a bust of Charles *Butler*, K.C., who died in 1832, was presented by Judge Stonor;¹⁶ (in 1904) the presentation of a portrait of Sir William *Garrow*, Treasurer in 1801, painted by G. H. Harlow, was recorded;¹⁷ (in 1905) Lord *Alverstone*, Lord Chief Justice and then Treasurer, is recorded as presenting a portrait of himself;¹⁸ (in 1907) Lady Davey gave a portrait of Lord *Davey* by Solomon J. Solomon,¹⁹ the Society commissioned a portrait of the Treasurer, Lord *Macnaghten* by H. de T. Glazebrook²⁰ and H. W. Simpkinson Esq. presented a marble bust of his Grandfather Sir J. A. F. *Simpkinson*, Treasurer at the beginning of the period.²¹

¹ IV. 356; G.B. 25; A.P.B. 30.

³ *Post*, p. 222; IV. 346.

⁵ IV. 178; A.P.B. 80.

⁷ *Post*, p. 63; IV. 349; A.P.B. 87.

⁹ *Post*, p. 90; IV. 345; A.P.B. 46.

¹¹ *Post*, p. 152; IV. 317; A.P.B. 78.

¹³ *Post*, p. 214; IV. 329; A.P.B. 37.

¹⁵ *Post*, p. 322; IV. 329; A.P.B. 39.

¹⁷ *Post*, p. 358; A.P.B. 21.

¹⁹ *Post*, p. 367; A.P.B. 14.

²¹ *Post*, p. 367; A.P.B. 86.

² *Post*, p. 22; IV. 307; A.P.B. 4.

⁴ IV. 319; G.B. 32; A.P.B. 16.

⁶ *Post*, p. 51; IV. 346; A.P.B. 57.

⁸ *Post*, p. 90; IV. 345; A.P.B. 54.

¹⁰ *Post*, p. 144; IV. 349.

¹² *Post*, pp. 79, 184; IV. 322; A.P.B. 22.

¹⁴ *Post*, p. 217; IV. 323; A.P.B. 81.

¹⁶ IV. 311; A.P.B. 76.

¹⁸ *Post*, p. 364.

²⁰ *Post*, pp. 368, 369; A.P.B. 41.

Other portraits in oil and busts of members of the Society who were eminent during the period have since come into its possession. A list would include:

A statuette of Vice Chancellor Sir James *Bacon*, Treasurer in 1869;¹ a marble bust of Sir John Peter *De Gex*, Q.C., Treasurer in 1882 (Sculptor Frank Theed);² a portrait of Sir George *Jessel*, Master of the Rolls 1873–1883 and Treasurer in 1883, painted by M. Ayoub and presented by Lord Jessel,³ and a plaster bust given by Lord Cohen;⁴ a portrait of Sir Edward *Fry* (Lord Justice 1883–1892 and Treasurer in 1892) painted by Roger Fry and presented by Miss Fry on behalf of her Family;⁵ a portrait of Lord *Russell of Killowen* (Lord Chief Justice 1894–1900 and Treasurer in 1893) painted by J. S. Sargent and presented by Lord Russell of Killowen in 1936;⁶ a portrait of Sir Edward *Clarke*, K.C. (Solicitor General 1886–1892 and Treasurer in 1906) presented by Edward Clarke Esq., Q.C., in 1956, a marble bust of Lord *Macnaghten*, Treasurer in 1907 (Sculptor C. L. Hartwell);⁷ two portraits of Lord *Cozens-Hardy*, (Master of the Rolls 1907–1918, and Treasurer in 1909), one presented by his daughter-in-law Lady Cozens-Hardy in 1924,⁸ and the other painted by Reginald Grenville Eves and presented by Mrs. Eric Bailey;⁹ a portrait of Lord Justice *Kennedy*, Treasurer in 1914, painted by George Richmond, and presented by Judge Kennedy;¹⁰ a portrait of Sir Harry *Eve*, Treasurer in 1924;¹¹ a portrait of Sir Frederick *Pollock*, Bart. (Treasurer in 1931) painted by R. G. Eves and presented by Sir John Pollock, Bart.;¹² a marble bust of Professor Frederic William *Maitland*, presented by Mr. Justice Macnaghten (Sculptor S. Nicholson Babb);¹³ a bronze bust of Arthur Raymond *Kirby*, (Sculptress Lady Kennet);¹⁴ and a portrait of Lord Justice *Stirling* (1900–1906) painted by Orpen, and presented by Mrs. Shaw.¹⁵

In addition to its portraits in oil and busts, the Society possesses a large collection of prints, engravings and photographs. They were catalogued in volume IV, and J. Douglas Walker Esq., K.C. reported upon them in 1907.¹⁶ The collection has since been enlarged, and after the second World War the prints and drawings were deposited in three portfolios in the Library, and catalogued by the Librarian.

§57 Principal Pieces of Plate

In 1904 the Prince of Wales presented an old English Cup as a souvenir of his term of office as Treasurer.¹⁷ Other gifts of plate are recorded in the Black Books during the period. In 1890 A. Muirhead Aitken Esq. and Peter Redpath Esq. presented the Mace or Staff of Lyons' Inn to the Society,¹⁸ Frederick Waymouth Gibbs Esq., C.B., Q.C., who died in 1898, bequeathed "the service of plate given to me by the Queen, with the silver vase given to me by the Prince of Wales on my ceasing to be his Tutor, to the Trustees of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, of which I am a Bencher".¹⁹ In 1906 Lord Alverstone gave two

¹ A.P.B. 74.

³ A.P.B. 33; G.B. 44.

⁵ B.B. XLV. 392; A.P.B. 20; G.B. 45.

⁷ A.P.B. 83.

⁹ B.B. XLVIII. 394; A.P.B. 12; G.B. 61.

¹¹ A.P.B. 17.

¹³ B.B. XLVI. 275; A.P.B. 89; G.B. 53.

¹⁵ A.P.B. 63; G.B. 59.

¹⁷ *Post*, p. 359.

¹⁹ *Post*, p. 325; IV. 373.

² A.P.B. 88.

⁴ G.B. 57.

⁶ B.B. XLVI. 149; A.P.B. 53; G.B. 51.

⁸ B.B. XLIV. 537; G.B. 42.

¹⁰ B.B. XLVI. 503; G.B. 55.

¹² B.B. XLVI. 161; A.P.B. 49; G.B. 51.

¹⁴ G.B. 61.

¹⁶ *Post*, p. 369.

¹⁸ *Post*, p. 267.

silver salvers for the use of the Bench Table and J. G. Witt Esq., K.C. bequeathed his silver Warwick vase to the Society.¹ In 1908 Lord Macnaghten presented a silver vase in memory of Sir Joseph Chitty, who died on February 15th, 1899,² and in 1909 Cecil Henry Russell Esq. presented a silver tankard as evidence of his gratitude, and to commemorate the return of a Member of the Outer Bar to the office of Treasurer after so many years.³ Pembroke Scott Stephens Esq., K.C. presented a silver flagon in 1911 at the end of his year of office as Treasurer, and on his death in 1914 he bequeathed to the Inn a two-handled Irish silver drinking cup.⁴ In 1913 David Lindo Alexander Esq., K.C. presented a silver tea-urn in memory of his late wife,⁵ and in 1914 James Douglas Walker Esq., K.C. made a gift of two silver cigarette boxes.⁶

§58 BENCHERS OF LINCOLN'S INN on November 3rd, 1845

- Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley (Nicholas Vansittart), T. 1820 (1766–1851).
 Rt. Hon. Lord Canterbury (Charles Manners-Sutton), T. 1826 (1780–1845).
 William Wingfield Esq., Q.C., T. 1828 (1772–1858).
 Sir William Horne, Q.C., T. 1829 (1774–1860).
 Sir Giffin Wilson, Q.C., T. 1830 (1766–1848).
 Rt. Hon. Lord Brougham and Vaux (Henry Brougham), T. 1831 (1778–1868).
 Rt. Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, T. 1833 (1779–1850).
 Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, T. 1836, Lord St. Leonards (1852) (1781–1875).
 Rt. Hon. Lord Cottenham (Charles Christopher Pepys), T. 1837 (1781–1851).
 Rt. Hon. Lord Campbell (John Campbell), T. 1835 (1779–1861).
 William Selwyn Esq., Q.C., T. 1840 (1775–1845).
 William Henry Tinney Esq., Q.C., T. 1841 (1783–1871).
 Rt. Hon. Thomas Pemberton-Leigh, Q.C., T. 1842, Lord Kingsdown (1793–1867).
 Rt. Hon. Sir James Lewis Knight-Bruce, T. 1843 (1791–1866).
 William Fuller Boteler Esq., Q.C., T. 1844 (1777–1845).
 John Augustus Francis Simpkinson Esq., Q.C., T. 1845 (1780–1851).
 Henry William Tancred Esq., Q.C., T. 1846 (1780–1860).
 John Beames Esq., Q.C., T. 1847 (1780–1853).
 Clement Tudway Swanston Esq., Q.C., T. 1848 (1783–1863).
 Matthew Davenport Hill Esq., Q.C., T. 1849 (1792–1872).
 Daniel Wakefield Esq., Q.C. (1776–1846).
 Henry John Shepherd Esq., Q.C., T. 1850 (1784–1855).
 Walker Skirrow Esq., Q.C., T. 1851 (1784–1866).
 Christopher Temple Esq., Q.C., T. 1852 (1784–1871).
 Richard Torin Kindersley Esq., Q.C., T. 1853 (1792–1879).
 Rt. Hon. Sir James Wigram, Q.C. (1793–1866).
 Fitzroy Kelly Esq., Q.C., T. 1854 (1796–1880).
 Rt. Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, Q.C. (1775–1850).
 Rt. Hon. Lord Dunfermline (James Abercromby) (1776–1858).
 Charles Purton Cooper Esq., T. 1855 (1793–1873).

¹ *Post*, p. 365.

³ *Post*, 374.

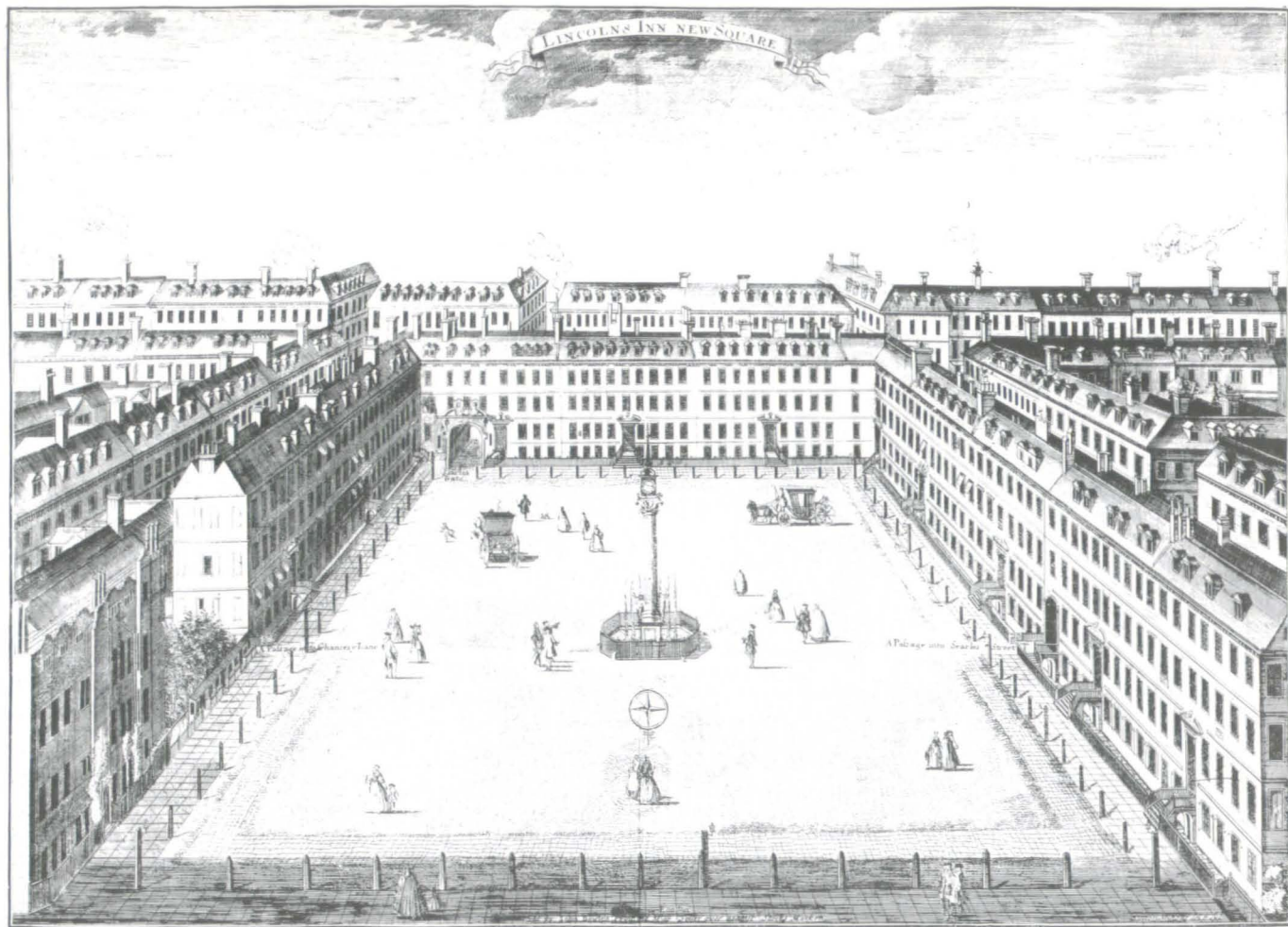
⁵ *Post*, p. 391.

² *Post*, p. 370.

⁴ *Post*, pp. 385, 393.

⁶ *Post*, p. 393.

- William Goodenough Hayter Esq., Q.C., T. 1856 (1792–1878).
John Stuart Esq., Q.C., T. 1857 (1793–1876).
Rt. Hon. Charles Shaw-Lefevre (Viscount Eversley, 1857) (1794–1888).
George James Turner Esq., Q.C., T. 1858 (1798–1867).
Richard Godson Esq., Q.C. (1797–1849).
Edward Wilbraham Esq., Q.C. (1785–1859).
Wilkinson Mathews Esq., Q.C., T. 1859 (1784–1866).
John Herbert Koe Esq., Q.C., T. 1860 (1783–1860).
William Loftus Lowndes Esq., Q.C. (1793–1865).
John Walker Esq., Q.C., T. 1861 (1795–1869).
Kenyon Stevens Parker Esq., Q.C., T. 1862 (1790–1866).
Robert Prioleau Roupell Esq., Q.C., T. 1863 (1797–1886).
Thomas Oliver Anderdon Esq., Q.C. (1786–1856).
Loftus Tottenham Wigram Esq., Q.C., T. 1865 (1803–1889).
William Henry Watson Esq., Q.C. (1796–1860).
Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, T. 1866 (1793–1875).
John Hodgson Esq., Q.C. (1785–1849).
James Parker Esq., Q.C. (1803–1852).
Lebblus Charles Humfrey Esq., Q.C. (1798–1852).
John Billingsley Parry Esq., Q.C. (1798–1876).
William Page Wood Esq., Q.C., T. 1867. Lord Hatherley (1801–1881).



New Square looking South (Sutton Nicholls, 1720-1740)

[Facing p. 1

THE BLACK BOOKS OF LINCOLN'S INN

Volume V

BOOK XXV—*continued*

Council held on November 3rd, 1845. [p. 48.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

"Ordered that His Royal Highness The Prince Albert, having been graciously pleased to become a Member of this Society,¹ be Invited to the Bench, and that Sir J. A. Francis Simpkinson the Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. the Vice Chancellor of England² and William Selwyn Esq., three of the Masters of the Bench, be deputed to Invite His Royal Highness accordingly."

"Resolved unanimously that the Thanks of the Bench be given to the Treasurer Sir Francis Simpkinson, for the extremely satisfactory arrangements made by him for the Reception of Her Majesty and Prince Albert on Thursday the 30th of October last, and his Conduct on that Occasion, and that he be requested to accept as a Testimony of the feelings of the Bench towards him the Gold Inkstand and Pen used by Her Majesty and Prince Albert on that Occasion."³

"Ordered that Montagu Chambers Esq., a Barrister of this Society, having been appointed One of Her Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law, be Invited to the Bench, and that Matthew Davenport Hill Esq. and Lebbeus Charles Humfrey Esq., two of the Masters of the Bench, be desired to attend him with this Order, and report his Answer, and if the said Montagu Chambers shall accept the Invitation, he is according to the rules of this Society to pay all his arrears of Dues and Duties before he is published to the Bench."⁴ [p. 49.]

Read a Report [p. 54] of Mr. P. Hardwick, the Architect, dated August 20th, 1845, in which he valued the rooms then used as the Library in Stone Buildings as worth £260 per annum and the rooms adjoining the same, then occupied by the Masters of the Court of Exchequer, as worth £130 per annum, upon an application for these rooms on behalf of the Court of Chancery.⁵

¹ IV. 233.

² Sir Lancelot Shadwell.

³ Presented to the Society in 1928 by Henry Walrond Simpkinson Esq., C.B., a grandson.

⁴ Intro: § 40.

⁵ Intro: § 21.

Special Council held on November 5th, 1845. [p. 58.]

Five Benchers present.

Ordered "that Mr. Joseph Nash be commissioned to Execute for the Society a Drawing of the Interior of the New Hall as it appeared on the Occasion of the Queen's Visit,¹ on Thursday the 30th of October."

Special Council held on November 20th, 1845. [p. 69.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Upon the Motion of The Treasurer, seconded by the Rt. Hon. The Vice Chancellor of England: "Resolved unanimously that His Royal Highness Prince Albert be Called to the Bar, and be forthwith and hereby published a Barrister of this Honorable² Society, the keeping of all his Terms and Exercises, and the payment of all Fees and Expenses being dispensed with."

Lincoln's Inn. 2nd December, 1845. [p. 75.]

"It having been resolved, by an Order of Council of the 6th day of November, 1845, to invite The Lord Chancellor,³ the Judges, Queen's Counsel, Masters in Chancery, Benchers of the other Inns of Court, Serjeants at Law, and Advocates of Doctors Commons,⁴ to Dine with the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench of Lincoln's Inn, in their New Hall, on Tuesday the 2nd of December, separate Cards of Invitation were accordingly issued to these Dignitaries, as also to the Bishop of Durham,⁵ The Bishop of Lichfield,⁶ The Preacher of Lincoln's Inn,⁷ The Master of the Temple,⁸ The Preacher of Gray's Inn,⁹ The Chaplain of the College of Advocates, Mr. Hardwick and Mr. P. Hardwick the Architects. The total number of Invitations issued, including those to the Treasurer and Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, was 220, and of these 171 accepted the Invitation. The Lord Chancellor declined on the score of indisposition, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer,¹⁰ after accepting the Invitation, was prevented by the sitting of a Cabinet Council at an unusually late hour from keeping his Engagement.

"At half past 5 o'Clock on the day mentioned, the Treasurer and Benchers of Lincoln's Inn assembled in the Library to receive their Visitors. The Library was brilliantly lighted up on the occasion, the Royal Coat of Arms in the centre Window being Illuminated from the outside. The Visitors entered at the Eastern Gate of the Garden and, proceeding up the steps, were conducted to the Library. The Dress worn by all Persons on this occasion (excepting the Preachers of the several Inns who wore their Robes) was plain Evening Dress.

"Shortly after Six o'Clock, Dinner was announced and thereupon the Company proceeded to the Hall, where three Tables had been ranged below the Dais, running North and South, profusely decorated. The Company took the places assigned to them. The Treasurer Sir J. A. Francis Simpkinson sitting at the

¹ The service of glass made for the use of the Queen and Prince Albert is displayed in the Vestibule.

² This spelling of the word was adopted in the first four volumes, and was exclusively used during the earlier part of the period; but it was being gradually displaced.

³ Lord Lyndhurst.

⁴ Doctors Commons was a society of legal lawyers forming a distinct profession for the practice of the civil and canon law, which was dissolved pursuant to the Court of Probate Act, 1857.

⁵ Edward Maltby, formerly Preacher to the Society, IV, 163.

⁶ John Lonsdale, formerly Preacher to the Society, IV, 194.

⁷ James Stuart Murray Anderson, appointed in 1844, IV, 223.

⁸ Thomas Robinson.

⁹ George Shepherd.

¹⁰ Henry Goulburn.

top of the Centre Table, having on his right The Bishop of Lichfield, Sir. J. Bernard Bosanquet, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Justice Wightman, and on his left Lord Denman, The Vice Chancellor Wigram, Mr. Justice Coleridge, and Mr. Baron Platt, with Mr. Lebbeus Humfrey one of the Masters of the Bench at the bottom. At the top of the Table on the East side sat Lord Campbell, having on his right The Master of the Rolls,¹ The Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Cresswell, and on his left, The Lord Chief Baron,² The Vice Chancellor Knight-Bruce, Mr. Justice Patteson, and Mr. Justice Erle, with Mr. William Henry Watson, one of the Masters of the Bench, at the bottom. At the top of the Table on the West side sat the Vice-Chancellor of England,³ having on his right, The Rt. Hon. Sir John Becket, The Rt. Hon. Mr. Williams Wynn, Mr. Justice Coltman, and on his left, The Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Sir H. Jenner Fust, Sir Edward Ryan and Mr. Baron Rolfe, with Mr. Kenyon Parker, one of the Masters of the Bench, at the bottom. The Dinner was provided by the Society's Cook, and the whole arrangements were made by the Officers of the Society. Seventeen Performers of the Coldstream Band, with the Master Mr. Godfrey, attended in the Music Gallery and played numerous selections during Dinner.

"At half past 8 o'Clock the Company rose simultaneously, and after having Tea in the Library, took their departure."

Council held on November 25th, 1845. [p. 77.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

"Upon the Report of Matthew D. Hill Esq. and Lebbeus Charles Humfrey Esq. who were by an Order of Council of the First day of Term desired to wait on Montagu Chambers Esq. with an Invitation to the Bench, that he has accepted the Invitation, It is Ordered that the said Montagu Chambers be called to the Bench, and that he be published at the next Exercise in the Hall." [p.79.]

Officers for 1846:

Treasurer: Henry William Tancred, Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: Sir J. A. Francis Simpkinson, Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: John Beames, Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: Clement Tudway Swanston, Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: Matthew Davenport Hill, Esq., Q.C.

Upon reading a Report that the Pannier-man was incapacitated by illness, and that it was not expected that he would so far recover as to be able to discharge the Office for the future, the Office of Pannier-man⁴ to this Society was declared Vacant. [p. 83.]

Adjourned Council held on December 10th, 1845. [p. 86.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

The Report of the Library Committee was taken into consideration [p. 88], from which it appeared that for many years past the offices of Chaplain and Librarian had been united in the same person, that on February 10th, 1826⁵ the Library Committee had recommended that the salary of the united offices should be raised to £300 per annum, and that all fees perquisites and emoluments, including the right to occupy or let the set of Chambers, should cease, the Bench

¹ Lord Langdale.

³ Sir Lancelot Shadwell.

⁵ IV, 170.

² Sir Jonathan Frederick Pollock.

⁴ Intro: § 52.

reserving the right to separate the Offices of Chaplain and Librarian at their pleasure. Up to the year 1826, the Under Librarian had been taken from the Butlers of the Society by rotation, but since then he had been chosen for his fitness for the appointment, and during the period in which Mr. Spilsbury had held the appointment, his ability to exercise all the duties pertaining to the Office of Librarian was so manifest that the attendance of the Librarian himself had not been requisite, and had been, with the sanction of the Treasurer and Master of the Library, gradually withdrawn. In these circumstances Mr. Dalton¹ had intimated his desire to resign, and the Committee recommended that William H. Spilsbury should be appointed at a salary of £300 per annum. He had at his own suggestion, and without the aid or even knowledge of the Committee compiled and nearly completed a well-arranged catalogue of all the printed books. They did not plan to fill the Office of Under-Librarian. Mr. Spilsbury was appointed Librarian accordingly.

Special Council held on December 22nd, 1845. [p. 94.]

Seven Benchers present.

Upon taking into consideration the question as to the propriety of Insuring the New Hall and Library and the New Wing of Stone Building, and the amount to be insured: Ordered that "an insurance be effected in the Law Fire Office for the sum of £92,650 on the Buildings and Effects set forth in the following statement:

....

"On the Building of the Chapel with Pulpit, Desks, and Furniture thereunto belonging, including also the Cloisters under, and Staircase leading thereto, but excepting the Chambers thereon

The Organ therein	
Stained Glass Windows	5800. -. -. .
On the Building of the Hall ² with the Offices communicating, under the said Hall	3000. -. -. .
The Building of the Kitchen ³ with Offices communicating, and extending to the said Hall (chambers over excepted)	500. -. -. .
On the Council Chamber ⁴ with the Apartment over, in Tenure of the Preacher	1000. -. -. .
Steward's Office, Chancellor's private Rooms, and Rooms over, with the Turret Clock and Bell therein	1500. -. -. .
On the New Buildings in Lincoln's Inn: Stone, viz.	
The New South wing	10000. -. -. .
No. 1 in the North wing	6000. -. -. .
On the Staircase No. 2	8000. -. -. .
On the Staircase No. 3 South end	7237. -. -. .
On the Staircase No. 4 " "	8208. -. -. .
On the Staircase No. 5 " "	4844. -. -. .
On the Staircase No. 6 " "	7711. -. -. .
The New Hall, Library, Kitchen & Offices	10000. -. -. .

¹ The Rev. Charles Browne Dalton, M.A., had been appointed Librarian on January 13th 1837, IV, 196.

² i.e. the Old Hall, cf. *post*, p. 24.

³ i.e. the Old Kitchen at No. 17 Old Buildings, Intro: § 18.

⁴ i.e. the Old Council Chamber and Steward's office at Nos. 14 and 15 Old Buildings, Intro: § 16.

Stained Glass in the Hall, Library and Vestibule	2000. —. —.
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	5000. —. —.
Paintings and Prints	500. —. —.
Plate	1000. —. —.
Linen	250. —. —.
Glass, etc.	100. —. —.
Printed Books in the Library	10000. —. —.
	<hr/>
	£92650. —. —.”
	<hr/>

The following Benchers died during 1845:—

July 21. Rt. Hon. Viscount Canterbury.

October 23. William Fuller Boteler Esq. Q.C.

1846

Council held on January 12th, 1846. [p. 97.]

Eight Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

His Royal Highness The Prince Albert.

Charles Hansard Keene, one of the four Tancred Law Students, was appointed to make the Tancred Oration.¹

Upon taking into consideration the Motion of the Rt. Hon. Lord Brougham as to the appointment by this Society of Lecturers in Jurisprudence and the Institutes of the Civil Law, and the foundation of Scholarships in connection therewith,² and upon reading a communication from the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple on the subject of a similar motion made at that Society, the Council referred further consideration of this subject to a Committee. [p. 100.]³

Samuel Walker was appointed Chief Porter in the room of Joseph Presley resigned. [p. 102.]

Special Council held on January 20th, 1846. [p. 104.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

“Upon the Petition of William Baliol Brett, Esq., a Fellow of this Society, setting forth that he was admitted on the 30th day of April 1839, hath kept Twelve Terms’ Commons, performed all his Exercises, attained the age of Twenty-one years, and praying to be Called to the Bar this Term, being presented and read, the consideration thereof and the Call of the said William Baliol Brett were moved by John Herbert Koe, Esq., pursuant to an Order of Council of the 11th day of December, 1789.”⁴

Special Council held on January 28th, 1846. [p. 108.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

“Ordered that William Baliol Brett Esq. a Fellow of this Society whose Petition was read at the last Council, and whose Call to the Bar was moved by

¹ III, 474.

³ *Post*, p. 9.

² IV, 229.

⁴ *Intro*: §38.

John Herbert Koe Esq., being of full standing, having kept Twelve Terms' Commons, performed all his Exercises, attained the age of Twenty-one years, and conformed himself to the rules of this Society, be called to the Bar, on paying all his arrears of dues and duties to the Treasurer (with the customary Fees to the Officers) of this Society, and that he be published at the next Exercise in the Hall."¹

Council held on January 30th, 1846. [p. 112.]

Five Benchers present.

Henry Tasker was appointed Head Porter of Serle Court.² [p. 116.]

Special Council held on February 2nd, 1846. [p. 117.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

Upon taking into consideration a letter from the Attorney General³ dated January 29, 1846 on the subject of Returns moved for by Mr. Christie, Member for Weymouth, in the House of Commons of the regulations relating to admissions, call to the Bar and election of Benchers, the Treasurer was authorised to reply that the regulations as to admissions and calls to the Bar were printed in the appendix to the 6th Report made in 1834 by the Commissioners appointed by King William IV in compliance with an Address of the House of Commons and printed by Order of that House, and that since that time no alteration had been made in those regulations, and to enclose the following statement of the practice of the Society as to the election of Benchers and of the only written regulation which (as far as the Benchers were aware) existed on the subject [p. 119]:—

"REGULATION AND PRACTICE of the Society of Lincoln's Inn respecting the Election of Benchers:

Under date of February 12th, 1765⁴ there is the following Order in the Books of the Society:

Ordered, that no person shall be capable of being a Benchers of this Society unless he shall have been a member thereof full 7 years after he hath been a Barrister; but this Order is not to extend to His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General And declare this to be the standing Order of the House.

The practice with respect to the Election of Benchers is as follows: Any Barrister of the Society upon whom the honor of the Silk Gown has been conferred, is (almost as a matter of course) invited to the Bench; it has also been usual to invite any Barrister of the Society who may fill the Office of Speaker of the House of Commons, Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. If a difference of opinion should exist among the Benchers as to the expediency of inviting any given individual whose name might be proposed, the matter would be determined by the majority of the Votes of the Benchers, such votes being given openly and not by Ballot."

Special Council held on February 10th, 1846. [p. 121.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

All the Masters of the Bench were invited to attend the *Levéé* on the following Wednesday.

¹ This was the standard procedure. A List of Fellows Called to the Bar of the Society between 1846 and August 4th 1914 will be found on p. 397. For Calls to the Bar to the end of 1845, see IV, 260.

² Or New Square.

³ Sir Frederick Thesiger, afterwards Lord Chelmsford.

⁴ III, 383.

Special Council held on February 12th, 1846. [p. 122.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

"Upon taking into consideration the subject of the future Salary, Emoluments and Duties of the Office of Chaplain to the Society, now vacant by the Resignation of The Rev. Charles Browne Dalton, late Chaplain and Librarian: Resolved that the future Salary of the Chaplain be fixed at £300 a year, without any Fees or Perquisites (except the privilege of dining at the senior Bar Table during Term) and without Chambers, the Chaplain not being required to reside in the Inn. Also "Resolved that the Duties of the Office continue to be the same as performed by The Rev. Charles Browne Dalton in his capacity of Chaplain."

Special Council held on February 26th, 1846. [p. 127.]

Forty Benchers present.

"The Masters of the Bench having proceeded to the Election of a Chaplain to this Society, in the room of The Rev. Charles Browne Dalton resigned, and the result of the third Ballot being that an equal number of Votes appeared for The Rev. William Skirrow and The Rev. F. D. Maurice, the only two Candidates admissible for the third Ballot, It is Ordered that the proceedings relative to this Election be adjourned to Wednesday the 15th day of April next, being the first day of Easter Term."

Special Council held on April 15th, 1846. [p. 131.]

Eight Benchers present.

The election of a Chaplain was postponed to April 27th.

Ordered that Mr. George Temple's tender dated January 1st, 1846 for the care and management of the Gardens be accepted, as supplemented by his letter of April 14th, 1846, (which related to employing the Under-gardener, Henry Learing).

The tender

"Gentlemen.

I will engage to keep the Gardens belonging to the Society of Lincoln's Inn in the best condition possible, finding every thing necessary for that purpose, Flowers, Seeds, Shrubs, Gravel and Labour, finding all Tools that may be necessary by taking into my possession those Tools now on the premises, Turfing where required, and sowing Grass seeds where necessary, and keeping every thing in its present form without alterations, for the sum of One hundred and sixty pounds annually, and I undertake to do the work to the satisfaction of the Master of the Walks." [p. 133.]

Thomas Buckthorpe was appointed a Badge Porter, and Christopher Barker was appointed Wash Pot and Chapel-hatch Keeper, and Edward Lilley was appointed to the care of the Boghouses jointly with Christopher Barker. [p. 138.]

Special Council held on April 22nd, 1846. [p. 139.]

Six Benchers present.

James Kenny (late the Gardener) was appointed Scavenger of the Old Building to perform the duties of Scavenger heretofore performed by the Pannier-man,¹ and Christopher Dowling and John White were appointed Garden Porters to the Old Garden, and it was ordered that the Garden Porters be provided each with a Brown Great Coat with blue collar, and a Hat with gold band.

¹ *Ante*, p. 3, Intro: § 52.

Special Council held on April 27th, 1846. [p. 140.]

Thirty-nine Benchers present.

The Rev. John Frederick Denison Maurice, Clerk, M.A., was elected Chaplain to this Society.

Council held on May 22nd, 1846. [p. 166.]

Nine Benchers present.

The following Petition signed by sixty Barristers of this Society, was referred to a Committee for Report:—¹

"Many members of this Society who in the discharge of their professional duties are in daily attendance either in Court or in their Chambers experience great inconvenience from the want of proper means of procuring necessary refreshments.

"Nearly all the places of public resort in the immediate neighbourhood of this Inn are frequented by persons whose station in Society, and connexions with legal business, render it undesirable and disagreeable for the Members of this Society to resort to the same places.

"There is no place of public resort which does or could furnish at a reasonable expense the accommodation which is desired, and your Petitioners are of opinion that such accommodation can only be furnished by this Society.

"Your Petitioners therefore pray that the subject of this Petition may be taken into consideration, and that if practicable proper refreshments may be provided at all reasonable times of the day during the hours of business in some room within this Inn, for the use of the Members of this Society, and that the expenses of providing such refreshments may be paid by such of the Members of this Society as avail themselves of such provision."

Adjourned Council held on July 2nd, 1846. [p. 195.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Ordered that 38 Masters of the Bench and 612 Barristers might compound for their Absent Commons upon payment of half what was due to the Treasurer of the Society, but if any of them should within one year from that time leave the Society he was then to pay the remainder of such Absent Commons.²

Lincoln's Inn. June 10th, 1846. [p. 207.]

"His Royal Highness Prince Albert having signified his intention of Dining with the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench of this Society on Wednesday the 10th day of June 1846, which had been appointed for the Grand day in Trinity Term, the Dinner hour was appointed for quarter before 8. Dinner to be on the Table at 8 precisely.

"The Law Dignitaries usually invited on the Grand day in Trinity Term were invited on this occasion, as also were the Bishop of Durham,³ The Bishop of Lichfield,⁴ the Preacher of the Society,⁵ and Mr. Hardwick the Architect.

"The Barristers and Students desirous of Dining in the Hall on the occasion were required to enter their names in a Book at the Steward's Office: accordingly 294 Barristers and 162 Students entered their names; and were provided with places, assigned to them according to seniority.

¹ *Post*, p. 10.

³ Edward Maltby.

⁵ James Stuart Murray Anderson.

² *Intro*: § 35.

⁴ John Lonsdale.

"At half past 7 o'Clock the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench, in plain Evening Dress, wearing the usual Silk Gown, assembled in the Drawing Room, where they received the Judges and other Visitors.

"Shortly before 8 o'Clock His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived, accompanied by the Marquis of Abercorn and Lord George Lennox, and attended by Colonel Wylde and Colonel Bouverie, in two private Carriages. His Royal Highness was received on the steps by the Treasurer and Benchers, and conducted thence to the Drawing Room, where he was furnished with a Silk Gown, put on by the Treasurer, which His Royal Highness continued to wear while he remained with the Benchers. Dinner being announced at 8 o'Clock, the Treasurer conducted His Royal Highness to the Hall, followed by His Royal Highness' attendants, the Visitors, and the Masters of the Bench. The Barristers and Students had already assembled in the Hall and taken their places, all wearing plain Evening Dress with the customary Gown.

"At the Benchers' Table, 53 Gentlemen dined, the Treasurer, Henry William Tancred, Esq., sitting at the head, with His Royal Highness on the right. The Marquis of Abercorn, Lord George Lennox, The Bishop of Lichfield, Lord Brougham, Lord Denman, Lord Bexley, Lord Cottenham, Lord Campbell, The Speaker of the House of Commons,¹ The Vice Chancellor of England² and Lord Chief Justice Tindal occupied places near to His Royal Highness.

"Twenty-one Performers of the Coldstream Band, with the Master Mr. Godfrey, were in attendance in the Music Gallery, and played a selection of Music during the Evening.

"At Ten o'Clock His Royal Highness rose and left the Hall accompanied by the Treasurer and Benchers: shortly afterwards His Royal Highness was conducted to the steps on the East entrance to the Library, where he took a cordial leave of the Treasurer and Benchers, and departed with his attendants."

Special Council held on July 22nd, 1846. [p. 214.]

Eight Benchers present.

The Report of the Committee appointed at a Council held on January 12th, 1846 to confer with the Committees of the several Inns of Court on the subject of Legal Education³ was taken into consideration. The Committee reported that a Deputation, which had been appointed to confer with other Deputations had agreed upon the following propositions:

"That it is expedient to institute rewards or honours or both, by way of encouragement to Students who may be willing to undergo Examinations.

"That for the purpose of preparing the Students for such Examinations there should be established four Lectureships in addition to that on Civil Law and General Jurisprudence already established at the Middle Temple,

"That the subject of the additional Lectures should be:

First: Constitutional Law, Criminal and other Crown Law.

Second: The Law of Real Property and Conveyancing, devises and bequests.

Third: Those branches of the Common Law which are not included in the two last heads.

Fourth: Equitable Jurisprudence as Administered in the Court of Chancery.

¹ Charles Shaw-Lefevre, afterwards Viscount Eversley.

² Sir Lancelot Shadwell.

³ *Ante*, p. 5.

"That the Lectureship for Constitutional Law, Criminal and other Crown Law, should be maintained at the joint expense of the four Societies.

"That the Lectureship for Civil Law, and General Jurisprudence should be maintained, as now, at the sole expense of the Middle Temple.

"And that the other three Lectureships should be maintained at the expense of the three other Societies respectively. One for each as shall be hereafter arranged among themselves.

"That no Examination should be required of any Student as a condition precedent of his Call to the Bar.

"That every Student should be required as a condition precedent of his Call to the Bar to produce a Certificate of his having attended two of the courses of Lectures, the selection to be determined by himself."

The Council referred the Report back to the Committee for further consideration.¹ [p. 216.]

Lincoln's Inn. October 27th, 1846.

Edward Vaughan Williams Esq. took leave of the Society this day on taking the Degree of Serjeant at Law.

Council held on November 2nd, 1846. [p. 217.]

Ten Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Joseph Humphry Esq., James Bacon Esq., and Spencer Horatio Walpole Esq. on their appointment as Queen's Counsel. [pp. 217, 240.]

Read a notice from the Middle Temple as to the Lectures to be delivered in their Hall on Jurisprudence and the Civil Law, [p. 222.]

Special Council held on November 9th, 1846. [p. 224.]

Ten Benchers present.

The Committee appointed by the Council on May 22nd, 1846² reported as follows:

"The Eastern room on the Basement of the New Buildings, which has hitherto been used (in addition to its being a receptacle for certain Books) only for the accustomed treat upon the Call of Barristers, affords a very suitable apartment for the purpose of the desired refreshment room. It would be supplied with Tables and Chairs from the existing stores of the Society.

"The opposite room called the Still room would be available for the necessary preparation of the refreshments.

"The attention of the Committee has been chiefly addressed to the expediency of supplying in the proposed refreshment room, Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, with the usual additions, and also Sandwiches, and Cold meat, together with soda water, Ginger Beer, and Bottled Malt Liquor.

"Upon communication with the Steward and the Butlers of the Society, it has been ascertained that Thomas Hurst the 5th Butler (who is considered a proper person for the purpose) is ready to undertake the supply of the above refreshments upon a scale of prices which is subjoined and which appear reasonable.

"It is proposed that the Society should supply the fuel required for the refreshment room and the other purposes.

¹ *Post*, p. 11.

² *Ante*, p. 8.

"It is submitted that if the Bench should deem it expedient to afford the desired accommodation, the above mode of effecting the object is deserving of consideration.

"It is submitted that the refreshment room might be opened every day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 4 o'Clock from the 20th day of October to the 10th of August."

Scale of Prices

"For half pint Cup of Tea or Coffee with Cream	6d.
a smaller Cup with Cream	4d.
half pint Cup with Milk	4d.
a smaller Cup with Milk	3d.
a Sandwich, either Ham or Beef } (may be divided into two)	4d.
For a Roll and Butter	3d.
a Rusk (according to size)	1d. or $\frac{1}{2}$."

"Ordered that the above Report be Confirmed, and that the Plan therein proposed be adopted forthwith."

Read the following Report of the Hall Committee, to whom it was referred¹ to inquire and report by whose authority the statues have been placed in the Hall: [p. 226.]

"The Committee find that the Statues formed part of the original design, and are included in the original estimate, and paid for. Mr. Hardwick states that he was not aware that any resolution had ever been come to, to postpone the consideration of placing the Statues; and that he had accordingly thought himself justified in carrying out the original design without any express direction having been given to him for that purpose; and that for the selection of the figures he was indebted to one of the Masters of the Bench now deceased."

Council held on November 25th, 1846. [p. 240.]

Twelve Benchers present.

Officers for 1847: [p. 246],

Treasurer: John Beames, Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: Henry William Tancred, Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: Clement Tudway Swanston, Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: Matthew Davenport Hill, Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: Henry John Shepherd, Esq., Q.C.

Ordered that the sum of £5 be given to Ann MacKay, aunt of the orphan children of John F. Wilkie, formerly tenant of the Fruiterer's Shop in the late passage leading to Serle Street.²

Adjourned Council held on December 9th, 1846. [p. 248.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Charles Buller Esq., on his appointment as Queen's Counsel.

A Report of the Committee appointed on the subject of Legal Education, which approved of the Resolutions of the Deputations from the Committees of each of the Inns of Court,³ and recommended the immediate appointment by the

¹ By an Order dated November 4th, 1846.

² Between Nos. 9 and 10 New Square.

³ *Ante*, p. 10.

Society of a Professorship of Equitable Jurisprudence as administered in the Court of Chancery, was confirmed and adopted. [p. 249.]

The following Benchers died during 1846:—

July 19. Daniel Wakefield Esq. Q.C. (Buried in Lincoln's Inn Chapel).

1847

Council held on January 11th, 1847. [p. 263.]

Eight Benchers present.

Augustus Frederick William Keppel Stephenson was appointed to make the Tancred Oration.

Read and adjourned the Report of the Committee on the subject of Legal Education, recommending that the Professor of Equitable Jurisprudence be appointed by the majority of the Benchers, during pleasure, at a salary of £300 per annum and fees from the Students of one guinea from each. [p. 267.]¹

Read the following communication from the Inner Temple: On the Petition of one of Her Majesty's Counsel, the Judges who heard this Petition argued, "in the exercise of their general visitorial power, think it right to declare their unanimous opinion that the Benchers of the Inner Temple have the right to determine—1st. Whether they will add to their number by a new Election and 2ndly. Which of the Members of their Society they will elect to call to the Bench.

"The Judges therefore are all of opinion that the Petitioner had no inchoate right to be called to the Bench.

"But they think that the mode of Election, by which a single Black Ball may exclude, is unreasonable: And they strongly recommend the Benchers of the Inner Temple in future to conduct their Elections to the Bench on some more satisfactory principle."

(signed) Denman	R. M. Rolfe
Fred. Pollock	Wm. Wightman
J. Parke	C. Cresswell
E. H. Alderson	W. Erle
J. Patteson	T. J. Platt
T. Coltman	

The Steward reported that on the night of December 30th, 1846, "or early on the following morning, the apartments used by the Cook, situate at the South East end of the Hall, were entered, and property consisting of a soup tureen, a watch, 3 silver spoons, a bag of copper money to the amount of about £3, some articles of wearing apparel, and other miscellaneous articles, all belonging to the Cook, were stolen therefrom." The Superintendent of the Police declared his conviction that the room had been entered from the interior of the building. Suspicion fell upon an attendant who had access to the building at all hours to attend to the furnaces, and part of the stolen property was found among the cupboards, etc., used by him near the furnaces, a box of cigars was found among the coke in the cellar, and quantities of tea, sugar and spice and two bottles of wine, all stolen from the Cook, were discovered at his lodgings.

¹ *Post*, p. 15.

Special Council held on January 18th, 1847. [p. 274.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

Ordered that "for the future the Cook do provide Dinner for the Benchers on each day in Term, except Grand day, at such rate as, including the sum for Commons, shall not exceed the sum of Seven shillings a head; at which rate the Cook is to supply the best Dinner he can. The old rule for the Commons to be supplied to the Bench Table to cease. The Dinner to be supplied by the Cook is to consist of Soup, Fish, Meats, Entremets, Poultry or Game, when in season, with Puddings or Pastry. The Cook after Dinner will receive Orders for making varieties within the aforesaid limits."

Special Council held on January 23rd, 1847. [p. 276.]

Eight Benchers present.

Resolved that the Masters of the Bench, having regard to the extreme distress which prevails in certain parts of Ireland and Scotland, consider it proper that Sermons should be preached in the Chapel of this Society in aid of the Funds for the relief of the destitute Poor in those parts; And it is therefore Ordered that such Sermons be preached on Sunday the 31st day of January instant, and that Contributions be received at the Chapel Door after the Sermons.

Note:

In pursuance of the foregoing Order, a Sermon was preached on the morning of Sunday the 31st day of January by The Preacher,¹ and in the afternoon, by The Chaplain.² The Collections, amounting to £262. 14. 6., were paid to the account of the British Association for the Relief of the extreme distress in Ireland and parts of Scotland.

Adjourned Council held on February 10th, 1847. [p. 290.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

Reported that the attendant to the furnaces was tried at the Central Criminal Court, and found guilty and sentenced to transportation for seven years. Ordered that a night watchman be forthwith employed at the New Hall, etc. [p. 291.]

Ordered that £100 be paid to Mr. Spilsbury, Librarian, for making a new Catalogue for use of the Library. [p. 293.]

Adjourned Council held on April 16th, 1847. [p. 301.]

Seven Benchers present.

Read, and referred to the Legal Education Committee, the following recommendations of the Deputations from the four Inns of Court adopted at their meeting on March 10th, 1847:

"1st. That each Society, not having yet appointed its Lecturer, do proceed to the appointment as early as possible.

"2nd. That in order to the election of the fifth Lecturer, three Members be appointed from each Bench, and that the Election be by a majority of such Members, present at a Meeting to be appointed for that purpose as early as possible.

"3rd. That each Lecturer, as soon as chosen, be apprized by the Bench appointing him of the general object to which it is desired that his Lectures be directed.

"4th. That each Inn appoint a Committee of three Members, to consider and report upon the adoption of a uniform system for the admission of Students and for Calls to the Bar."

¹ The Rev. J. S. M. Anderson.

² The Rev.. F. D Maurice.

Read an Inventory of Plate¹ belonging to the Society. [pp. 303–8.] The Treasurer was requested to write a letter of thanks to Charles Purton Cooper, Esq., a Benchers, for presenting a portrait by William Etty, R.A. [p. 309.]²

Council held on June 11th, 1847. [p. 346.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

Upon taking into consideration the question, [p. 352], whether any and what alteration should be made on the subject of the Call to the Bar, in consequence of the alterations recently made at the other Inns of Court, And also the present qualifications for Call to the Bar at the several Inns of Court, as follows, viz.:

Lincoln's Inn

5 Years standing
3 Years with a Degree of
M.A. or B.C.L.
12 Terms' Commons and 9
Exercises
Age 21 years.

Gray's Inn

5 Years standing, if
Called at 21 years, and
3 years if of the age of
23 years
12 Terms' Commons, and 6
Exercises performed in
one Term.

Resolved:

Inner Temple

3 Years standing
12 Terms' Commons
Age 21 years
No Exercises or
Examination.

Middle Temple

5 Years standing if Called
at 21 years, and 3 years if
of the age of 23 years
12 Terms' Commons
Students to attend Lectures
for one year, after Michaelmas
Term 1847.

That "this Society do call Gentlemen to the Bar who are of the age of Twenty one years, have had their names upon the Books of the Society three years, and have kept Twelve Terms' Commons and performed nine Exercises."³

Adjourned Council held on July 7th, 1847. [p. 357.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Ordered that 39 Masters of the Bench and 661 Barristers might compound for their Absent Commons on the same terms as in the previous year.

[p. 364] Read the following Report of Edward Leigh Pemberton Esq., the Solicitor, dated July 7th, 1847:

"The Bill to sever the sites of the New Hall, Library and other Buildings of the Society from the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields, and annex them to the Township of Lincoln's Inn, has passed its several stages in both Houses of Parliament, and only awaits the Royal Assent.

"Under the provisions of the Bill future payments in lieu of Church Rates, Poor Rates and Easter Offerings, will become due on the undermentioned days in every year:

Church Rates £16. 13. 4. annually 1st November,
Poor Rates £75. half yearly. 3rd November and 3rd May,
Easter Offerings £10. 10. -. annually. 1st May."

¹ Not extracted.

² Portrait of Anthony Ashley Cooper Earl of Shaftesbury, (Lord Chancellor 1672: Benchers 1673). See G.B. 24: A.P.B. 58. IV, 314.

³ This resolution never became effective, as it was suspended (*post*, p. 15) and then rescinded (*post*, p. 18).

Resolved [*p.* 365], that the Report of the Legal Education Committee of this Society, dated the 11th January, 1847,¹ be Confirmed:

"Resolved, that the Professor of Equitable Jurisprudence as administered in the Court of Chancery be appointed by the majority of the Benchers, at a Salary from the Society of £300 per Annum, and Fees from the Students of One guinea annually from each Student attending the Lectures, and that the first appointment of the Professor be for one year."

Ordered that a Motion relative to the qualifications for Call to the Bar, do stand over to the second day of Michaelmas Term next, and that in the mean time the Order of Council of the 11th of June 1847 relative thereto,² be suspended.

Special Council held on August 3rd, 1847. [*p.* 369.]

Sixteen Benchers present.

The following Report of the Committee appointed to consider what in their Opinion would be the best way of providing Dinners for the Hall and Bench Tables, (including Charge and Expenditure) was read:

"The Committee first proceeded to ascertain the amount of the whole expense incurred in providing and serving up the Dinners for the Barristers' and Students' tables, and found that in addition to the charge of 13/- a mess, allowances and payments to a very large amount have been made by the Society, the particulars of which are hereinafter set forth.

"The Committee considered that this constituted an improper and extravagant mode of payment, and they proceeded to examine the various accounts of Expenditure, and to examine also the Officers and Servants of the Society; and in the result have become convinced that a very large saving may be made without injustice to any of the parties concerned, and that the best mode for the future will be to make one money payment to the Cook³ to provide everything but Wine, and to discontinue altogether every other charge and allowance.

"The Committee have communicated with the Cook accordingly, and he is willing to undertake to supply the Dinners as at present served at 11/- a Mess for the Barristers' and Students' tables, he having what is left at his own disposal.

"With respect to the Bench dinners, the Committee recommend that a similar system be adopted, and consider that 7/- for each Bench dining will be a sufficient payment, provided the Cook has what is left, and is always allowed to send up and be paid for two Messes at that price. The Cook is willing to undertake to supply at that sum the same sort of dinner as formerly was accustomed to be served to the Bench Table.

"The Dessert appears to have cost an extravagant sum, and upon full consideration the Committee recommend that it shall for the future be provided by the second and third Butlers at a fixed sum per day, it has hitherto cost daily upwards of £3, and they are willing to supply it in the same manner as hitherto has been used for £1.

"Tea and Coffee for the Bench Table has been hitherto charged 2/- for each Bench dining. The first Butler is willing to supply it for the future at 1/3d. in the same manner as hitherto it has been supplied.

"The Committee recommend that the dinners on Grand days and Adjourned

¹ *Ante*, *p.* 12.

³ Joseph Sparks, see *post*, *p.* 28.

4*

² *Ante*, *p.* 14.

Councils should be provided on the same scale as on the ordinary days of term, but adding such exceedings as the Treasurer may think fit to order, such exceedings to be paid for by the Steward without profit to the Cook or any other Officer of the Society and to be cooked without any additional charge.

"The Dinners at Adjourned Councils must be at an additional charge, as what is left has by ancient custom always furnished a dinner to the Officers of the Society, which the Committee do not wish to alter. 10/- a head instead of 7/- is the sum proposed by the Cook and approved by the Committee.

"The Committee further recommend that the charge for Repasts be raised 6d. to Students and 1/- to Barristers, the present charge is 2/- a head to each and has not been altered, though of late the character of the Dinners has been improved and Wine added.

"The Committee therefore recommend: that Barristers' and Students' dinners be furnished by Contract with the Cook at 11/- a Mess without any other allowance, he having the disposal of what is left.

"That the Bench dinners be served in the same manner as formerly has been accustomed at the Bench table, at 7/- a head, always paying for two Messes, the Cook to have what is left.

"That the dinners on Grand days and Adjourned Councils be provided in the manner and at the cost hereinbefore mentioned.

"That Dessert (of the same description as hitherto served) be provided by the second and third Butlers at £1 a day.

"Should these recommendations be adopted, the Committee think the dinners may be served as well as they have hitherto been, and the Society effect a very large saving, the particulars of which they think it proper to state for the information and satisfaction of the Bench.

Reduction of the price of the Messes for the four Terms in the year 1846 from 13/- to 11/- per mess 4598 Messes at 2/-	}	459.	16.	-.
Reduction in Bench dinners from old system of paying for exceedings	}	444.	-.	-.
Charges for Cheese Rolls, extra potatoes, etc.		160.	18.	4.
Cook's Salary		208.	-.	-.
Allowance for Coals etc.		112.	-.	-.
Allowance for Cleaning the Spits		3.	12.	-.
Ale		100.	-.	-.
Coffee at 1/3d. each Bencher instead of 2/-		38.	8.	-.
Dessert saving		182.	-.	-.
Cheese at the Bench Table		11.	7.	3.
Butter and Cheese at the first Bar Table (now provided by the third Butler)	}	31.	16.	10.
Third Butler's man at 3/6 per day (unnecessary from new arrangement between the Butlers)	}	15.	18.	6.
Repast for the Barristers increase of 1/- each repast about	}	144.	16.	-.
do. for the Students at /6d.		30.	2.	-.
			174.	18. -.
Total saving			£1942.	14 .11.

"From this amount of saving there will be to be deducted some charges for Waiters, etc., hitherto paid by the Pannier-man¹ out of the money received by him from the sale of the relics of the Dinner in the Hall and for allowances that should be made to the 3 Bench Butlers in lieu of the relics of the Bench Table hitherto their perquisite. These allowances however the Committee think should be personal only, and should not be continued to any successor in Office.

These Expenses are:

Paid by the Pannier-man	{	16 Waiters paid 2/6d. a day	182.	—.	—.
		3 Dinner carriers	20.	9.	6.
		Plate Washers	20.	—.	—.
		Knife Cleaning	15.	18.	6.
			<hr/>		
		Allowance in lieu of Commons	238.	8.	—.
		First Butler	25.	—.	—.
		Second Butler	17.	—.	—.
		Third Butler	21.	—.	—.
			<hr/>		
			£301.	8.	—.
			<hr/>		
Leaving a saving to the Society of			£1641	6.	11.

"In this calculation is not included the saving which the Committee hope will be effected in the Cost of Exceedings, etc. on Grand days and Adjourned Councils and which they think if calculated would be considerable.

"The Waiters in the Hall, Knife Cleaning, etc. were formerly provided by the Pannier-man out of the profits of the sale of what was left at Dinner. This can no longer be the case, but it will be necessary to have an Officer to provide and superintend the Waiters and to perform the other duties of the Pannier-man. The Committee recommend that an Officer to be called the Usher of the Hall shall be appointed for these purposes and are happy to state this can be done at a very small additional expense to the Society. The Pannier-man was paid in money for salary and allowances £80 per annum, besides which he received a small sum from fees on Admissions to the Society and Calls to the Bar, and the Committee think an addition of £20 a year, making a Salary of £100, with such Fees, will be sufficient for the Usher of the Hall, particularly if, as the Committee strongly recommend, he should have his residence on the premises, having the general care and superintendence of the Hall and Buildings, in addition to the other duties formerly performed by the Pannier-man. The appointment of such a resident Officer is in the opinion of the Committee very important to the proper care and safety of the Hall and premises."

The Report was confirmed (except with regard to the proposal for adding to the charge for the repasts, the consideration of which was adjourned, and after adjournment not adopted)² and the Committee were requested to carry the measures approved into execution. [p. 373.]

¹ *Ante*, p. 3.

² *Post*, pp. 18, 20.

Council held on November 2nd, 1847. [p. 374.]

Five Benchers present.

Receipt of an invitation from the Benchers of Gray's Inn to hear the Inaugural Address of the Lecturer on the Law of Real Property and Conveyancing in Gray's Inn Hall on November 4th. [p. 379.]

Special Council held on November 8th, 1847. [p. 382.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

Upon taking into consideration the Resolution passed on the 11th day of June 1847,¹ regulating the qualifications for Call to the Bar at this Society; And also a Motion ordered to stand over on July 7th, 1847,² Resolved:

That "the Resolution of the 11th day of June 1847 be rescinded; and that the following rule be adopted, in lieu thereof—viz.:

"That Students of this Inn having attained the age of Twenty three years, may be Called to the Bar after the expiration of Five years from admission, Twelve Terms having been kept, Nine Exercises performed, and Certificate produced of attendance on two courses of Lectures. Masters of Arts and Bachelors of Law of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, and Students of this Inn not being such Graduates, but who on their own application are examined in Law, and pass a sufficient examination, having complied with the requisitions in respect of Terms, Exercises, and Certificate, may be Called after the expiration of three years.³

Resolved also, that "the present rule do come into operation on the last day of this Term, and that Students admitted before that day have the option of being Called to the Bar according to the regulation now in force."

Resolved further, that "this Order be communicated to the other Inns of Court."

Special Council held on November 9th, 1847. [p. 384.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

Upon taking into consideration the Report of the Committee appointed respecting the Dinners in the Hall, so far as it related to the increase proposed to be made in the charge for Repasts,⁴ the Benchers present at this Council decline to make any Order.

Special Council held on November 10th, 1847. [p. 385.]

Thirty-seven Benchers present.

George Spence Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel, was elected to the Office of Lecturer on Equitable Jurisprudence, as administered in the Court of Chancery.

Council held on November 25th, 1847. [p. 397.]

Five Benchers present.

Officers for 1848: [pp. 401, 405],

Treasurer: Clement Tudway Swanston Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: John Beames Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: Matthew Davenport Hill Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: Henry John Shepherd Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: Walker Skirrow Esq., Q.C.

Adjourned Council held on December 8th, 1847. [p. 403.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

¹ *Ante*, p. 14.

³ *Post*, pp. 22, 23.

² *Ante*, p. 15.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 17.

A proposal to alter the Dinner hour from 5 o'clock to half past five o'clock was negatived.

No Benchers died during 1847.

1848

Council held on January 11th, 1848. [p. 407.]

Eleven Benchers present.

Thomas Cooke Wright was appointed to make the Tancred Oration.

The Treasurer was requested to thank John Hodgson Esq., a Benchers, for presenting a portrait of the Rt. Hon. Viscount Sidmouth.¹ [p. 409.]

Lincoln's Inn. April 1848. [pp. 428-430.]

"It having been made known that large numbers of Persons intended to assemble on Monday the 10th April, 1848 for the purpose of holding a Meeting at Kennington Common and afterwards to accompany a Petition to be presented to the House of Commons; and it being apprehended that a Riot or Tumult might take place in consequence of such assemblage: and a Notice having been issued by the Commissioners of Police, intimating that the projected Meeting was illegal, and that measures would be taken to prevent more than ten Persons from accompanying the Petition to the House of Commons: many Members of this Inn, and the Residents, and others having business in the Inn, signified a wish to be sworn in as Special Constables to aid the Authorities in the maintenance of Order and preservation of the Peace.

"Accordingly, a Special Council was held on Friday the 7th April, and the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench placed themselves in communication with the Commissioners of Police—the Steward was directed to procure the attendance of two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, in order that Special Constables might be sworn in on Saturday the 8th April, in the New Hall of this Inn; and the Council was adjourned to the following Morning at 10 o'clock.

"The Council met at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, and continued sitting until half past 7. At the Council, it was resolved that Clement Tudway Swanston Esq., the Treasurer, Henry W. Tancred Esq., Matthew D. Hill Esq., Wilkinson Mathews Esq., John Hodgson Esq., and Joseph Humphry Esq., with the Steward and other Officers of the Society, should have the immediate charge of the Inn throughout Monday the 10th: that the other Special Constables should be placed under the conduct of Richard T. Kindersley Esq., to be employed in the Inn or elsewhere as occasion might require in the maintenance of Order: that Richard T. Kindersley should be assisted by Loftus T. Wigram Esq.: that the Special Constables should be requested to meet in the New Hall at 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

"In compliance with the desire of the Masters of the Bench, four of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, namely Harry Edgell Esq., Benjamin Rotch Esq., Henry Witham Esq., and Edmund Halswell Esq., attended in the Benchers' room

¹ *A.P.B.* 59. IV, 305.

on Saturday, for the purpose of swearing in Special Constables. The Justices attended from 11 o'Clock a.m. until 6 p.m., and swore in nearly 600 Persons.

"At 9 o'Clock on Monday morning, the Special Constables assembled in the Hall, and were furnished with Staves and White Ribbon, provided by the Society. Companies were formed, consisting of from 10 to 20 Persons, with a Captain to each Company; and Kenyon Stevens Parker Esq. was appointed Commandant of the Corps, with Sir Walter Riddell Bart. as Adjutant.

"Luncheon was served in the Hall at 2 p.m. and Tea and Coffee were supplied subsequently. Supper also was served, at 8 o'Clock.

"In consequence of numerous applications made on Monday by Persons desirous of being sworn in as Special Constables, the attendance of Harry Edgell Esq., Benjamin Rotch Esq., and John Tidd Pratt Esq., was procured at 3 o'Clock on that day, and about 200 more Persons were sworn in, a large proportion consisting of the respective Establishments of the *Morning Post* and *Morning Chronicle* Newspapers.

"The Constables remained on duty in the Inn throughout the day, and until 10 o'Clock at night, when in consequence of a communication from the Commissioners of Police stating that the assemblage had quietly dispersed and that the Police had resumed the charge of the Streets, the Constables were dismissed."¹

Council held on April 17th, 1848. [p. 430.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

A Report of the Dinners Committee dated February 4th 1848 which recommended that the salary of the intended Usher of the Hall should be £100 per annum, and that he should have no further emoluments,² but considered that, as it was not practicable to provide apartments for his residence on the premises, he should not have the general care and superintendence of the Hall and buildings in addition to the other duties formerly performed by the Pannier-man, was confirmed, [p. 435.]

The following Communication from The Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, was communicated to this Council:

"Whitehall. April 12th 1848.

"It has been my gratifying duty to represent to Her Majesty the loyal and constitutional spirit which has been evinced by the great body of the Inhabitants of the Metropolis on the occasion of the recent apprehensions of a disturbance of the public peace.

"Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to express her warm approval of the conduct of all those whose zealous co-operation with the Authorities so largely contributed to the preservation of order and to the tranquillity of London.

"I request that you will do me the favor to convey to the Special Constables of Lincoln's Inn the cordial acknowledgements of Her Majesty's Government for the valuable services rendered by them on this occasion, in common with a very large number of their fellow Citizens.

"The promptitude and zeal with which men of all classes came forward to undertake the duties of Special Constables is most satisfactory, and affords the strongest ground for confidence in the maintenance of Public Peace and Order."

To: Kenyon S. Parker Esq."

¹ *Post*, p. 22.

² *Ante*, p. 17.

[The next entry in the Black Book is a poem of 21 verses with the title of "The Lay of the Lincoln's Inn Legion, Monday 10th April, 1848." [pp. 438-442.].]

Resolved that "Mr. Doyle the Steward be requested to accept for himself, and to communicate to the other Officers, and to the Servants, of the Society, the approbation of the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench, for their zealous co-operation in the maintenance of Order on Monday the 10th instant." [p. 442.]

Council held on May 12th. 1848, [p. 454.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

A Report of the Chapel Committee proposing (*inter alia*) that Men Singers as well as the Boys be provided with surplices and recommending for permanent adoption the experimental removal of the Singers from the Organ Loft to the Body of the Chapel was confirmed. [p. 459.]

Joseph McKiernin was appointed Usher of the Hall.

Council held on June 16th, 1848. [p. 470.]

Five Benchers present.

Read the following Communication from the Professors of the several Inns of Court, respecting the attendance of Students at the Lectures, and as to the institution of Voluntary Examinations:

"The undersigned, being impressed with the conviction, confirmed by their experience as far as it extends, that the system and practice of English Law, concurrently with General Jurisprudence, may, with advantage to all Students for the Bar, form the subjects of Public Lectures regularly attended by them, take leave respectfully to represent to the Benchers of the four Honorable Societies, that attendance, to some reasonable extent, upon the Law Lectures which are now being delivered in the Halls of the several Inns and under their sanction, might usefully become, for the future, part of the Qualification to be required in candidates for the Degree of Barrister.

"The undersigned desire further to express their opinion, that the efficiency of the Professorships which have recently been instituted, is not adequately secured without the public sanction of the Benchers of the Inns of Court to some system of Voluntary Examinations, by means of which successful application to the studies which may properly be required in Students for the Bar, may be duly recognised, and the competition of the Students in such Exercises encouraged. London. Trinity Term 1848.

(signed) George Spence. Professor of Equitable Jurisprudence (1848) in Lincoln's Inn.

Robert Hall. Professor of Common Law in the Inner Temple.

George Long. Reader on Jurisprudence and the Roman Law to the Society of the Middle Temple.

Wm. David Lewis. Lecturer on the Law of Real Property, etc. in Gray's Inn."

Ordered that the consideration of the subject be referred to the Committee appointed to confer with the Professors.

On June 29th, 1848 [p. 475] Messrs. Chalie and Richards were appointed Wine Merchants to the Society.

BOOK XXVI

Adjourned Council held on July 6th, 1848. [p. 1].

Eleven Benchers present.

Ordered that 41 Masters of the Bench and 685 Barristers might compound for their Absent Commons on the same terms as in the previous year.

Special Council held on November 24th, 1848. [p. 31.]

Seven Benchers present.

Ordered that the Keeper of the Black Book be requested to write a letter of thanks to the late Body of Sworn Clerks in Chancery¹ for their present of the portrait of Lord Chancellor Bathurst² which was painted by Sir Nathaniel Dance for their predecessors in their late office. [p. 32].

Officers for 1849: [pp. 33, 39],

Treasurer: Matthew Davenport Hill Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: Clement Tudway Swanston Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: Henry John Shepherd Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: Walker Skirrow Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: Christopher Temple Esq., Q.C.

"Ordered that the Treasurer be requested to communicate to the Steward and Officers of the Inn the approbation of the Benchers of their conduct in the arrangements which in the course of the year became necessary for the maintenance of the Public Peace,³ and to order a Dinner for them at the expense of the Society: That Mr. Superintendent Pearce and Mr. Inspector Black, of the F. Division of Police, be invited to the Dinner." [p. 34.]

Adjourned Council held on December 6th, 1848. [p. 35.]

Thirty-five Benchers present.

Read a Report of the Legal Education Committee that they had taken into consideration the subject of the examination of Students desirous of being Called to the Bar before the expiration of 5 years from their Admission with reference to the Order of Council of the 8th day of November, 1847,⁴ and that they recommended the adoption of certain regulations on the subject, and that they had also taken into consideration the questions referred to them, as to the Admission of Barristers *ad eundem* from another Inn, and as to a general rule to be made respecting Parliamentary Agents. They were of Opinion that Gentlemen who, not being Barristers, are admitted Members of this Inn, and afterwards Called to the Bar by another Inn of Court, and Gentlemen who, being already Barristers Called to the Bar by another Inn, are afterwards admitted Members of this Inn, must in each case be admitted here *ad eundem* before they are entitled to rank as Barristers within this Inn; and in each instance should take rank within this Inn as Barristers only from, and as of the date of, their Admission *ad eundem*,

¹ The Office was abolished by an Act of 1842; Intro: § 21.

² A.P.B. 4.

³ *Ante*, p. 19.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 18.

and without reference to the date of their Call to the Bar by another Inn of Court.¹

They were also of Opinion that Parliamentary Agents were within the principle of the Order which excluded Attornies from becoming Members of this Inn, and ought to be subject to similar restrictions, which they thought might be usefully extended to other Persons within the same principle.

"Ordered that the consideration of so much of the Report as related to the Examination of Students be Adjourned, and that the remainder of the Report respecting the Admission of Barristers *ad eundem* from the other Inns of Court, and as to the Admission of Parliamentary Agents, be Confirmed."

The appointment of George Spence Esq., Q.C. as Professor of Equitable Jurisprudence was continued for another year.

Special Council held on December 15th, 1848. [p. 39.]

Seven Benchers present.

Upon taking into consideration that part of the Report of the Legal Education Committee which was adjourned from the last Council, It is Ordered that the same be Confirmed, with the adoption of the variations proposed since the last Council, the regulation to stand as follows:²

"Students desirous to be examined in Law with a view to be Called to the Bar before the expiration of 5 years from the date of their Admission according to the provisions of the Order of the Bench dated the 8th day of November 1847³ will make application to the Steward.

"Students applying for Examination will be examined in Blackstone's Commentaries and one of the following Books, to be selected at the option of the Student:

Fearne's Essay on Contingent Remainders.

Lord Redesdale's Treatise on pleadings in Equity.

Selwyn's Law of Nisi Prius.

Sanders on Uses and

Stephen on pleading in Civil Actions.

"The Examinations will take place in the Old Hall. The mode of Examination will be by questions in writing then delivered to the Students to which answers will be then returned by them in writing. . . .

"When the examination of a Student is considered sufficient, the Committee will Report his name to the Bench. If the examination is not considered sufficient, an intimation will be given to the Student that he may, if he think fit, attend at a time and place appointed for further examination *viva voce*. Should such further examination be considered sufficient, the Committee will report the name of the Student to the Bench." . . .

The following Benchers died during 1848:—

August 4. Sir Giffin Wilson, Q.C. (Buried in Lincoln's Inn Chapel.)

November 29. Charles Buller Esq., Q.C.

¹ Intro: § 39.

² Extracted in part.

³ *Ante*, p. 18. The Order of November 8th, 1847 was rescinded on February 14th, 1849 (*post*, p. 25).

1849

Council held on January 11th, 1849. [p. 42.]

Sixteen Benchers present.

Richard Elwyn was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [His Oration (in Latin) is set out on pp. 45—48].

Resolved that "it be not deemed to be compulsory on the Students of this Society to attend the Lectures delivered by any of the Professors," and ordered that notice of this Resolution be communicated to the other Inns of Court. [p. 44.]

Council held on January 31st, 1849. [p. 54.]

Six Benchers present.

Ordered that the Library Committee be empowered at the Stowe Sale on February 2nd to bid for, and purchase, the 4th volume of Prynne's Records in order to complete the set presented by him to the Society.¹ [p. 57.]

Adjourned Council held on February 14th, 1849. [p. 59.]

Ten Benchers present.

Read the Steward's Report on the subject of Insurances, from which the following particulars are extracted: [pp. 60—62].

<i>Description of the Property</i>	<i>Sum insured</i>
The Chapel with its Fittings and Furniture, the Cloisters and Staircase	£ 3000
The Organ in the Chapel	300
Stained Glass Windows in the Chapel	2500
The Old Hall etc.	3000
The late Kitchen (now converted into Chambers and occupied) ²	500
The late Council Chamber (now converted into Chambers and occupied), with the Preacher's Apartments over ³	1000
The Steward's late Office, Chancellor's room and rooms over Office (now occupied as Chambers) with Turret Clock and Bell	1500
The New South Wing (No. 7) Stone Building	10000
The Building of the New Hall, Library, Kitchen, and Offices all communicating	10000
Stained Glass in the Hall Library and Vestibule	2000
Furniture Fixtures and Fittings	5000
Paintings and Prints	500
Plate	1000
Linen	250
China, Glass, Earthenware etc.	100
Printed Books in the Library	10000
The Chambers situate in the Staircase	
No. 6 Stone Building	7711
No. 5 Stone Building	4844
No. 4 Stone Building	8208
No. 3 Stone Building	7237

¹ See Spilsbury, *op. cit.* 283, *post* p. 25.

² Cf. *ante*, p. 4.

³ *Post*, p. 73.

No. 2 Stone Building	8000
No. 1 Stone Building	6000
The Temporary Courts of the two Vice Chancellors	2000
	<hr/>
	£94,650
	<hr/>

"Upon taking into consideration the subject of the regulations now in force as to the qualifications for Call to the Bar at this Inn, It is Ordered that the conditions as to age standing etc. on which students shall henceforth be Called to the Bar be those in operation in Trinity Term 1847, previous to the passing of the Resolution dated 11th June 1847; and all resolutions and rules made subsequent to that period repugnant to the regulations in force on that subject previous to the said 11th June are hereby rescinded. The qualifications to be henceforth as follows, namely

Five Years standing; or

Three years with a Degree of M.A. or B.C.L. of Oxford Cambridge or Dublin.

Twelve Terms' Commons.

Nine Exercises.

Age. Twenty one years". [p. 64.]

Read the Librarian's Report that he attended the sale of the Stowe Library and purchased the fourth, or unique,¹ additional volume of "Prynne's Records" for £335. [p. 66.]

Council held on April 16th, 1849. [p. 68.]

Ten Benchers present.

A Report which the Librarian had drawn up relative to the principal deficiencies of the Library in various classes of books was ordered to be printed, and is set out on pp. 70-90, of B.B. XXVI.

Special Council held on April 24th, 1849. [p. 100.]

Ten Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Edward John Lloyd Esq., Roundell Palmer Esq. and Richard Malins Esq., on their appointment as Queen's Counsel. [p. 101.]

Council held on June 12th, 1849. [p. 127.]

Sixteen Benchers present.

Ordered that "all Students not qualified to keep Terms for the purpose of being Called to the Bar who shall be admitted after the end of the next long Vacation shall be required to qualify themselves within two years after their

¹ The additional volume of Prynne's Records purchased at the Stowe Sale on February 2nd, 1849 is believed to be unique, and is supposed to be the "First Book" mentioned in the account of the destruction in the Fire of London recorded in the following passage on the last leaf of the First Tome (before the errata):—

"Whiles I was busie in endeavouring all I could to excite others to resist and extinguish these supinely over-long neglected raging flames, and to preserve the publique records of the king and kingdom from their fury, Mr. Thomas Ratcliffe's my printer's house near Doctors' Commons was burnt, and together with it most of the printed copies of this tome (then fully finished at the press, except the intended tables to it), as likewise of the second tome. formerly published, and of the first book and third tome (wherein I had made some progress,) not above seventy of them being rescued from the fire." Cooper in his edition of Melmoth's *The Great Importance of a Religious Life* (1849) pp. 168, 172. See also *post*, p. 76.

Admission, and that in the event of any Student not complying with this rule, his privilege of dining in the Hall shall be suspended until he shall have obtained such qualification."

"Ordered that permission be granted for placing a Mural Tablet in the Chapel Staircase to the Memory of Sir Henry Wilmot Seton deceased late a Barrister of this Society and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, the Tablet being placed with the approbation of the Treasurer and the Dean of the Chapel". [p. 133.]¹

Adjourned Council held on June 28th, 1849. [p. 134.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

Ordered that 41 Masters of the Bench and 759 Barristers might compound for their Absent Commons on the same terms as in the previous year.

The Report laid before this Council respecting the expenses incurred by the Society in the execution and completion of the New Hall and Library and other buildings under the superintendence of Mr. Hardwick was adjourned. [p. 143.]²

A Report of the Dinners Committee, recommending an allowance of £2 a term to the 4th and 5th butlers in lieu of the abolished allowance for Plate warming was adopted. [p. 144.]

Council held on November 2nd, 1849. [p. 148.]

Eleven Benchers present.

"Upon the humble Petition of John Rayment, the Chimney Sweeper employed by the Society, who met with a severe accident while at work in the Kitchen of the New Hall in the month of May last, praying for relief. It is Ordered that the sum of £10 be allowed to the said John Rayment out of the Funds of the Society." [p. 154.]

Council held on November 26th, 1849. [p. 173.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

Officers for 1850: [pp. 176, 181],

Treasurer: Henry John Shepherd Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: Matthew Davenport Hill Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: Walker Skirrow Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: Christopher Temple Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: Richard Torin Kindersley Esq., Q.C.

The following Benchers died during 1849:—

August 30. John Hodgson Esq. Q.C.

October 1. Richard Godson Esq. Q.C.

1850

Council held on January 11th, 1850. [p. 182.]

Six Benchers present.

Francis Nonus Budd was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 183, text on pp. 186–188.]

¹ Spilsbury, *op. cit.* 65.

² This Report was considered at an Adjourned Council held 'after Trinity Term', and recorded at the end of the Black Book; *post*, p. 42.

Special Council held on January 18th, 1850. [p. 185.]

Thirty-two Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay. [pp. 185, 189.]

Council held on January 31st, 1850. [p. 196.]

Six Benchers present.

Upon the Petition of John Bruce Norton Esq. a Barrister of this Society, praying that his name may be taken off the Books, as he is at present absent from England and practising at the Bar at Madras, never having practised at the Bar in England, it is ordered accordingly, and that his Bond be cancelled on paying all his arrears of Dues and Duties to the Treasurer (with the customary Fees to the Officers) of this Society within one month from the date hereof, or this Order to be void.¹ [p. 198.]

Ordered that in consideration of his losses arising from the new arrangement with the Cook, Christopher Barker should be allowed a sum of £6 for the past year, and a sum of £1. 10. 0. per term for the future, so long as he shall continue in the office of Wash Pot. [p. 200.]

Adjourned Council held on February 20th, 1850. [p. 201.]

Six Benchers present.

Upon taking into consideration the Report of a Committee on the subject of the insurance of Chambers belonging to the Society in the Old Buildings and in the New Square which found that the annual rental of such chambers which were then uninsured was £6664, and that the cost of rebuilding them and the Preacher's Chambers² for which no rent was received was estimated to be £41,284, it was ordered that an insurance be effected for that amount in accordance with the Report. The Chambers involved were those numbered 1 to 26 Old Buildings and on the Chapel Stairs and 11 to 13 New Square. A stationer's shop in the Gateway and "the Bookseller's Shop in Carey Street Gateway" were also included. [p. 204.]

The Report of the Committee to whom it had been referred to search for precedents in the matter of Mr. Robert French Burnett's petition to be disbarred, found that the books of the Society did not contain any precedent for the Case, but that four Cases had occurred in the Inner Temple, answering in all respects Mr. Burnett's Case, and yielding a precedent for the Order in Council for which he prayed. The Report was confirmed, and it was ordered that "the name of the said Robert French Burnett be taken off the Books of this Society, that his Bond be cancelled, and that, in compliance with the prayer of his Petition, he be disbarred, upon paying all his arrears of Dues and Duties to the Treasurer (with the customary Fees on leaving to the Officers) of this Society within one month from the date hereof, or this Order to be void."³ [p. 204.]

March 5th, 1850. [p. 208.]

The Rt. Hon. Lord Campbell, one of the Masters of the Bench, took leave of the Society this day on taking the Degree of Serjeant at Law.

Council held on April 15th, 1850. [p. 208.]

Five Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

¹ The standard form of order for leaving the Society; Intro: § 42.

² On the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd floors of No. 14 Old Buildings.

³ Intro: § 42.

Michael Prendergast Esq., Charles Springel Greaves Esq. and William Charles Townsend Esq. on their appointment as Queen's Counsel. [pp. 208, 213.]

Council held on June 12th, 1850. [p. 238].

Eleven Benchers present.

Upon taking into consideration the Memorial of 52 Barristers for permission to have dinners provided by the Society's Cook in the intervals between the terms, and to be accommodated with a room at the New Hall for the purpose of such dinners, the Benchers present at this Council declined to make any order. [p. 243.]

Special Council held on June 19th, 1850. [p. 245.]

Seven Benchers present.

Report of the Legal Education Committee recommending that the office of Lecturer on Equitable Jurisprudence, vacant since George Spence Esq. ceased to hold it, should be filled, and referring to the success which had attended the delivery of several lectures at the Hall by John Fraser Macqueen Esq., a Barrister of this Society, was confirmed. [p. 246.]

Council held on July 3rd, 1850. [p. 246.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

Ordered that 44 Masters of the Bench and 775 Barristers might compound for their Absent Commons on the same terms as in the previous year.

Upon a resolution being moved "That a Professor of Equitable Jurisprudence as administered in the Court of Chancery be appointed by the Benchers at the same Salary and for the same period as by the Resolution of the Adjourned Council of the 7th July 1847";¹ the Benchers present declined to make any Order. [p. 255.]

Joseph Sparks, the Cook, having resigned, upon consideration of a Report by the Dinners Committee, it was Ordered "that the New Contract to be entered into with the Cook to be appointed be on the following terms: namely, allowance for the Bench Dinners in Term 6/- a head, for Dinners at Adjourned Councils 7/- a head, for Commons at the Barristers' and Students' Tables 10/- per Mess of 4, (30/- per Mess of 12 should it be determined to serve Dinner in messes of that number), and 7/- a head for Dinner to be supplied to the Officers and Servants during Term. That no Coke be permitted to be used in the Kitchen for any purpose. That the foregoing Terms be forthwith communicated to the several Candidates, who are to state to the Steward whether they are willing to enter into a Contract to be based on those terms, in the event of being Elected."

Special Council held on July 10th, 1850. [p. 258.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

All the seven candidates for the vacant situation of Cook having agreed to the said terms, Benjamin Masson was appointed.

"The attention of the Bench being Called to the Petition of Esther E. Moyler, Widow of the late John Moyler a Badge Porter of this Inn, and it having been made to appear to the Masters of the Bench that a few months before his death John Moyler had meritoriously exerted himself to extinguish a fire which consumed the Chambers at No. 2 in the New Square and which broke out early in the morning of the 14th January, 1849,² it was Ordered

¹ *Ante*, p. 15.

² Intro: § 20. An artist's impression of the Fire was printed in the *Illustrated London News* of January 20th, 1849.

that, in addition to the allowance and Donation already made, the sum of Twenty Guineas be applied to the use of the Petitioner and her Children." [p. 259.]

Council held on November 4th and 7th, 1850. [p. 260.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

"It having been brought under the Notice of the Council that it was in contemplation to establish a Stand for Hackney Carriages on the East side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, Resolved that the Establishment of the Stand would be prejudicial to this Inn." [p. 266.]

Council held on November 25th, 1850. [p. 276.]

Seven Benchers present.

Officers for 1851: [pp. 278, 287.]

Treasurer: Walker Skirrow Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: Henry John Shepherd Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: Christopher Temple Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: Richard Torin Kindersley Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: The Rt. Hon. Sir James Wigram.

Adjourned Council held on December 11th, 1850. [p. 281.]

Five Benchers present.

Upon taking into consideration the Report of the Committee which inquired into the circumstances attending the loss of 3 coats from the Lobby to the Hall, and could not find that blame attached to any of the Servants of the Society, but thought the only practicable guard against the recurrence of such losses, will be in the two Winter Terms to employ two persons to receive Great Coats etc. in the Lobby and give tickets for the same, the expense of which will be 5/- a night during those Terms, amounting in the whole to about £10 per annum, the Steward was authorised to employ two Persons to perform the duty stated in the Report in the next term. [p. 285.]

The Report of the Committee appointed to consider an application made by James William Farrer Esq., one of the Masters in Ordinary of the High Court of Chancery, for permission to occupy the Court lately the Court of Vice Chancellor Wigram,¹ for the occasional sittings of the Masters in Chancery having expressed the unanimous opinion that it would be inexpedient to make any permanent disposal of the Court, but seeing no reason against the Masters being permitted to use the Court on an application *pro re nata* to the Treasurer who would exercise his discretion in each particular instance, though permission should never be granted without a previous communication with the Vice Chancellor sitting in the adjoining Court, the Report was confirmed. [p. 286.]

Upon reading an Application from certain Barristers dining in the Hall, requesting an alteration of the hour for serving Dinner in the Hall, the Benchers present at this Council declined to make any order. [p. 286.]

A communication from the Finsbury Committee for promoting the Great Exhibition of 1851 having been read at this Council, the Benchers declined to make any Order thereon. [p. 288.]

¹ Vice Chancellor Wigram retired in 1850, and as the last Vice Chancellor of England (Sir Lancelot Shadwell) also died in 1850, only two of the three available Courts were required for the two Vice Chancellors.

The following Benchers died during 1850:—

May 8.	William Charles Townsend Esq., Q.C. (Buried in Lincoln's Inn Chapel).
August 10.	Rt. Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell.
September 2.	Rt. Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, Q.C.

1851

Council held on January 13th, 1851. [p. 289.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

Joseph Adderley Chichele Helm was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [Text on pp. 297–301.]

Adjourned Council held on February 18th, 1851. [p. 314.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

The following report of the Committee appointed to ascertain the present financial condition of the Inn, as to property, actual income and expenditure was considered: [p. 315],

“With respect to the Property of the Society, your Committee find that the present amount of *Funded Property* is £3,041. 11. 7. in the Three per Cent Consolidated Annuities; that there are now, the *actual Property* of the Society, 90 sets of Chambers situate in the Old Buildings, 26 sets in the Stone Building, 8 sets in the New Square, 3 Shops in Lincoln's Inn, and a House in Newgate Street,¹ together yielding a gross Rental of £9,517. 15. —. per Annum, which Property was estimated in the year 1848 to be worth £150,300. The *Reversionary Property* of the Society consists of Furnival's Inn, (in which are contained 106 sets of Chambers), of 29 sets of Chambers in the Stone Building, and 6 sets at No. 11 New Square, the Society's Interest in which was estimated in the year 1848 to be worth £28,820. The Society have also the reversion of any Chamber in the Old Buildings, the Proprietor of which may die while in possession. In addition to this Property, it appears to your Committee that there was due to the Society on the 3rd day of June 1850 for Arrears of Rent £3,452. 13. 1.; for Arrears of Personal Dues £25,314. 4. 11. and for Dues on Chambers £3,702. 15. 6.; making a total of £32,469. 13. 6.

“It appears to your Committee that the Society's Income derivable from Property may be set down at £10,000 yearly, as follows:

Rental of Chambers and Shops before mentioned and Rental of 2 Gates leading from the Inn.	9,519. 15. —.
Ground Rent of Furnival's Inn, and Ground Rents payable on Chambers in the Stone Building.	775. 15. 6.
Land Tax for Lincoln's Inn and Furnival's Inn.	177. —. —.
Dividend on £3041. 11. 7. 3 per Cent Consols.	88. 11. 8.
Annual payment for Colfer's Lectures. ²	20. —. —.
	<hr/> £10,581. 2. 2.
Allow for Income Tax deducted by Tenants and for Rental of Empty Chambers.	581. 2. 2.
	<hr/> £10,000. —. —.

¹ Intro: § 32.

² II. 45.

"Your Committee also find that the Income of the Society derivable from Payments made by the Members for Dues etc. amounted to £10,592. 16. 6. for the last year ending 10th January, 1851; and that the Average Income derived from that source for the preceding 5 years was £10,581. 5. 3., as will appear by the following statement:"

(The statement showed that, (omitting shillings and pence) the average annual income over the said period of five years derived from each of the following sources was:

	£
Eating Commons	2988
Absent Commons	3888
Vacation Commons	1039
Chapel etc. and Pensions	1294
Admissions	292
Calls to the Bar	201
Library Fines	247
Fees	379
Gowns	137
Alienation Fines	36
Interest on Deposits	29
Incidents	47)

"With regard to the Expenditure of the Society your Committee find that the present fixed charge on the Estate of the Society, amounts to £7,198. 8. 9. yearly, made up as follows:

Interest on the Loan of £40,000 @ £4 per Cent	1,553. 6. 8.
Interest on the Loan of £5000 @ £4 per Cent	194. 3. 4.
Insurance	341. 18. 9.
Rates	480. -. -.
Taxes	204. -. -.
Salaries	3,522. -. -.
Pensions	73. -. -.
Gas Lighting	400. -. -.
Watch	430. -. -.
	<hr/>
	£7,198. 8. 9,
	<hr/>

and that the Expenses incurred by the Society during the year last past, irrespective of the Items above enumerated, amounted to £9,774 12. 6., the average Expenditure for the 5 preceding years being £11,842. 2. 7. according to the following statement:"

(The statement showed that, (omitting shillings and pence) the said average annual expenditure over the said period of five years was accounted for under the following headings:

	£
Repairs and Articles from Tradesmen of the Society	2212
Dinners in the Hall	6265
Wine	1275
Library (exclusive of Librarian's Salary)	1173

Chapel (exclusive of Salaries)	147
Law Proceedings	232
Coals, Coke and Wood	143
Stationery	124
Gratuities	109
Miscellaneous petty Payments	155)

"It appears, as the result of these Calculations, that the Income of the Society may be estimated in round numbers at £20,000 per Annum, while the ordinary Expenditure may be estimated on an average at £18,000 per Annum, or thereabouts, leaving a surplus of £2,000 per Annum as the only immediate available fund for discharging its debts and meeting its liabilities.

These Debts and Liabilities are now as follows:

Debts	
To The Legal and General Life Assurance Society for sum advanced on Mortgage of the Society's Chambers	} 40,000 - -.
To Messrs. Child & Co. the Bankers	5,000. - -.
Liabilities	
Amount of Deposits now in hand belonging to Members of the Society not yet Called to the Bar	} 9,600. - -.

"In addition however to this surplus Income, The Society, it will be remembered had, on the 3rd June 1850, outstanding claims amounting to upwards of £32,000.; but a portion of this, viz. the arrears of Rent and the Arrears of Chamber dues, will, as they fall in, form part of the ordinary annual Income: and as to the other Arrears, viz. the Arrears of personal Dues, amounting in the whole to no less a sum than £25,314. 14. 11., your Committee are informed that they are the growing accumulation of a great number of years; that they are due in many cases from persons unknown, abroad, or dead; and that, in all probability, the larger portion of them can never be recovered.

"Your Committee are unwilling to close this Report without calling more particularly the attention of the Bench to this vast amount of irrecoverable debts; and they would venture to suggest whether a special enquiry ought not to be directed as to the mode in which these arrears have accrued and gradually increased, with the view of devising some effectual plan for preventing such losses to the Society in future."

The Report was received and confirmed. [p. 318.]

The following Report of the Committee appointed to consider what steps should be taken for the gradual repayment of the money borrowed and secured upon the Estates of the Society or upon bonds of the Society was then taken into consideration [p. 319]; they reported:

"That having fully considered the last Report of the Finance Committee, they came to the following Resolutions:

1st. That the money in the Funds, and the first available assets, be applied to the liquidation of the £5000 borrowed of the Bankers, under the direction of the Treasurer, and as often as £500 can be made available, the same to be laid out in Exchequer Bills till the debt is paid off.

"2nd. That £1500 a year be regularly set aside from the Income of the Society by half yearly payments (the first to be made on the 24th June, 1852) as a sinking fund to pay off the Mortgage debt of £40,000 due by the Society, and to be

applied for that purpose only. Every half year the £750 to be invested in the names of the Trustees of the Society and the dividends to be accumulated in the way of compound interest. The Bankers of the Society to be directed, without further order, to invest £750 half yearly and to invest and accumulate the dividends, and whenever a sum of £5000 can be realised by the investment the same to be paid in part or in full liquidation (as the case may be) of the said principal sum of £40,000.

"3rd. That it is necessary to diminish the expenses of the Society, and to get in the debts due to it, in order to the liquidation of the said debt of £40,000; and that with this view, immediate steps be taken, under the direction of the Finance Committee, to recover as much of the dues in arrear as are properly recoverable.

"4th. That until the £40,000 be paid off, no greater annual sum than £700 be expended in the purchase and binding of Books for the Library.

"5th. That the dinner at the Adjourned Councils shall not exceed the sum contracted for with the Cook."

The Report was received and confirmed.

Council held on June 17th, 1851. [p. 353].

Six Benchers present.

Read the following Order of Pension of Gray's Inn held on May 28th, 1851:

"Ordered that members of the London and Durham Universities do have the same privileges as the members of Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin Universities with respect to Calls to the Bar at this Inn". [p. 356.]

Adjourned Council held on July 1st, 1851. [p. 357.]

Nine Benchers present.

Ordered that 41 Masters of the Bench and 746 Barristers might compound for their Absent Commons on the same terms as in the previous year.

Special Council held on July 14th, 1851. [p. 366.]

Eleven Benchers present.

Upon taking into consideration the Report of the Dinners Committee, to which had been referred a statement of the Cook, and to report whether any alteration or addition should be made in respect of the Society's present contract with him, their suggestion that, without making any alteration or addition thereto, a sum of £50 should be presented to him for the past year, was confirmed.

Special Council held on October 30th, 1851. [p. 367.]

Nine Benchers present.

"It being brought to the attention of the Council that no provision had been made for a suitable Court for the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, and that it had been suggested that the Court erected under the Stat. 56 Geo. 3rd. c. 84. for the Vice Chancellor of England¹ might be fitted up in a manner suitable for the sittings of the Lords Justices, and that one of the apartments in the New Hall might be fitted up for the Court of one of the Vice Chancellors, and it appearing to the Council that it is desirable that the Court and accommodation to be provided for the Lords Justices, until some permanent Court should be provided, should be suitable to so high a Tribunal, and that it may be possible, notwithstanding the inconvenience and expense to the Society, to endeavour in the mean time to arrange the New Hall so as to form it into a suitable Court for

¹ IV. 134-5, 145.

the Lords Justices or otherwise for the accommodation of the Judges of the Courts of Equity:

"Resolved that a Committee be appointed to communicate with the Lords Justices and with the Vice Chancellors, with reference to the accommodation required for the sitting of their respective Courts, and that such Committee be authorized to offer the use of the New Hall for the purpose of temporary accommodation during the ensuing Term and be further authorized to direct the Hall to be properly fitted, and to take all other necessary steps for rendering it suitable to the Sitting of the Court on Tuesday next."

Council held on November 3rd, 1851. [p. 369.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

James Campbell Esq., John William Willcock Esq., William Thomas Shave Daniel Esq., John Baily Esq., John George Phillimore Esq., Brent Spencer Follett Esq., William Bulkeley Glasse Esq., and Richard Davis Craig, Esq., on their appointment as Queen's Counsel. [pp. 370, 380.]

Special Council held on November 17th, 1851. [p. 386.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

A letter from the Middle Temple was read, reporting the appointment of a Committee of that Society to confer with the other Inns of Court on the subject of legal education, and also a memorandum containing Suggestions for a Scheme of Legal Education and united action by the four Inns of Court, which Richard Bethell Esq. Q.C. is believed to have prepared.

"Ordered that a Committee be appointed from this Society upon the subject of Legal Education, with power to communicate with the other Inns of Court, and that the foregoing letter and suggestions be referred to the Committee."

Council held on November 25th, 1851. [p. 398.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

Permission for the use of the New Hall as a Court for the Lords Justices of Appeal in Chancery was continued until the last day of Hilary term 1852. [p. 401.] (Continued for the next Sitzings, p. 425.)

Officers for 1852: [pp. 403, 409],

Treasurer: Christopher Temple Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: Walker Skirrow Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: The Vice Chancellor, Sir Richard Torin Kindersley.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Rt. Hon. Sir James Wigram.

Master of the Walks: Sir FitzRoy Kelly, Q.C.

Adjourned Council held on December 16th, 1851. [p. 405.]

Eleven Benchers present.

A Committee was constituted to consider whether a Court should be erected or provided for the Lords Justices in the Inn. [p. 406.]

The following Report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of allowing a Tablet to be erected on the Chapel Staircase to the late Sir Francis Simpkinson¹ was taken into consideration: [p. 407],

"We have only found three precedents for such a proceeding; the first, when a Tablet was put up to Mr. Perceval with a Latin inscription by Dr. William Jackson, Bishop of Oxford. This appears to have been the spontaneous act of the

¹ T. 1845.

Society, and from the peculiar circumstances under which it took place, requires no further observation.¹

"The second is that of the Tablet to Miss Brougham, on which also a Latin inscription is engraved.² We have not been able to find in the documents laid before us any trace of any Order connected with this transaction.

"The third is that of the Tablet put up to Sir Henry Seton, also with an epitaph in Latin: in this case, a regular application was made to the Bench for its permission, which was granted, apparently without dissent or hesitation.³

"Sir Henry Seton was not a Bencher of this Society, and your Committee is of opinion, independently of other reasons, that it would not be gracious for the Bench to refuse that permission in the case of a deceased Bencher, which it had granted in the case of one who had not so strong a claim upon its liberality.

"We therefore recommend that the Petition preferred by the relations of the late Sir Francis Simpkinson be complied with. The only suggestion which your Committee has to offer concerning the inscription is that it should be so worded as to shew that it emanates from the family of the deceased, and not from the members of the Society."

The Report was confirmed and adopted with the restrictions suggested.

The following Benchers died during 1851:—

February 8. Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley.

April 29. Rt. Hon. Lord Cottenham.

July 8. Sir John Augustus Francis Simpkinson, Q.C. (Buried in Lincoln's Inn Chapel).

1852

Council held on January 12th, 1852. [p. 410.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

Francis Vaughan Hawkins was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [Text on pp. 415–418.]

Special Council held on January 19th, 1852. [p. 413.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

The Committee appointed at the Adjourned Council held on December 16th, 1851⁴ reported as follows:

"Although the Society is most anxious to give every accommodation in its power to the Lords Justices, and has permitted its new Hall and Council Chamber to be temporarily used as a Court for their sittings, it is found that great inconvenience results from their occupation for that purpose, and that it is desirable that they should be restored to their original uses as soon as possible.

"In our opinion, Mr. Wigg's⁵ plan for the division of the Old Hall would furnish the accommodation required for a new Court, and we recommend the

¹ IV, 148, 219.

² Eleanor Louisa Brougham, only and dearest daughter of Lord Brougham, lately Lord Chancellor and a Bencher of the Society and Mary his Wife, was buried under the Chapel on December 4th, 1839, aged 18. *Lincoln's Inn Register of Burials*; Charles Purton Cooper's Appendix B to his edition of Melmoth's *The Great Importance of a Religious Life* (1849), 189.

³ *Ante*, p. 26.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 34.

⁵ The Surveyor to the Society.

Society to offer to make the alteration, receiving a rent equal to interest for the outlay, and the rent of the Chambers to be taken for the Judges' rooms so long as the same shall be used for Courts, and that upon their ceasing to be so used, the Hall shall be restored to its present state at the expense of the Government.

"Your Committee find from Mr. Wigg that the alteration can be effected, and the two Courts and Chambers be prepared ready for occupation, within a month, he having three weeks' previous notice. The Committee therefore recommend, if the offer should be accepted by the Government, that orders should be immediately given to Mr. Wigg to make the necessary preparations, so that the new Courts may be ready for the sittings of the Lord Chancellor and the Lords Justices, on the first day of next Easter Term."

Resolved that the Report be approved; that the Treasurer be requested to communicate to The Rt. Hon. The Lord Chancellor the offer of the Society to provide accommodation for the sittings of the Lords Justices in the manner, and upon the terms, stated in the Report; and that, in the event of the Chancellor's approval of the same, the Committee be requested to direct the carrying out of Mr. Wigg's Plans."

The following is the report of Mr. Wigg the Surveyor which accompanied his plans (not printed) [p. 414]:

"The Plans will shew the manner in which the Old Hall can be made available for the Lord Chancellor and the Lords Justices, with Private rooms for the latter and their attendants, by using a set of Chambers on the One pair Story of No. 21 Old Buildings now occupied by Mr. Boteler and Mr. Bates.

"The portion of the Hall proposed for the Lords Justices will exceed in superficial space each of the Two New Courts used by the Vice Chancellors.

"The probable Cost of the Alterations, including the fitting up of the Court for the Lords Justices, will be Five hundred Pounds, exclusive of Furniture and Fittings for the Private rooms and Officers' Apartments, and of the Alterations in the warming Apparatus."

Special Council held on February 11th, 1852. [p. 426.]

Sixteen Benchers present.

The following Report¹ of the Committee of the Four Inns of Court on the subject of Legal Education and on uniformity of practice as to the Admission of Students, the mode of Keeping Terms and the Calling of Students to the Bar was adopted:

Part I

"As to Legal Education:

1. That the four Inns of Court shall act in concert with each other in the joint establishment and maintenance of an uniform system for the Legal Education of Students before admission to the Bar.
2. That a standing Committee or Council be established, to consist of eight Benchers, two to be nominated by each of the Inns of Court, and of whom four

¹ The Council of Legal Education was established pursuant to Part I (clauses 1-17) of this Report. See *Council of Legal Education Calendar*, ii. Part II (clauses 18-end) containing rules for the admission of Students, Keeping terms and Calling to the Bar which (after later amendments) became known as the "Consolidated Regulations." The Report is not dated.

shall be a Quorum. The Members shall remain in office for two years, and each Inn shall have power to fill up any vacancy that may occur in the number of its nominees during that period. To this Council shall be entrusted the power and duty of superintending the whole subject of the Education of the Students, and of arranging and settling the details of the several measures which may be deemed necessary to be adopted.

3. That for the purpose of affording to the Students the means of obtaining instruction and guidance in their legal studies, five Readerships or Professorships shall be established, which shall consist of the three Readerships already established by the Societies of the Middle Temple, the Inner Temple, and Gray's Inn—viz., on Jurisprudence and the Civil Law, the Law of Real Property, and the Common Law, and also a Reader on Equity to be named by the Society of Lincoln's Inn and of a Readership on Constitutional Law and Legal History to be founded by the four Societies jointly. The Readers shall be appointed for a period of three years, and the Reader on Constitutional Law and Legal History shall be chosen by the Standing Council.

4. That the duties of the Readers (subject to regulation by the Standing Council) shall consist of the delivery of three courses of Lectures in each year, of the formation of Classes of Students, for the purpose of giving instruction in a more detailed and personal form than can be supplied by general Lectures, and of affording to Students generally advice and directions for the conduct of their professional studies.

5. That the four Inns of Court shall form a Common Fund by annual contributions, the amounts of which shall be mutually agreed on, and out of which Fund shall be drawn the stipends to be assigned to the Readers and such Studentships as shall from time to time be conferred upon Students.

6. That the Lectures and Classes of the Readers shall be open to the Students of all the Societies without distinction, subject to the payment of such fees as are hereinafter directed.

7. That the Stipend of each Reader shall be Three hundred Guineas per annum, and such Stipends, and also the expense of the Studentships, shall be wholly defrayed out of the Common Fund to be raised by the contributions of the several Societies.

8. That each Student shall on admission pay a sum of Five Guineas which shall entitle him to attend the Lectures of all the Readers.

9. That the Fund composed of such last-mentioned payments shall be annually divided among the five Readers equally, in addition to their Stipends.

10. That (subject to regulation by the Council) every Student shall be at liberty to attend such Classes as he may think necessary, upon payment of a moderate fee to the Reader, but care shall be taken by the Council that such fees shall not in any year exceed the sum of Three Guineas.

11. That for the purposes of Education the legal year shall be considered as divided into Three Terms or periods, one commencing with the 1st of November and ending on the 22nd of December, the second commencing on the 11th of January and ending on the 30th of March, and the third commencing on the 15th of April and ending on the 31st of July, subject to a deduction of the days intervening between the end of Easter and the beginning of Trinity Terms.

12. That no Student shall be eligible to be Called to the Bar who shall not either

have attended during one whole year the Lectures of two of the Readers, or have satisfactorily passed a public examination.

13. That Public Examinations shall be instituted, to be held three times a year, for the Examination of all such Students as shall be desirous of being examined previously to being Called to the Bar, and such Examinations shall be conducted by at least two Members of the Council jointly with the five Readers, and Certificates of having honorably passed such Examination shall be given to such Students as shall appear to the Examiners to be entitled thereto.

14. That such Examinations shall be held in Michaelmas Term, Hilary Term, and Trinity Term.

15. That as an inducement to Students to propose themselves for Examination, Studentships shall be founded of Fifty Guineas per annum each, to continue for a period of three years, and one such Studentship shall be conferred on the most distinguished Student at each Public Examination, and further, the Examiners shall select and certify the names of three other Students who shall have passed the next best Examinations, and the Inns of Court to which such Students belong, may, if desired, dispense with any Terms, not exceeding two, that may remain to be kept by such Students previously to their being Called to the Bar. Provided that the Examiners shall not be obliged to confer or grant any Studentship or Certificate, unless they shall be of opinion that the Examination of the Students they select has been such as entitles them thereto.

16. That at every call to the Bar those Students who have passed a Public Examination, and either obtained a Studentship or a Certificate of Honour, shall take rank in seniority over all other Students who shall be called on the same day.

17. That the Standing Council shall have power to grant dispensations to Students who shall have been prevented by any reasonable cause from complying with all the regulations as to attendance on Lectures which shall from time to time be established.

Part II

As to Uniformity in Admission of Students:

18. That it is expedient that henceforward there should be uniformity of usage at the respective Inns of Court as to the admission of Students as Members of those Societies.

19. That it is expedient that no Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Writer to the Signet, or Writer of the Scotch Courts, Proctor, Notary Public, Clerk in Chancery, Parliamentary Agent, or Agent in any Court, original or appellate, Clerk to any Justice of the Peace, or person acting in any of these capacities, and no Clerk of, or to, any Barrister, Conveyancer, Special Pleader, Equity Draftsman, Attorney, Solicitor, Writer to the Signet, or Writer of the Scotch Courts, Proctor, Notary Public, Parliamentary Agent, or Agent in any Court, original or appellate, Clerk in Chancery, Clerk of the Peace, Clerk to any Justice of the Peace, or of, or to, any officer in any Court of Law or Equity, or person acting in the capacity of any such Clerks, should be admitted a Member of any of the said Societies for the purpose of being called to the Bar, or of practising under the Bar, until such person, being on the Roll of any Court, shall have taken his name off the Rolls thereof, nor until he and every other person above named or described shall have entirely and *bona fide* ceased to act or practise in any of the capacities above named or described.

20. That it is expedient that no Member of any of the said Societies should be

allowed to apply for, or take out, any certificate to practise, either directly or indirectly, as a Special Pleader, or Conveyancer, or Draftsman in Equity, without the special permission of the Masters of the Bench of each Society respectively, and that no such permission should be granted until the Member applying shall have kept Twelve Terms.

21. That such permission should only be granted for one year from the date thereof, but may be renewed annually by order, as aforesaid.

22. That it is expedient that no person be allowed to obtain any such Certificate unless he shall have attended such Lectures, or passed such an Examination, as under the preceding Rules would be necessary to entitle him to be Called to the Bar.

23. That it is expedient that the following forms should be adopted by the said Societies on applications for admission as Members:—

'I, _____, of _____, aged _____, the _____ son of _____ of _____ in the County of _____ (add father's profession, if any, and the condition in life and occupation, if any, of the applicant) _____, do hereby declare that I am desirous of being admitted a Member of the Honorable Society of _____ for the purpose of Keeping Terms for the Bar, and that I will not, either directly or indirectly, apply for, or take out, any certificate, to practise, directly or indirectly, as a Special Pleader, or Conveyancer, or Draftsman in Equity, without the special permission of the Masters of the Bench of the said Society.

And I do hereby farther declare that I am not an Attorney at Law, Solicitor, a Writer to the Signet, a Writer of the Scotch Courts, a Proctor, a Notary Public a Clerk in Chancery, a Parliamentary Agent, an Agent in any Court, original or appellate, a Clerk to any Justice of the Peace, nor do I act, directly or indirectly in any such capacity, or in the capacity of Clerk of, or to, any of the persons above described, or as Clerk of, or to, any Officer in any Court of Law, or Equity.

Dated this _____ day of _____
(signature)

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we believe the above named _____ to be a gentleman of respectability, and a proper person to be admitted a Member of the said Society.

} Barristers of

Approved } Treasurer, or in his absence, by 2 Benchers.'

24. That it is expedient that every Member of the said Societies should have kept twelve Terms before being Called to the Bar, unless any Term or Terms shall have been dispensed with under the 15th preceding Rule.

25. That it is expedient that every Member of the said Societies should have attained the age of twenty-one before being Called to the Bar.

26. That it is expedient that Members of the said Societies, who shall at the same time be Members of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, or Durham, should be enabled to keep Terms by dining in the Halls of their respective Societies any three days in each Term.

27. That Members of the said Societies, who shall not at the same time be Members of the said Universities, should be enabled to keep Terms by dining in the Halls of their respective Societies any six days in each Term.

28. That it is expedient that no day's attendance in the respective Halls should be available for the purpose of keeping Term, unless the Member so attending shall have been present at the Grace before Dinner, during the whole of Dinner, and until the concluding Grace shall have been said.

29. That it is expedient that no Member of any of the said Societies, desirous of being Called to the Bar, should be so called until the name and description of such Candidate shall have been placed upon the Screens hung in the Halls, Benchers' Rooms, and Treasury or Stewards' Offices of each Society, fourteen days in Term before such call.

30. That it is expedient that the name and description of every such Candidate should be sent to the Other Inns of Court, and should also be screened for the same space of time, in their respective Halls, Benchers' Rooms, and Treasury or Stewards' Offices.

31. That it is expedient that the above regulations as to screening names, etc., should be applied to Members seeking certificates to practise as Special Pleaders, Conveyancers, or Equity Draftsmen.

32. That it is expedient that no call to the Bar should take place except during Term. And that such call should be made on the same day by the several Societies, namely, on the 16th day of each Term, unless such day happen to be Sunday, and in such case on the Monday after.

33. That all the foregoing Rules and Regulations shall come into operation on the 1st day of Trinity Term now next ensuing, and shall apply to all persons entering as Students on and after that day, and also to all existing Students who shall not by the 1st day of Trinity Term next have kept more than four Terms; but all other Students shall, if they desire it, be admitted to the benefit of the Lectures and Classes, and be entitled to submit themselves to Public Examination upon the same terms, and subject to the same regulations as are hereby made applicable to Students entering on and after the 1st day of Trinity Term 1852.

The Committee have abstained from framing any scheme, or making any suggestion, as to the Fees or Dues charged by the Inns of Court to their respective Members, or the Deposits, or the Entrance of Students, as they consider that these are matters of internal arrangement, which may with more propriety be left to the discretion and regulations of the Societies respectively.

Richard Bethell
Chairman."

Adjourned Council held on February 18th, 1852. [p. 434.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

"The Treasurer having stated to the Council his communication made to the Lord Chancellor on the subject of the New Court for the Lords Justices of Appeal, according to the resolution of the Bench dated 19th January, 1852,¹ it was requested of the Treasurer that he should now apply for an answer to be given by the Chancellor as soon as possible, representing that the use of the Society's Dining hall had been granted only for the present Sittings, and that it is most

¹ *Ante*, p. 35.

desirable the new Court for the Lords Justices should be provided for the next Sittings to commence in Easter Term."

Meeting of the Committee appointed on the subject of a Court for the Lords Justices held on April 19th, 1852. [p. 442.]

Five Benchers present.

"The following Letter, received by the Treasurer in answer to his communication made to the Lord Chancellor in pursuance of the request of the Council held on the 18th February last, was read: viz.:

'Court of Chancery.

Westminster. 16th April, 1852.

Dear Sir,

The Lord Chancellor desires me to say that he approves of the proposed alteration of the Old Hall at Lincoln's Inn, and that the Government accepts the offer of the Society.

You can therefore order the necessary works'."

"The offer of the Society, alluded to in the above Letter, to provide a Court and other accommodation for the sittings of the Lords Justices by converting the old Hall into two Courts, to be occupied by the Lord Chancellor and the Lords Justices respectively, and by connecting a set of Chambers situate on the first floor at No. 21 Old Buildings with the Court to be so provided for the Lords Justices for the use of the said Lords Justices, upon the terms stated in the Report dated 19th January, 1852¹ being now accepted, and the present Tenants of the Chambers required at No. 21 Old Buildings having assented to give up the same, it is Ordered that Mr. Wigg the Surveyor do forthwith proceed with the works necessary for carrying out his Plans".

"Ordered that the Statue of Lord Erskine² now standing at the South end of the Hall be removed to the South end, or bottom, of that part of the Hall which is to form the Court of the Lord Chancellor."

Special Council held on April 29th, 1852. [p. 446.]

Six Benchers present.

"Upon proceeding to the consideration of the question as to what further steps should be taken to carry into effect the Report of the Legal Education Committee, all the Inns of Court having now agreed thereto", a Special Council was to be summoned, to nominate and appoint two of the Benchers of this Society to be Members of the standing Committee or Council of the four Inns of Court.³

Special Council held on May 4th, 1852. [p. 449.]

Six Benchers present.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Ryan and Sir William Page Wood were appointed Members of the said standing Committee or Council.

Council held on May 24th, 1852. [p. 455.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

The Report of a Committee which had been appointed to report on the Chapel Choir⁴ which expressed on the whole the opinion that, consistently with the efficient performance of Musical Service, the present scale and expense of the Choir could not be diminished, but recommended the retirement of Mr. Jolley, the present Master of the Choir, with a retiring allowance of forty guineas per

¹ *Ante*, p. 35.

³ I.e. the Council of Legal Education.

² IV. 178. Intro: § 56. A.P.B. 80.

⁴ On December 16th, 1851; B.B. XXVI. 408.

annum "in consideration of his sedulous conduct of the business of the Choir from the year 1841 when it was set on foot,"¹ and the purchase of a new organ, was adjourned.² [p. 459.]

Lincoln's Inn. Adjourned Council after Trinity Term 1849.

Report of the Committee to whom it was referred by an Order of Council of the 2nd of November, 1848 to enquire respecting the expenses incurred by the Society in and about the execution and completion of the New Hall and Library and other Buildings and works done under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Hardwick,³ [pp. 463-477].

The Committee reported that the sums already paid for the above purposes amounted to £112,055,⁴ and that the sum of £1861 was due on the same account in respect of bills delivered but not yet paid and Mr. Hardwick's commission thereon; and that, for the purposes of this enquiry they had obtained from Mr. Hardwick the Statement and Report which followed:

Summary of Principal items in Mr. Hardwick's Statement and Report.

"On the 1st February, 1843 a contract was entered into with Messrs Baker and Son, the Builders, for the erection of the New Hall, Library and Offices exclusive of Fittings and Furniture, Lodges and Terraces etc. for £55,373. In the progress of the building during the years 1843, 1844 and 1845 occasional variations were found desirable or necessary." [p. 463.] . . .

In consequence of a Resolution of Council on May 29th, 1844,⁵ plans were prepared, and later an Order was given, for the construction of the Terraces round the Building and the enlargement of the vaults to increase cellar accommodation. The Lodge and Entrance Gates at the South end of the Building cost £1375 and the Wall next Lincoln's Inn Fields £432. [p. 464.] . . . The platform for laying the first Stone on April 20th, 1843 cost £69. [p. 466.]

"In January 1845 the Council decided to enclose New Square and the Old Gardens from the New Building as far as Stone Buildings with an iron railing". The cost was £1254.

Additional Bookcases in Library and Reading Rooms cost £1337.

The double set of Chambers adjoining the South Entrance⁶ was built in 1845 at the cost of £785. "Serle Street Passage was enclosed as had been always arranged to complete the scheme of making New Square as private as possible, and to remove the nuisance arising from the passage, the public having access to the Inn through the new Entrance. These works were done in January 1846." . . . "In 1845 it was agreed that the Steward should have rooms in the New Building, and it was at first proposed to fit up the ground floor and basement under the Library; but from insufficiency of the accommodation that could be obtained, it was determined to fit up the ground floor of the Library, and in addition to build some offices to the North of the Building, and the Works were executed. [p. 467.]

Mr. Temple, Gardener. This amount "included all the laying out, planting and relevening the whole of the old Gardens and New Square" . . . £866.

¹ IV. 209.

² *Post*, p. 45.

³ *Ante*, p. 26. There is no record of the attendance at this meeting, or of any action taken.

⁴ Shillings and pence have been omitted throughout the extracts from this Report.

⁵ B.B. XXIV. 366.

⁶ 11A New Square.

Extracts from the Report of the Committee

"Your Committee think it proper to mention that the Rents of the Chambers in the New Wing of the Stone Buildings are £1550 per annum, and that the Rent of the Chambers at No. 11 New Square, and of those at No. 9 formed out of the Passage, are together £134 per annum, and that a further rental of £905 a year is derived from the conversion of the Old Library, Steward's Office, Rooms and Kitchen, and the Exchequer Office,¹ into Chambers, the works for effecting which were done under the direction of Mr. Wigg, the Surveyor, at a cost in the whole of £2449. . . .

"Your Committee have endeavoured to analyse the foregoing Account so as to ascertain what has been the cost of each particular work, and they believe the following account contains a near approximation to the proper division of the account." [p. 471.]

The cost (as calculated by the Committee) of the buildings and furniture amounted to £113,916. The principal items were:

	£
New Hall and Library, (including fittings but not furniture).	83,367
Furniture (including clocks and pictures) for the same.	4,396
The residence and office for the Steward.	1,303
Grounds and Gardens.	3,988
New Chambers numbered 11A New Square. ²	817
The New Gateway.	1,375
Extra fittings, furniture etc. for the Queen's visit.	860
Chambers at No. 9 New Square formed out of the closed Serle Street Passage.	} 153
Alterations at the Lord Chancellor's Court and Rooms (mainly conversion of buttery into a sitting room).	
The South Wing of the Stone Building.	17,163
	[p. 472]

Appended to the Report (p. 475) is a:—

Memorandum of the cost of some principal articles of furniture; from which the following selection has been made:

Dining Hall

Tables made by Messrs. Baker and Son, £563 [p. 463]: 19 chairs for the Bench table at £2. 5. 0. each: 64 chairs for the Barristers' tables at £1. 9. 0. each: 71 stools 7 ft. long at £1. 9. 6. and 10 stools 3 ft. 6 in. at £1. 5. 0. for the Students' tables: 18 dinner waggons, £200.

Drawing Room

The Crimson Cloth Curtains of the Window, £49: The Axminster Carpet 27 ft. 10 in. by 19 ft. 10 in., £49: The Table of Wainscot with band of dark English Oak—Three parts forming a length 19 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. wide £46., with 4 separate parts each 4 ft. square at £12 each: The Octagon Table of English Oak, £22: The Treasurer's Chair, £13: 12 Elbow Chairs at £3 each: Chairs part of 49 at £2 each: A Chair of English Oak covered in Crimson Genoa Velvet with Trimming of Gold Fringe, £24: A State Canopy prepared for the Chair on the occasion of the Queen's visit—Crimson Cloth embroidered in Gold with Coat of Arms, Motto of the Garter, and Letters V.R. Gold Tassels, £44:

¹ Intro: §§ 16, 18, 21.

² See plan facing p. 302, in IV.

Foot Ottoman in Velvet to match Chair, £3: A Chair of English Oak covered in Crimson Genoa Velvet with trimming of Gold Fringe, £25: The State Canopy prepared for the Chair on the occasion of the Queen's Visit—Crimson Cloth embroidered in Gold with the Royal Coat of Arms and Letters, Gold Valence and Tassels, £65: Foot Ottoman in Velvet to match Chair, £3: The Clock with Case, £31: Two Fire Screens at £3 each: The Two Globes, £39.

Council Room

The Crimson Cloth Curtains of the Window, £49: The Axminster Carpet 27 feet 10 in. by 19 feet 10 in., £49. The Business Table in 3 divisions 4 feet wide, total length 46 feet 2 inches, £118: The Inlaid Amboyna Occasional Table, £27: The 2 Whatnots at £4 each: The Treasurer's Chair, £12: 12 Elbow Chairs at £3 each: Chairs part of 49 at £2 each: The Sofa covered with Crimson Silk, 2 Gondola Easy Chairs with Pillows and Foot Ottomans to match, £65: The Clock, £31.

BOOK XXVII

Special Council held on June 4th 1852. [p. 4.]

Eight Benchers present.

"Ordered that William Williamson Kerr Esq., a Fellow of this Society, whose Petition was read at the last Council and whose Call to the Bar was moved by John George Phillimore Esq. being of full standing, having kept Twelve Terms' Commons, performed all his Exercises, attained the age of Twenty one years and conformed himself to the rules of this Society, be called to the Bar on Monday the 7th day of June instant, on paying all his arrears of dues and duties to the Treasurer (with the customary Fees to the Officers) of this Society, and that he be published at the Exercise in the Hall on the said 7th day of June."¹

Special Council held on June 9th, 1852. [p. 8.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

"Ordered that the public lectures of the Reader on Equity and the Reader on Constitutional Law and Legal History be delivered in the Hall of Lincoln's Inn, and that leave be given for that purpose."²

"That a room or rooms for the reception of their respective Classes be provided for the Readers on Equity and Constitutional Law and Legal History, and that the Treasurer be requested to take the necessary steps to provide the same."

Special Council held on June 22nd, 1852. [p. 13.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

Upon taking into consideration the Motion and Amendment proposed upon the Report of the Committee respecting the Chapel Choir;³ Resolved that, "having regard to the great expense of the Chapel Choir for many years past, and the Report not holding out any prospect of its diminution, and considering the present state of the finances of the Society, and that after an experience of ten years the performance of the Choral Service is a just cause of complaint, the Committee appointed on the 16th December, 1851⁴ be requested to take such steps as they may deem expedient to put an end to the present Chapel Choir, and adopt in its stead such Singing as they deem best, having regard to the expense, the character of the Chapel, and the practice existing prior to the introduction of the present Chapel Choir."⁵

Adjourned Council held on June 30th, 1852. [p. 14.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Ordered that 47 Masters of the Bench and 774 Barristers might compound for their Absent Commons on the same terms as in the previous year.

Ordered "that the necessary alterations and arrangement of the Arms placed in the Lord Chancellor's Court be made during the ensuing Vacation, under the

¹ This Order marks a change in the standard form. The date of Call is specified. Intro: § 38.

² Lectures arranged by the Council of Legal education began at Michaelmas 1852.

³ *Ante*, p. 42.

⁴ B.B. XXVI. 408.

⁵ *Post*, p. 46.

direction of the Treasurer, and that the Arms of the Rt Hon. Sir George J. Turner, Sir Richard Torin Kindersley, and Sir James Parker, the three present Vice Chancellors, be also placed in the Court." [p. 23.]

Ordered "that William Lloyd Birkbeck Esq., a Barrister of the Honorable Society of the Inner Temple, being this day duly elected, be admitted to the office of Reader on Equity founded by this Society in conformity with the scheme for Legal Education adopted by the Four Inns of Court."

A proposal made by Mr. G. F. Watts to paint in Fresco the whole or any part of the Hall, if the Society will defray the expenses of the materials, was communicated to the Bench, and accepted, and a Committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Watts, "with power to the Committee to superintend the details and the mode of carrying the proposal into effect."

"Ordered that the Treasurer be empowered to give directions for a Lodge to be erected during the ensuing Vacation at the East Entrance gate of the Garden leading to the Hall and Library, at a Cost not to exceed £150." [p. 24.]

Special Council held on July 27th, 1852. [p. 24.]

Attendance not stated.

A Report made by the Chapel Choir Committee, pursuant to the Resolution of the Bench dated 22nd June, 1852,¹ recommending the adoption of a proposal made by Mr. J. A. Novello to conduct the Choral Service of the Chapel, and to provide an Organist, Six Men Singers, and four Boys, at a total Expense to the Society of £315 per annum, having been presented and taken into consideration, It is Ordered "that the matter be referred back to the Committee, with power to them to carry out the plan recommended, at an expense not to exceed £315 per annum."²

Special Council held on November 13th, 1852. [p. 38.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Secretary Walpole, one of the Masters of the Bench, having sent to the Treasurer 20 Tickets for Seats in St. Paul's Cathedral on the occasion of the Funeral of the Duke of Wellington,³ for the use of the Benchers of this Society, the Treasurer was requested to return the thanks of the Bench to Mr. Secretary Walpole for his great kindness.

It was also Ordered that the Treasurer and the Preacher be requested each to accept one of the said Tickets for his personal use, and that the remaining 18 Tickets be distributed by ballot among the Masters of the Bench who are not otherwise entitled to Tickets.

Council held on November 25th, 1852. [p. 45.]

Five Benchers present.

Officers for 1853: [pp. 47, 53],

Treasurer: Sir Richard T. Kindersley, Vice Chancellor.

Master of the Library: Christopher Temple Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: The Rt. Hon. Sir James Wigram.

Keeper of the Black Book: Sir FitzRoy Kelly, Q.C., Solicitor General.

Master of the Walks: Charles Purton Cooper Esq., Q.C.

¹ *Ante*, p. 45.

² *Post*, p. 47.

³ November 18th, 1852. "The mortal remains of the Duke of Wellington were this day interred by the side of Nelson in St. Paul's Cathedral, with a magnificence becoming the last tribute of a great nation to its greatest man." A.R. 1852.191.

Adjourned Council held on December 15th, 1852. [p. 49.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

A resolution of the Bench of the Inner Temple having been read, appointing a Committee to wait on the other Inns of Court to obtain the opinion of the Benchers upon the following questions:

- "1st. Whether Barristers may do business with Clients without the intervention of Attornies.
- "2nd. Whether they may take fees on a rate of their own without reference to the usual rule as at present established in the Profession.
- "3rd. Whether they may be disbarred for doing so in either case, or whether any and what order should be taken in the matter of such conduct:" a Committee of this Society was appointed to confer with the Committee of the Inner Temple, and with Committees of the other Inns of Court, upon the questions referred to in the said Resolution.

The Treasurer was authorised to give directions for a Lodge to be erected at the North-west extremity of the New Hall etc. for the use of the man on duty at the Gate leading from Lincoln's Inn Fields into the Garden of the Society. [p. 52.]

The following Benchers died during 1852:—

May 11. Lebbeus Charles Humfrey Esq. Q.C. (Buried in Lincoln's Inn Chapel).

August 13. The Hon. Sir James Parker.

1853

Council held on January 11th, 1853. [p. 54.]

Ten Benchers present.

Augustus Frederick W. K. Stephenson was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [Text on pp. 61-65.]

Council held on April 15th, 1853. [p. 72.]

Six Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

William Milbourne James Esq. on his appointment as Queen's Counsel. [pp. 72, 76.]

Council held on May 23rd, 1853. [p. 92.]

Seven Benchers present.

The Committee of the Four Inns appointed to deal with the application of the Queen's University in Ireland having recommended that the privileges enjoyed by students being members of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London or Durham, should be extended to the Queen's University, this recommendation was adopted. [p. 94.]

Adjourned Council held on July 6th, 1853. [p. 111.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

Ordered that 47 Masters of the Bench and 778 Barristers might compound for their Absent Commons on the same terms as in the previous year.

The Chapel Choir Committee reported that during the 5 years from 1848 to 1852 inclusive, the average annual receipts on account of the Chapel were at the

rate of £1250, and the scale of expenses £1083, but the surplus was expected to disappear, and any increase of allowance for the choral service must be expected to be borne out of the general funds, whereas at that time all Chapel expenses might be considered as answered out of what might be called Chapel revenues. Nevertheless an increase of the sum of £315 per annum¹ payable to Mr. Novello to £420 per annum was recommended. The Report was confirmed and ordered to be acted upon. [p. 122.]

Council held on November 2nd, 1853. [p. 125.]

Seven Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Edward James Esq. and William Robert Grove Esq. on their appointment as Queen's Counsel. [pp. 125, 135.]

Council held on November 25th, 1853. [p. 142.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

Confirmed the Report of the Dinners Committee recommending a temporary allowance to the Cook "on account of the present high price of provisions" of one shilling per mess beyond the contract price² for every mess served to the Barristers' and Students' Tables in Hall, and also an additional sixpence for each of the Bar Messes for expenses which exceeded the amount at which they were originally calculated. [p. 145.]

Confirmed the Report on the examination of the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1852 which recommended that the account called "the Treasurer's Roll" which, as was usual, analysed receipts but not disbursements, should in future analyse both, and that Booksellers' bills should not be certified only by the Librarian, but by the Library Committee or its Chairman. [pp. 145-7.]

Officers for 1854: [pp. 149, 157],

Treasurer: Sir FitzRoy Kelly, Q.C.

Master of the Library: The Hon. Sir Richard T. Kindersley.

Dean of the Chapel: The Rt. Hon. Sir James Wigram.

Keeper of the Black Book: Charles Purton Cooper Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: The Rt. Hon. William Goodenough Hayter.

Adjourned Council held on December 14th, 1853. [p. 152.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

Confirmed the Report of the Garden Committee. [pp. 153-157.]

Summary of the Report

George Temple, the Garden contractor, died in September 1853. Loaring was dead. Cornelius Temple, son of the contractor, had directed and superintended the work for nearly 7 years. The expanse of gravel in the gardens was large. Fresh and complete in 1846, it now required entire renewal. Cornelius Temple was prepared to renew it for the sum of £75, and to keep the gardens in the best condition for the annual sum of £135. Except during 3 winter months, there was sufficient employment for 2 men, with occasional employment of another hand in the summer season. "There is a good deal of manual labour in rolling, and in mowing, for the grass is cut once a week". The Committee estimated Wages at £93. 12. 0., Gravel £15, Roots and Plants £15 and Manure and Mould at £5, "leaving a few pounds over for extras and superintendence. We are of opinion that £135 a year is not too much to allow for the purpose". The Committee

¹ *Ante*, p. 46.

² *Ante*, p. 28.

recommended that a contract should be made in accordance with these proposals.

A Committee was appointed to consider the following Proposition: "That all fees payable by Barristers or Students to the Keeper of the Black Book, the Dean of the Chapel, or the Treasurer, shall be abolished and cease to be payable from and after the respective times following, (that is to say), fees payable to the Keeper of the Black Book from and after the 31st December, 1854, fees payable to the Dean of the Chapel from and after the 31st December, 1855, and fees payable to the Treasurer from and after the 31st December, 1856."¹

The delivery of Wine and Cakes to the Benchers on the Calls to the Bar was abolished. [p. 158.]

The following Benchers died during 1853:—
October 17. John Beames Esq., Q.C.

1854

Council held on January 11th, 1854. [p. 160.]

Seven Benchers present.

Richard Elwyn was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [Text, pp. 176–180.]

Special Council held on May 19th, 1854. [p. 213.]

Seven Benchers present.

A reply to a request by the Inns of Court Inquiry Commission² for a statement as to the lectures or examinations (if any) "provided for by the Inn, and the existence or non-existence of a library," was approved: it included the following passages:

"It is a regulation of this Society that no Student shall be Called to the Bar who has not either attended during one whole year the Lectures of two of the Readers, or satisfactorily passed a Public Examination, and a Certificate of such attendance or examination is required to be produced, under the hands and seal of the Council of Legal Education, before a Student can be admitted to the Bar.

"The Public Lectures of the Reader on Constitutional Law and Legal History are delivered in Lincoln's Inn Hall, on Wednesday in each week during the Educational Terms, and the Lectures of the Reader on Equity, on Thursday in each week during the same period. The two Readers are also provided by the Society with the use of a spacious room for the reception of their respective Classes, which are met by the Readers 3 days a week during the Educational Terms. The Public Examinations which take place in each Term are also conducted at Lincoln's Inn Hall. . . .

"There exists a Library at Lincoln's Inn, the property of the Society—it contains about 28,000 volumes, and is open to Members of the Society at stated times.

"The privilege of admission is also granted to Members of the other Inns of

¹ *Post*, p. 52.

² A Commission appointed on May 5th, 1854 to inquire into the arrangements in the Inns of Court and Chancery for promoting the Study of the Law and Jurisprudence.

Court, and occasionally to persons not of the Legal Profession, for purposes of literary research, by orders signed by any of the Benchers."

"The daily average number of Readers in the Library may be estimated at eighty, about twenty of whom are Students of Lincoln's Inn, and it has not unfrequently happened that upwards of a hundred Persons in one day have made use of the Library. During the last twelve months it has been found that about six hundred individuals have resorted to the Library, about one fifth of which number are not Members of this Society."

Council held on May 25th, 1854. [p. 217.]

Six Benchers present.

The Report of the Committee appointed¹ to consider a proposal for a School for the choristers and sons of servants of the Inn, was taken into consideration. It recommended that, "in conjunction with the Society of the Inner Temple, a School be established for the joint education of the Boys of the Choir of Lincoln's Inn and the Temple Church respectively, and of 8 probationary Choir Boys, and that the expense, not exceeding £200 per annum, be borne equally by this Society and the Inner Temple, and that a Committee, consisting of the Treasurer for the time being and 3 other Masters of the Bench of this Society be appointed to co-operate with a like Committee of the Inner Temple in carrying into effect the above stated Report² of the Master and Reader of the Temple and the Preacher and Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, with such modifications in the details as may appear to them expedient, and to superintend and manage, for the future, the operations of the School. The Report was adopted, and a standing Committee was appointed to co-operate with the Inner Temple for the purposes recommended in the Report. [pp. 218-225.]

Adjourned Council held on June 28th, 1854. [p. 239.]

Eight Benchers present.

Ordered that 49 Masters of the Bench and 820 Barristers might compound for their Absent Commons on the same terms as in the previous year.

Council held on November 2nd, 1854. [p. 250.]

Twelve Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Edmund Beckett Denison Esq. on his appointment as Queen's Counsel. [pp. 250, 259.]

Upon the application of Mr. P. C. Hardwick, the Architect, It is Ordered that, in accordance with his request, he be at liberty to send to the "Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855" the Society's Picture executed by Mr. Joseph Nash, representing the interior of the Dining Hall. [p. 258.]

Read a Letter from Mr. Hardwick, on the subject of Mr. Watts' Fresco painting in course of being executed on the North Wall of the Dining hall; Ordered that the scaffolding now standing on the Dais, for the purpose of Mr. Watts' work, be allowed to remain till further order. [p. 258].

Council held on November 24th, 1854. [p. 274.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Officers for 1855: [pp. 278, 283, 307],

Treasurer: Charles Purton Cooper Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: Sir FitzRoy Kelly, Q.C.

¹ By an Order of Council on November 25th, 1852.

² On p. 222 (not extracted).

Dean of the Chapel: The Rt. Hon. William Goodenough Hayter.

Keeper of the Black Book: Sir John Stuart, Vice Chancellor.

Master of the Walks: The Rt. Hon. Charles Shaw-Lefevre.¹

Upon reading a letter from the Son of Vice Chancellor Shadwell that "about the year 1844, my Father had a picture of himself taken by Phillips . . . which we always believed he intended for Lincoln's Inn" and that he was desirous in accordance with the wishes of the Family of carrying out his Father's presumed intentions by offering the picture to Lincoln's Inn, Ordered: that the offer be thankfully accepted.² [p. 279.]

Ordered that a Donation of £100 be made out of the funds of this Society in aid of the "Patriotic Fund"³ for the relief of the widows and orphans of Soldiers Sailors Marines and others. [p. 280.]

No Benchers died during 1854.

1855

Council held on January 11th, 1855. [p. 287.]

Five Benchers present.

Edward Gilbert Highton was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 288. Text: pp. 296-299.]

In reply to an application by the Surveyor, Mr. Francis Wigg,⁴ to allow his son to be appointed jointly with himself as Surveyors to the Society, the Steward was instructed to reply that "the Benchers feel an objection to appointing his Son to be joint Surveyor with himself, but will not object to Mr. Wigg junr. attending on behalf of his Father, in cases in which Mr. Wigg senr. may consider that his own personal attendance may be dispensed with; upon the understanding however that Mr. Wigg senr. shall be considered responsible for the advice given and proceedings taken by his Son". [p. 290.]

Council held on January 31st, 1855. [p. 304.]

Nine Benchers present.

The Treasurer's Return, made in response to a request from the Inns of Court Inquiry Commission, was read: "Total numbers who have dined at the Students' tables in Lincoln's Inn Hall during the four Terms in the year 1854:

Hilary Term	1982 Persons
Easter Term	1828 „
Trinity Term	1814 „
Michas. Term	2173 „
<hr/>	
Total	7797 „
<hr/>	

Maximum number on any one day:

26th January 1854 166 Persons." [p. 306.]

Council held on May 22nd, 1855. [p. 332.]

Six Benchers present.

¹ Speaker of the House of Commons: afterwards Viscount Eversley.

² A.P.B. 57.

³ During the Crimean War.

⁴ He had been the Surveyor of the Society for upwards of 22 years.

Read the following letter from Mr. G. F. Watts to Mr. P. C. Hardwick, the Architect:

"Little Holland House.
May 12th 1855.

"My dear Sir,

On my return from the Country where I have been for the last few days, I find a letter from you, —very bad health last Summer and Autumn threw me so much in arrear with engagements that the very nature of my undertaking at Lincoln's Inn obliges me to attend to, that, much as I regret it I have not had it in my power to progress with my Fresco in the Hall. The long Vacation is now at hand, and it is my intention to give all my time and energy to the work. I am very sorry that the unavoidable delay on my part should have been the cause of inconvenience or annoyance to the Benchers: the delay has been unavoidable being the result of illness, but the permanence of the work, should it not be a gross failure, will I hope be considered in the light of a compensation." [p. 334.]

Special Council held on June 1st, 1855. [p. 336.]

Eleven Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Chapel Choir Committee that, having considered the several statements of Mr. Pittman the Organist and Mr. Novello the Choirmaster, they were of opinion that under the terms of the Agreement entered into between the Society and Mr. Novello, the power of appointing and of removing the Organist rested with Mr. Novello, and they therefore abstained from offering any opinion upon the merits of the misunderstanding which had arisen between those two Gentlemen: Resolved that written notice be given to Mr. Novello to put an end to his engagement with the Society in pursuance of the agreement dated August 11th, 1852.¹ [p. 342.]

Council held on June 12th, 1855. [p. 348.]

Ten Benchers present.

Adopted the suggestion of the Council of Legal Education that, taking into consideration "that the three years for which the Readers were first appointed by the several Inns of Court will expire on the 1st of September next", and that "having regard to the probability of a speedy report from the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Inns of Court, it seems expedient that the appointment of Readers should be for one year only, and in all other respects on the present footing". [p. 351.]

Council held on July 4th, 1855. [p. 354.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Ordered that 48 Masters of the Bench and 836 Barristers might compound for their Absent Commons on the same terms as in the previous year.

The Report of the Committee appointed to consider a proposition for abolishing certain fees hitherto payable by Members of the Society to the Keeper of the Black Book, the Dean of the Chapel and the Treasurer,² which recommended that, having regard to the present financial state of the Society, it was not expedient that such fees should be abolished, but should continue to be received for the benefit of the Society, was confirmed. [p. 364.]

William Lloyd Birkbeck Esq. was reappointed Reader in Equity for one more year. [p. 368.]

¹ *Ante*, p. 46.

² *Ante*, p. 49.

Council held on November 2nd and 5th, 1855. [p. 370.]

Six Benchers present.

[p. 374] Confirmed a Report of the Chapel Choir Committee, which included the following passages:

"The Committee, after much consideration, and after having the benefit of a long conversation with Mr. Goss, the Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, are decidedly of opinion that the office of Choir Master, independent of the Organist, should no longer exist; but that the Organist should himself be Chapel Master, having the general direction of the Members of the Choir, the control of the Boys, and the selection of the Music. . . .

"At Midsummer last, Mr. Novello, acting under the authority of the then subsisting Chapel arrangements, removed the Organist, Mr. Pittman, and substituted Mr. Best in his place. A few weeks afterwards, however, Mr. Best received the appointment of Organist to St. George's Hall, Liverpool, the duties of which would, of course, be incompatible with his attendance in Lincoln's Inn Chapel." . . .

"As Mr. Novello's arrangement with the Society would expire at Michaelmas day last, it was necessary to make temporary provision at once for the Musical Service of the Chapel.

"The Committee, therefore, in the month of August last, being fully satisfied of Mr. Pittman's qualifications as an Organist, and finding that three Gentlemen of the present Choir were willing to serve under him, made a provisional arrangement with him, and with those three Gentlemen, by which he was to undertake the duty of Organist and Chapel Master for three Calendar months from Michaelmas day, and by which those three Gentlemen were to continue their present services during the same period. As a part only of the Choir attends the Chapel during the Long Vacation, it was not necessary to make any further immediate appointments than those of Mr. Pittman, and the three Gentlemen thus alluded to.

"The Choir of the Chapel has hitherto comprised six men Singers, and eight Boys, besides four probationary Boys." . . .

"The Annual sum which had been paid to Mr. Novello for the last two years and a quarter, is £420." . . .

"Mr. Pittman proposes to take the duties of Chapel Master (including the selection and control of the Boys and general direction of the Music) for the Salary of £21. in addition to the former Salary of the Organist, and that the other payments shall remain as before, by which means a surplus of £6. 12. 0. will be left for incidental expenses, including the Pianoforte used for the purposes of practice." . . .

"The Committee therefore report, that they have made the provisional arrangements they have thus described until Christmas next, and they propose to report again at the adjourned Council after this Term whether, in their opinion, the provisional arrangement should be made permanent, and if so, whether with or without any, and what, variations.

"The Committee availed themselves of Mr. Goss's visit to them to ask him to look at the Organ, and to play upon it. He did so; and he concurred in the opinion, expressed by Mr. Pittman, and several Gentlemen of the Choir, that its defects both in tone and construction are great and incurable, an opinion which your

Committee desire very strongly to press upon the attention of the Bench." [pp. 374-379.]

The Steward reported the death of Samuel Walker, Chief Porter, on August 26th, 1855. [p. 382.]

Called to the Bench:

William Overend Esq. on his appointment as one of Her Majesty's Counsel. [p. 384.]

Council held on November 26th, 1855. [p. 397.]

Eight Benchers present.

Officers for 1856: [pp. 399, 408],

Treasurer: The Rt. Hon. William Goodenough Hayter.

Master of the Library: Charles Purton Cooper Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: Sir FitzRoy Kelly, Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Rt. Hon. Charles Shaw-Lefevre, Speaker.

Master of the Walks: The Hon. Sir John Stuart, Vice Chancellor.

Henry Tasker, the Head Porter of Serle Court, appointed Chief Porter. [p. 400.]

Council held on December 11th, 1855. [p. 401.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

A Report of the Chapel Choir Committee, recommending a new organ, and recording progress in the reestablishment of the Choir, was read. [pp. 402-404.]

Upon the Petition of Robert Hannaford praying to be appointed Wash Pot and Chapel-hatch Keeper, it was resolved that the title of the office be changed, and called henceforth 'Under Chapel Keeper', but without prejudice to the fees pertaining to it under its former designation, and Robert Hannaford was appointed Under Chapel Keeper. [p. 409.]

The following Benchers died during 1855:—

May 21. Henry John Shepherd Esq. Q.C.

July 25. William Selwyn Esq. Q.C.

1856

Council held on January 11th, 1856. [p. 410.]

Five Benchers present.

Frederick William Walker was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [Text on pp. 425-427.]

Letter from Mr. Hardwick, returning the thanks of himself and his son for the loan of the Society's picture representing the interior of the Dining Hall, now returned from the 'Paris Universal Exhibition'.¹ [p. 412.]

Special Council held on January 21st, 1856. [p. 415.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

"The Report of the Committee appointed to consider and report whether it is expedient to make any, and what, change in the form and manner of Exercises, Calls to the Bar etc., was received and discussed, and it was finally resolved as follows:

¹ *Ante*, p. 50.

"1. That the Exercises at the Benchers' Table on Calls to the Bar be discontinued from the end of the present Term.

"2. That the Exercises at the Bar Table be also discontinued from the same time; and that instead of such Exercises, every Student be three times introduced by the Steward to the Bar Table, after Dinner, once in each of three different Terms, one of such introductions to be in the last year before his Call to the Bar.

"3. That before the first and last of such introductions, the Student to be introduced shall obtain from a Barrister of this Society a Certificate, in the form herein set forth, which shall be laid before the Barristers, with the same forms, and in the same manner, as the present Certificates for Exercises, and shall be dated and signed on some day of the Term in which such introduction is to take place:

Certificate for Introduction

I know

of Lincoln's Inn, and of

and am well acquainted with his character, and believe him to be an unexceptionable Person to be Called to the Bar; and I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, he has not, since his admission to the Society, practised as an Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Writer to the Signet, or Writer to the Scotch Courts, Proctor, Notary Public, Clerk in Chancery, Parliamentary Agent, or Agent in any Court original or appellate, Clerk to any Justice of the Peace, or Person acting in any of those capacities, or as Clerk of or to any Barrister, Conveyancer, Special Pleader, Equity Draftsman, Attorney, Solicitor, Writer to the Signet, or Writer of the Scotch Courts, Proctor, Notary Public, Parliamentary Agent, or Agent in any Court original or appellate, Clerk in Chancery, Clerk of the Peace, Clerk to any Justice of the Peace, or of or to any Officer in any Court of Law or Equity, nor has acted in the capacity of any such Clerks."

(Signed)

Barrister of Lincoln's Inn,
Chambers No.

Dated this

day of

18 .

"4. That a Reception¹ of Barristers and Students be held in the Council Room at half past 4 on the Grand day of every Term, except Hilary and Trinity Terms, and in those Terms on some day to be fixed at the first Council in the Term; and that Students intending to be Called to the Bar, who shall have sent in their names for the purpose to the Steward 3 days previously, shall be introduced by name by the Steward to the Benchers and Barristers present at the Reception, and that no Student be Called to the Bar unless he shall have attended two of such Receptions in the last year before his Call.

"5. The Steward shall keep an account of the Students introduced to the Bar Table and attending such Receptions respectively.

"6. The Students who shall have kept 6 or more Exercises before the end of the present Term shall not be required to attend any more at the Bar Table, nor to attend more than one Reception.

"7. That the Publication to the Bar be made by the Treasurer or Senior Benchers present, in the Hall before Dinner, after the Oaths have been taken by the Students to be Called, standing behind the Bar Table; and the signature of the Books by the Students called shall take place at the meeting after Dinner as at present.²

¹ Abolished in 1865; *post*, p. 132.

² Varied; *post*, p. 151.

"It was further resolved that these Resolutions be communicated to the Barristers of the Society, with the request that they will consider the same, and make such suggestions as they may think fit (if any) with respect thereto to the Bench before the last day of the present Term."

Council held on January 31st, 1856. [p. 435.]

Seven Benchers present.

The Resolutions referred to, having been communicated to the Barristers of this Society with the foregoing request, and having been further considered at this Council, with reference to a suggestion made by one of the Barristers:— Ordered that directions be given for carrying into effect the said recommendations. [p. 436.]¹

Adjourned Council held on February 20th, 1856. [p. 438.]

Eleven Benchers present.

The following Report of the Chapel Choir Committee on the subject of a new organ was taken into consideration: [pp. 439–442],

"Mr. Pittman having laid before us a plan proposed by him for a New Organ, we submitted it to Mr. Hill, who (we have every reason to believe) is the first Organ Builder in the Kingdom, requesting him to give us his opinion thereon. Mr. Hill has supplied us with a plan proposed by himself, which differs most materially from that of Mr. Pittman, and which he (Mr. Hill) considers very much better calculated to produce an instrument adapted to the purposes for which an Organ is required in the Chapel of the Society.

"In order to enable us to decide upon the relative merits of the two plans, we have solicited and obtained the assistance of two Gentlemen of first rate science and skill as Organists, and possessing great practical knowledge, on the subject of Organ Building; the one Mr. Hopkins, the well known Organist of the Temple Church, and the Author of the only modern work on Organs, the other Mr. Herbert, an amateur of uncommon musical attainments, who now conducts the Choir of the Roman Catholic Chapel, near Berkeley Square, as he formerly did that of King's College London, and with whom some of us had the advantage of being acquainted.

"Each of these two Gentlemen, separately, has taken the trouble to go minutely into all the particulars of the two plans, and to explain to the Committee the differences between them in respect of principle and of detail, and the grounds upon which he preferred the one plan to the other; and each of them is clearly of opinion that Mr. Hill's plan is decidedly superior to Mr. Pittman's, more especially having regard to the purposes which an Organ in Lincoln's Inn Chapel is intended to serve. In this opinion we entirely concur.

"Mr. Hill's estimate for an Organ according to his plan is £900. He also suggests a certain alteration of the Gallery which (though not absolutely necessary) is very expedient as an improvement to the Chapel, and which he would undertake to execute for an additional sum of £30. According to his plan the Organ will be divided so as to open to view the West Window of the Chapel.

"When the Committee had nearly completed their enquiries, Messrs. Robson voluntarily sent in a plan for an Organ, which they offered to execute for £750,

¹ The standard form for Call was accordingly varied in Easter Term 1856, by reciting attendance at the Reception, and ordering publication 'in Hall' on a specified date, instead of publication 'at the exercise in Hall' on the specified date. Cf. B.B. XXVII, 431 with B.B. XXVII, 471.

provided they were allowed to take the old Organ. We were enabled to consult Mr. Hopkins on the merits of this plan as compared with that of Mr. Hill; and his opinion (in which we concur) is clearly in favor of Mr. Hill's plan.

"The difference in the cost of the two plans may be considered to be about £50. in favor of Messrs. Robson's, the old Organ being supposed to be worth about £100; but if the difference were even greater, we should still prefer to accept the proposal of Mr. Hill, not only because we consider his plan to be in itself superior, but also because his character as an Organ Builder stands so high, that we should with confidence expect from him undeniable excellence in the execution of his plan.

"After full consideration of the whole subject, we recommend the Bench to authorise the Committee to contract with Mr. Hill for an Organ according to his plan (with such modifications, if any, as the Committee may deem expedient) at a Cost not exceeding £900, including the case and the fixing; and for the proposed alteration in the Gallery at a Cost not exceeding £30.

"Mr. Hill recommends that we should advertise the old Organ for sale, by which means it may fetch £100. He would not himself give for it more than £60, on the chance of selling it again for £100, after keeping it on hand, possibly, a considerable time."

"Ordered that the Report be adopted and confirmed and the Committee are accordingly authorised to contract with Mr. Hill for a new Organ according to his plan (with such modifications, if any, as they may deem expedient) at a Cost not exceeding £900, including the case and the fixing; and for the proposed alteration in the Gallery at a Cost not exceeding £30; and further, to take such steps as they may be advised for the sale of the old Organ."

The Library Committee were authorised to give approximately 207 volumes of duplicates of Acts of Parliament in exchange for 42 volumes of local Acts, 59 volumes of Votes of the House of Commons between 1696 and 1764, and about 180 Proclamations chiefly of the reign of James I. [p. 444.]

Council held on April 15th, 1856. [p. 453.]

Nine Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Charles Jasper Selwyn Esq. on his appointment as Queen's Counsel. [pp. 453, 465.]

The Chapel Choir Committee reported that a contract for a new organ at the cost of £900, and for alterations in the Gallery at the cost of £30 had been made with Mr. Hill on March 19th. [p. 460.]

A letter from Mrs. E. Rudd, the leaseholder of the Society's house,¹ the "Rainbow" situate in Newgate Street, applying for a renewal of her lease was referred to the Chambers Committee. [p. 462.]

Special Council held on April 25th, 1856. [p. 465.]

Six Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Hugh McCalmont Cairns Esq., on his appointment as Queen's Counsel. [p. 470.]

¹ Bequeathed by Sir Roger Cholmeley in 1565: formerly known as the "King's Grocer's House", and later as the "Plough"; Intro: § 32.

Council held on May 8th, 1856. [p. 476.]

Nine Benchers present.

"Resolved that at the first Council in Trinity Term next, and in every succeeding Term, there be nominated 5 Members of the Bench (besides the Treasurer) who shall be expected, unless unavoidably prevented, to be present at the Reception and Publication in that Term, and that it shall be incumbent on each Member of the Bench thus nominated, who may be unavoidably prevented from being so present, to procure the attendance in his stead of some Member of the Bench not being the Treasurer nor one of the 5 nominated. That it is desirable that the Master of the Library, the Dean of the Chapel, and the Keeper of the Black Book should, when not inconvenient, be of the number nominated." [p. 480.]

"An Invitation having been received from the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress for the Treasurer and five of the Masters of the Bench of this Society to dine at the Mansion House, on Tuesday the 27th day of May, 1856, to meet Her Majesty's Judges, It was resolved at this Council to decline the Invitation." [p. 481.]

Council held on May 22nd, 1856. [p. 483.]

Eight Benchers present.

Read the following Report of the Chambers Committee, to whom had been referred a Memorial of the Trustees of Lincoln's Inn Fields:

"The Memorialists' object is to obtain the concurrence of this Society in applying to Parliament to insert in an existing Bill for amending the Metropolis Local Management Act of last year, a Clause exempting Lincoln's Inn Fields from the operation of that Act, either wholly, or to the extent to which Lincoln's Inn itself is already exempt. We have carefully considered the complicated provisions of the Metropolis Local Management Act, and the several recitals and enactments of the Lincoln's Inn Fields Act of the year 1735.

"It appears to us clear, that the Garden of Lincoln's Inn Fields, with the Railing and Footway round it, is entirely excepted from the operation of the Act by the 239th clause. That Garden and its appurtenances are the property of this Society in fee, subject to a Lease of which about 701 years are unexpired; and of this Lease the Trustees of Lincoln's Inn Fields are the Owners, and their Ownership appears to us to be wholly undisturbed.

"The Carriage Roads of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and the Foot pavements between those Carriage Roads and the Houses or Walls on the East, North, and South sides, seem to us to be also part of the property of which the reversion, subject to the same Lease, is vested in the Society; but those Roads and Pavements are public highways, and we are unable to suggest any reasons why they should be exempted from the general operation of the Act which would not equally apply to any public Street or way, governed by any of the Local Acts, whose provisions the General Act intended to transfer to Vestries or District Boards.

"Your Committee therefore recommend that a copy of this Report should be furnished to the Trustees of Lincoln's Inn Fields, with an expression of regret that it does not appear to the Bench that they can properly take any steps such as the Trustees suggest."

This recommendation was adopted. [p. 485.]

"Upon taking into consideration the question of the observances by this

Society of the day appointed for the Peace Rejoicings, 29 May, 1856:¹ It is Ordered that a sum of £20, and no more, be allowed for Illuminations on that occasion—the said sum to be laid out for the purpose under the direction of the Chambers Committee. And it is also Ordered that an additional bottle of Wine be served to each mess of Barristers and Students dining in the Hall on that day". [p. 487.]

Council held on June 12th, 1856. [p. 499.]

Eight Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Library Committee, (which included a recommendation that a new catalogue should be prepared and printed), and the following statement of the Librarian:² [pp. 500–502],

"In compliance with the desire of the Committee the Librarian begs to submit to their consideration an estimate of the expense of compiling and printing a new Catalogue of the Library.

"It is his earnest wish to produce a Catalogue worthy of the Society, and as in the execution of this task it will be necessary to devote a considerable portion of time beyond the hours of attendance in the Library and to engage the services of one or two assistants, he thinks the value of the labour may be fairly estimated at the sum of £100. From a person of great experience in the preparation of Catalogues he has obtained an estimate of the charge for making an alphabetical catalogue of 30,000 volumes (about the number contained in the Library of Lincoln's Inn), with cross references and an Index of subjects, and finds that this would amount to nearly £200. But as in the present instance the Catalogue would be prepared partly during library hours, the Librarian thinks that the sum of £100 would afford remuneration for the labours of himself and his assistants. That the compilation of a Catalogue, simple as the task may at first appear, is not unattended with difficulty may be inferred from a reference to the British Museum Catalogue, to which no less than *ninetyone* rules are prefixed for the *guidance* of the compilers.

"With respect to the expense of printing, supposing that the Catalogue may consist of from 800 to 900 pages, in royal octavo, the Librarian estimates the cost, from data that have been furnished to him, to be from £250 to £300 for 250 copies. For printing 500 copies the charge would be not quite one fourth of that sum in addition.

Library. June 6th, 1856."

The question was adjourned to the next Council.³

Read the following communication from the Council of Legal Education dated June 3rd, 1856; [p. 504]:

"The Council of Legal Education beg respectfully to call the attention of the several Benchers of the Inns of Court to the necessity of a re-appointment of the Readers before the close of the present Term.

"The Readers were re-appointed for one year from last September,⁴ and the usual Examinations of Students occur on the three days preceding Michaelmas Term.

"The Council conceive it to be their duty at the same time to lay before the

¹ The Treaty of Peace with Russia signed at Paris on March 30th, 1856 was publicly celebrated on May 29th "amid general suspension of business and universal enthusiasm." A.R. 1856. 70, 115.

² Mr. W. H. Spilsbury.

³ *Post*, p. 61.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 52.

Inns of Court a statement of the annual expenditure incurred, and its results during the last year; the expenditure has now attained its maximum, since there will never be more than nine Students to be provided for in any one year.

"The sum expended last year amounted to £3,603. 10. 11. to meet which £2210 were furnished directly by the Inns of Court and £939. 15. —. by the contributions of Students.

"The estimate of the funds required next year amounts to £2047. 10. 0. besides a payment of £160 for immediate disbursements.

"The number of Students attending Lectures during the past year (which attendance is compulsory) has been between 80 and 90 at the Lectures on Equity and the Law of Real Property, and between 60 and 70 at the Lectures on the other subjects. The number of Students presenting themselves voluntarily for Examination has been 29. The largest average attendance upon any one Class has been 7.

"The Inns of Court have fully recognised the duty of expending a large proportion of their funds in providing Instruction for the Students, but we are of opinion that far greater results ought to be attained, and are attainable, than those appearing by the above statement. Our own experience has convinced us that the examination of the Students has been beneficial to the small number who submit themselves to it, by stimulating their energy and leading them to a knowledge of the subjects on which Lectures are delivered by the Readers; and we desire to express our decided approbation of the zeal with which the duties of the Readers have been discharged. But we are led by the same experience and by the attendance on the Classes to the conclusion that a compulsory examination of all the Students is necessary in order effectually to secure an adequate fulfilment of the duty which the Inns of Court have undertaken. . . .

"We recommend therefore that the Readers be re-appointed for another year commencing from September next, in order that the whole subject may be taken into the consideration of the several Inns of Court."

Consideration of the Report was adjourned to the next Council. [*p.* 512.]

The following Letter from Mr. J. J. Johnson the Solicitor to the Suitors Fund was taken into consideration:

"28th May 1856.

"Great inconvenience has long been felt by the Vice Chancellors from the want of suitable Courts and Chambers attached to them for the proper despatch of the business under the Act of Parliament abolishing the office of Master in Ordinary¹ and it has been suggested to the Lord Chancellor,² that the piece of Ground fronting New Square, and running from the passage adjoining No. 1 to the Old Square including No. 16, would be a most convenient site for two New Courts with the necessary Chambers, and might be made available by pulling down the Buildings that are now upon it, and that suitable Chambers might be built adjoining the Vice Chancellor Kindersley's Court by taking down some of the Old Buildings that now occupy the Ground."

"The Lord Chancellor feels inclined to adopt this suggestion and to bring in a Bill to carry out the measure, provided it meets the approval of the Benchers of

¹ An Act of 1847 (10 and 11 Vict. cap. 97) repealed an Act of 1661 which had provided for a Public Office near the Rolls in which the Masters in Ordinary should constantly attend for the Administration of Oaths and other purposes, absolved the Masters from attendance at the Office, and transferred its business to the Affidavit Office in Chancery.

² Lord Cranworth.

Lincoln's Inn, and he has instructed me to communicate with them thereon. I shall be glad therefore if you will do me the favor to submit this Letter to the Benchers at their next meeting."

Ordered that the Treasurer be requested to write to Mr. Johnson, and to state that "at present the Benchers, however desirous to accommodate themselves to the convenience of the Public, do not think it would be consistent with the interests of the Society to accede to the Plan suggested."

Adjourned Council held on July 2nd, 1856. [p. 515.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Ordered that 48 Masters of the Bench and 845 Barristers might compound for their Absent Commons on the same terms as in the previous year.

[p. 525] The Report and recommendation addressed to the Treasurer and Benchers of this Society by the Council of Legal Education, dated 3 June, 1856,¹ having been read, the following Motion was proposed:

"That it is the opinion of this Bench that the system of Legal Education established by the regulations of the General Committee of the Benchers of the Four Inns of Court in the year 1852² requires revision, with a view to its being rendered more useful and effective, and that it is expedient that a General Committee of the Benchers of the Four Inns of Court should meet for that purpose in the ensuing Michaelmas Term, or so soon thereafter as can be conveniently arranged."

An Amendment to the foregoing Motion was moved, as follows:

"That this Council is not prepared to concur in any system of compulsory Examination; nor to increase the compulsory payments by the Students."

"The original Motion, and the Amendment, having been duly put, and the Amendment having been carried,

It was resolved, that this Council is not prepared to concur in any system of compulsory Examination; nor to increase the compulsory payments by the Students."

"Ordered that William Lloyd Birkbeck Esq. be and he is hereby re-appointed to the office of Reader on Equity, for one more year."

Special Council held on July 9th, 1856. [p. 527.]

Sixteen Benchers present.

Upon taking into consideration the Librarian's Statement laid before the last Council³ respecting the cost of a Catalogue of the Library, It is Ordered that the Librarian be authorised to prepare a Catalogue, under the direction of the Library Committee, at an expense not exceeding £100; but no Order is made as to printing. [p. 528.]

Read the following letter from Vice Chancellor Wood, dated July 3rd, 1856: "My dear Treasurer,

"The Bench did me the honor of re-electing me a second time a Member of the Council of Legal Education, and I accepted the office in the hope, as I stated to you, of being able to effect some improvement in the system pursued.

"The Council of Legal Education are of opinion that the system is defective, and have unanimously suggested a compulsory examination as the principal remedy.

"An earnest attention to this subject practically, during an experience of

¹ *Ante*, p. 59.

² *Ante*, p. 36.

³ *Ante*, p. 59.

4 years, has satisfied me that it is impossible to instruct efficiently without testing the attention of the recipients of that instruction by an examination.

"A large majority of the Bench think otherwise, and have by their resolution precluded even a free discussion of the subject before a general Committee of the Inns of Court.

"I beg therefore to resign an office which I can no longer hold with any hope of performing the duty I had proposed to discharge in accepting it—and to tender my respectful thanks to the Bench for the confidence hitherto reposed in me.

"I wish this to be communicated to the Adjourned Council on the 9th, as they can then fill up the Vacancy."

"Ordered that a Special Council be held on Wednesday next the 16th July, at 4 o'Clock, for the purpose of electing a Member of the Council of Legal Education from the Bench of this Society, in the place of The Vice Chancellor Wood."

Special Council held on July 16th, 1856. [p. 532.]

Six Benchers present.

"John Baily Esq., Q.C., was elected a member of the Council of Legal Education, as representative of this Society, jointly with the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Ryan."



Stone Buildings (Ireland, 1800)

[Facing p. 63

BOOK XXVIII

Council held on November 3rd, 1856. [p. 1.]

Five Benchers present.

Report of the Chambers Committee on the cleaning and repairs in the Chapel confirmed: [p. 5.],

Extract from the Report:

"The attention of your Committee was called to the condition of the cover of the Communion Table, and the Cushions pertaining to it, and also to the covering and Cushions of the Reading Desks, and the Pulpit. These were all of Velvet, and from the date worked in the Table Cover, are supposed to have been in use since the year 1760. They were all very much worn. Your Committee desired the Steward to obtain from Mr. Caldecott, the Society's Upholsterer, an estimate of the cost of new Velvet coverings, which was procured accordingly; and the Committee authorised new covers to be made for the Communion Table, the Reading Desks, the Pulpit, and the Cushions, in Utrecht Velvet, with proper trimming, at a cost of about £40. This work has been satisfactorily done by Mr. Caldecott. The curtains of Ladies' Pews, the Cushions outside the Communion Rails, and the Cushions in some of the Pews have also been repaired."

Presentation of a bust of Mr. Swanston by Lord Justice Knight Bruce and eight other Benchers, was gratefully accepted. [pp. 6, 9.]

November 6th, 1856.

William Henry Watson Esq. Q.C., one of the Masters of the Bench, took leave of the Society this day on taking the Degree of Serjeant at Law. [p. 9.]

Special Council held on November 18th, 1856. [p. 21.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

A Committee of six Benchers was appointed to confer with the Committees of the other Inns of Court on the subject of Legal Education "regard being had to the resolution of this Inn dated July 2nd, 1856."¹

Council held on November 25th, 1856. [p. 22.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Officers for 1857: [pp. 24, 30],

Treasurer: The Hon. Sir John Stuart, Vice Chancellor.

Master of the Library: The Rt. Hon. William Goodenough Hayter.

Dean of the Chapel: Charles Purton Cooper Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Turner.

Master of the Walks: Wilkinson Mathews Esq., Q.C.

Ordered that the payment of £6. 6. -. heretofore made to the Society, by the Treasurer, on the termination of his year of Office be henceforth discontinued; and that the Allowance of £2. 13. 4. customary from the Society to the Treasurer, at the same time, be also discontinued. [p. 25.]

¹ *Ante*, p. 61.

Ordered that the scaffolding erected and used for Mr. Watts' fresco painting be now removed. [p. 27.]

The following Benchers died during 1856:—

July 31. Thomas Oliver Anderdon Esq., Q.C.

1857

Council held on January 12th, 1857. [p. 31.]

Twelve Benchers present.

Leonard Henry Courtney was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [Text on pp. 41–44.]

Adjourned Council held on February 18th, 1857. [p. 58.]

Ten Benchers present.

Read the following Report (dated January 31st, 1857) of the Fees Committee:

"The Fees Committee, to whom by an Order of Council made on the 4th day of July, 1855,¹ it was referred to 'consider generally and report upon the subject of all Fees payable to Officers and Servants of the Society, and to state their opinion what, if any, change should be made, and what course taken in respect of the same', report:

"With respect to 'Officers', by which term, we understand Benchers holding Office, they will very soon have ceased to receive any Fees for their own use. As regards 'Servants', the Steward's Fees are already carried to the Society's credit and the Fees nominally charged for the 'Pannier man'² also go into the Society's Funds, as his place has been for many years vacant, and is not to be filled up. The five Butlers, the Chief Porter, and the Wash Pot,³ still receive Fees for their own benefit; but we think that the present holders of those places, should, in future, receive annual payments equal to the amount of their Fees, upon an average of the last seven years, and that when any one of the places shall become vacant, its emoluments should be reconsidered, and should, if possible, be made to consist of a fixed Salary only, except that, perhaps, the Chief Porter might receive small Fees upon Parcels left at the Lodge.

"Every Student upon admission to the Society pays a sum of £35. 10. 6., which consists of £25. 2. 6. for Stamps, £5. 5. 0. for the Council of Legal Education, £3. 3. 4d. for a Fine to the Society, and £1. 19. 8. for small Fees to Officers and Servants—viz.: The Dean of the Chapel, the Keeper of the Black Book, the Steward, the five Butlers, the Pannier man, and the Chief Porter, and every Student who is keeping terms, pays also one shilling per Term, as a Steward's Fee, which, if he keeps all his Terms, amounts to 12/- in the whole. We think that the two sums of £3. 3. 4. and £1. 19. 8. should be consolidated so as to make £5. 3. 0., and that to this sum should be added 9/6 as a commutation for the Steward's Fee of 1/- per Term, making £5. 12. 6. to be levied as a Fine to the Society, which, in addition to the £25. 2. 6. for Stamps, and the £5. 5. 0. for the Council of Legal Education, will make a round sum of £36. 0. 0. payable by each Student on Admission, which is a little less than the total amount charged at any one of the other three Inns of Court.

¹ *Ante*, p. 52.

² *Ante*, p. 17.

³ *Ante*, p. 54.

"If a Student leaves the Society before being Called to the Bar, he pays £6. under the name of 'Vacation Commons', £2. 19. 2. for Fees to the same Officers and Servants as on his admission, with the addition of the Treasurer, 5/- per annum for every year of his standing not exceeding ten, under the name of 'Butlers' Roll', and 4/6 for Petition and Order. If his standing is three years, the Butler's Roll will amount to 15/- and the total of all these charges will be £9. 18. 8. We think a round sum of £10. 0. 0. to the Library should be the fixed Fine payable by every Student on leaving the Society.

"Upon a Student's Call to the Bar, if of not more than three years' standing, he pays £71. 9. 6., made up thus, £50. 5. 0. for Stamps, £6. 0. 0. for Vacation Commons, £5. 0. 0. as a Fine to the Society, £5. 0. 0. for the Library. £4. 5. 0. for Fees to all the Officers and Servants from Treasurer to Wash Pot, 5/- for every year's standing to the Butlers' Roll, and 4/6 for Petition and Order. The total is liable to be a little increased by the payment of more than three years' Butlers' Roll. We recommend that in addition to the £50. 5. 0. for Stamps, there shall be charged upon every Call to the Bar, £10 for the Library, and £11. 5. 0. for the use of the Society, making altogether £71. 10. 0., which will still be less than the sum charged upon Calls to the Bar at any one of the three other Inns of Court.

"If a Student who has left the Society upon the usual terms, is afterwards re-admitted as a Student, and Called to the Bar, the £6 which he has paid for 'Vacation Commons' on leaving, is not again charged to him upon the occasion of his Call. We think that in such cases in future, the sum of £6 should be deducted from the payment of £11. 5. 0. which would otherwise be charged to him on his Call, for the Society's use.

"Upon a Barrister leaving the Society, he is charged £2. 16. 0. as a Balance due from him upon his composition for Absent Commons (no such Balance in fact existing), £2. 19. 2. for Fees to Officers and Servants, (as upon a Student's leaving), 5/- per annum for Butlers' Roll, for every year of standing not exceeding ten, and 4/6 for Petition and Order. If he has been an occupier of Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, the 5/- per annum for Butlers' Roll will probably have been collected from him by the Butlers themselves at Christmas, and he will be allowed to deduct his payments to them.

"The charges on a Barrister leaving, thus computed, vary from about £7. 10. to about £10. 0. 0. The amount of them is a frequent subject of Complaint in the case of Barristers, though not in the case of Students. We advise that one Fine of £5. 0. 0. only to the Library should be charged to a Barrister on leaving.

"The sum of 5/- per annum for Butlers' Roll, is distributed amongst the first 4 Butlers, excluding the fifth; thus—the first and second have 1/6 each, and the third and fourth have 1/- each. We recommend that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the place of any one of the first 4 Butlers, the right to collect 5/- per annum for Butlers' Roll from the Occupiers of Chambers should cease, and that compensation for the loss that may be thus occasioned to the surviving Butlers, should be made, either by a rearrangement of the emoluments of the vacant place, or out of the general funds of the Society. Probably it will be necessary to do this partly in one of these ways, and partly in the other. We cannot recommend that the whole amount thus collected should at present be paid out of the Society's funds.

"The Chief Porter collects as much as £30. 0. 0. annually in Christmas Boxes. The other Porters and some other Servants of the Society also receive

Christmas Boxes; but it is in the case of the four first Butlers alone, that any Servants are authorised by the Bench to levy annual payments on the Occupiers of Chambers.

"The annual payment of 5/- for the Butlers' Roll, to which we have already referred, is collected at Christmas, and is a payment authorised by a Warrant of the Bench; but the collection of Christmas Boxes has never received any such sanction.

"In computing the annual sum to be in future paid by the Society to the Butlers in lieu of Fees, care must be taken to exclude what they have hitherto collected, and will still for the present collect, for Butlers' Roll from the Occupiers of Chambers.

"When a Barrister is invited to the Bench, he is charged £2. 16. 0. as the balance of his composition for Absent Commons (no such balance in fact existing), £21 for a Fine to the Library, and 5/- a year for Butlers' Roll, for every year's standing not exceeding ten, subject to the right to deduct the payments he may have made in this respect to the Butlers at Christmas annually. If ten years' Butlers' Roll shall have been charged, the total amount payable upon invitation to the Bench, will have been £26. 6. 0. We think this not at all too large a sum, but we suggest that it should be a fixed Fine to the Library of 25 guineas, viz.: £26. 5. 0.

"We think it desirable to keep up the name of Library Fine; and even the increased amount, which, (if our recommendations are adopted) will be received under that designation, will make up an annual income very much less than the Library Expenditure.

"Upon every Certificate of Terms kept by a Student or of Standing as a Barrister, Fees amounting to £1. 11. 6. are charged, viz., £1. for the Treasurer and 11/6 for the Steward, except that a Student or Barrister, upon leaving the Society, obtains a Certificate without payment of any Fee besides those already mentioned as payable from him on leaving, and if he has previously taken out, and paid for, a Certificate of Terms or Standing, the Fees which he paid for that Certificate, are deducted from the amount of his Fees of Leaving. We think this practice right, and that it should be continued, except that the Fees of one Guinea and a half (£1. 11. 6) for a Certificate should in future be charged as a Fee to the Society itself, and not to the Treasurer and Steward.

"Every Member of the Society, whether Barrister or Student, who desires to surrender, or be admitted to, a Lifehold set of Chambers, pays the Fees next mentioned, viz., 14/6 on a surrender and £1. 14. 6. on an Admission. The Fees on surrender are made up of 2/- for the Keeper of the Black Book, and 12/6 for the Steward, and the Fees on Admission to Chambers are made up in the same way, with the addition of £1. for the Treasurer; we think that these Fees should be retained for the Society's use. It appears to us that any increase in their amount might reasonably be objected to by the Life-holders of Chambers.

"There is also a charge of 4/6 for Petition and Order to every Member, whether Barrister or Student, who presents a Petition to the Bench, on which an Order is made: of this 2/- is for "Black Book", and 2/6 for "Steward". We recommend that this charge shall still be made for the use of the Society, except in those cases in which the Fees now paid for "Petition and Order" will have been included in the fixed sum to be paid on Call to the Bar, and on leaving the Society. We at first thought a more even sum of 5/- would be better than 4/6; but we found

that such a charge would affect the annual payments for compounded Commons, and would occasion trouble and annoyance.

"The Bench may probably think it right, upon any future revision of the Salaries of the Servants, and upon the diminution of the existing charges upon the funds of the Society, to re-consider the question of the expediency of diminishing also the amount of the Fees above suggested, but we cannot under existing circumstances recommend, at present, any serious reduction of the Income of the Society." Ordered that this Report be considered on the first day of next Easter Term.¹ [p. 64.]

Order for payment of Messrs. W. Hill and Son's account, being £935 for the new organ in the Chapel, an alteration of the gallery and a stool for the Organist.² [p. 66.]

Meeting of the Legal Education Committee of the Four Inns of Court held on January 30th, 1857. [p. 66.]

Resolved "that this meeting request of the Committees of the Inner Temple, Middle Temple, and Gray's Inn, that they communicate to their several Societies, the desire of this Meeting to know their opinion of the propriety of establishing a system of compulsory Examination of Students, and further compulsory payment by them."

Special Council held on April 29th, 1857. [p. 75.]

Eleven Benchers present.

The Treasurer read a statement [p. 80], from which the following extract has been made:

"On Sunday the 19th Instant, the signatories formed a Mess at the Senior Bar Table, on which occasion the dinner was not in accordance with the programme, and was served up in a most unsatisfactory manner. The programme for the Sunday dinner is "Roast Sirloin of Beef and Gooseberry Pie or Baked Plum Pudding": instead of either of the latter, a Rhubarb Pie was served up; the head waiter being unable to explain this departure from the rule, suggested that the Cook should be sent for. The Cook³ was sent for; he said that Gooseberry Pie meant any Fruit Pie, Rhubarb Pie was Fruit Pie and was in accordance with that which he had always sent up in the corresponding term in previous years, but in effect refused to give an answer to the question why, if gooseberries were not in season, he did not sent up Baked Plum Pudding. This representation to the Bench is not made solely because of this slight deviation from rule, but the Roast Beef also which was sent up was of very inferior quality and badly served. This was pointed out to the Cook when he exhibited great impatience."

Referred to the Dinners Committee.

Council held on May 8th, 1857. [p. 82.]

Eleven Benchers present.

The Report of the Fees Committee was confirmed.⁴

Confirmed the following Report of the Dinners Committee: [p. 86],

The Committee have summoned the Cook, who states that the Joint referred to in the complaint had been taken away before he was called up to the Bar Table,

¹ Below.

² Ante, p. 56.

³ Benjamin Masson.

⁴ And on June 5th, 1857 the form of the Order for Call was varied by omitting the words "with the customary fees to the Officers," (cf. B.B. XXVIII 80 with 100). On November 16th, 1857 the words "customary fines" were introduced.

and therefore could not be identified, and that all the meat is of the best quality. He states that Rhubarb Pie has always been served in this Term in accordance with the Contract, which only requires him to provide a *Fruit Pie* or Baked Plum Pudding.

"Your Committee are of opinion that under these circumstances they have no means of investigating the complaint further at present; but if the Bar wish them to do so, they will take the requisite steps for the purpose."

Council held on May 22nd, 1857. [p. 90.]

Six Benchers present.

Read the following Resolution of Parliament of the Middle Temple holden on February 13th, 1857: [p. 93],

"Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Society that it is its duty to test the competency of those whom they admit to the Bar; and that they consider this will be best effected by requiring them to submit to an Examination."

Special Council held on June 5th, 1857. [p. 106.]

Twelve Benchers present.

Read a Letter from Sir Thomas Phillips, applying for the use of the Hall, on Saturday the 20th day of June, 1857, for the purpose of a Public Meeting in aid of the Funds of King's College Hospital, at which H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge will take the Chair. Resolved that the application be complied with, subject to such arrangements as the Treasurer may approve; but with the understanding that this Resolution is not to form a precedent.

Council held on June 12th, 1857. [p. 107.]

Five Benchers present.

Read a communication that at a Pension of Gray's Inn held on April 22nd, 1857, "it having been moved and seconded that it is the opinion of this Bench that no student should be Called to the Bar who has not passed a satisfactory examination, the matter was debated and the motion negatived". [p. 110.]

June 20th, 1857. [p. 112.]

"A Meeting in aid of the Funds of King's College Hospital was held in the Hall this day. H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge was in the Chair.

"His Royal Highness, on his arrival, was received by The Treasurer, and partook of Luncheon which had been prepared by the Treasurer's direction."

Special Council held on June 23rd, 1857. [p. 113.]

Eight Benchers present.

William Lloyd Birkbeck Esq. was reappointed to the Office of Reader on Equity for one year. Ordered that the annual payment to the Council of Legal Education be continued for one year.

Special Council held on June 25th, 1857. [p. 116.]

Nine Benchers present.

Read the following Letters from Mr. G. F. Watts to the Treasurer:

Little Holland House,
Kensington.
June 14 1857.

"Sir,

I hasten to inform you that I have just returned to England, and am most anxious to recommence and carry out the work I have on hand at Lincoln's Inn,

and which unfortunately for myself and to the annoyance of the Benchers has been so much interrupted. With the reason of the slowness of my progress, and the long interruption, the Gentlemen forming that body must be acquainted, as I wrote to Mr. Hardwick upon the subject, and my deplorable state of health, was well known to many Gentlemen connected with Lincoln's Inn.

"I have returned from a warm climate for the present, at least, much better, and whilst I am so, I desire to devote my whole time and energy to the prosecution of the Fresco, and unless my health should break down again entirely, may reasonably hope to complete almost the whole of the picture before the winter sets in. If I were strong, I might bind myself by a positive engagement to finish it altogether by that time, but the work is laborious, and although my health is greatly improved, I have been so long and so very ill that I dare not hope it is yet perfectly restored. I beg to assure the Benchers that nothing but actual physical inability has prevented the vigorous progress of a work which I feel myself peculiarly bound by honor to use my utmost exertions to bring to a successful conclusion."

"June 24th, 1857.

"Sir,

It has come to my knowledge that the Gentlemen forming the body of Benchers at Lincoln's Inn are not satisfied from the Note I had the honor to address to you on the subject, that I am ready to recommence the Fresco that has been so unfortunately interrupted. I therefore beg to repeat that I deeply regret the interruption, and the inconvenience and annoyance to the Benchers, and to say distinctly that I have been ever since my return to England, and am still, holding myself in readiness to recommence, declining new undertakings and deferring others that have been delayed by the same unfortunate reason that has caused my work at Lincoln's Inn to progress so slowly.

"I also beg to repeat, that considering the peculiar circumstances under which my work at Lincoln's Inn was undertaken, I ever feel bound in honor to devote myself entirely to it, and I hope, if allowed to recommence, to carry it successfully forward while the fine Weather lasts."

Resolved that "Mr. Watts be permitted to resume the painting of the Fresco in the Hall.

Ordered that the Steward do take the proper steps, in respect of the Scaffolding and otherwise, for Mr. Watts' accommodation." [p. 118.]

Adjourned Council held on July 1st, 1857. [p. 118.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Ordered that 47 Benchers and 871 Barristers might compound for their Absent Commons upon payment of half what is due. [pp. 119-127.]

[p. 129] Read the following letter, and accompanying Report, received from the Home Office:

"Whitehall,
30th June 1857.

Sir,

I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you the enclosed Copy of a Report which has been made to him by Mr. Grainger, Inspector of Burial Grounds, upon the Burial Ground of Lincoln's Inn; And I am to request that you will lay the same before the Benchers, and express to them Sir George

Grey's hope that they will adopt the precautions recommended by the Inspector, in the event of any future Interment".

"4 Old Palace Yard
22 June 1857.

"I have the honor to state that I have inspected the Burial Ground of Lincoln's Inn, on which I beg to report as follows:

"This Ground consists of the area beneath the Chapel, from which it is separated however by a considerable space open on all sides to the Air, the Chapel being raised on Columns. The Area is about 400 square yards of which, it is stated, a small portion is still un-occupied. The Burials are very limited, as they are confined to the Benchers, whose sanction is, in each case, required—in the last 7 years there have been 3 Interments. Leaden Coffins are generally, but not necessarily used—from its position this ground is necessarily surrounded by the Chambers of the Inn, there is however some open space immediately around the Area.

"This is an exceptional case—otherwise it would appear desirable that these burials should be discontinued. As leaden Coffins afford no real security against the escape of effluvia, I would beg respectfully to recommend, in the event of this Ground remaining open, that each Coffin should be imbedded in a layer of powdered Charcoal, and be separately entombed in an air-tight manner."

Ordered that a Letter be written by the Steward, informing Sir George Grey that he is directed by the Bench to state that a Minute has been made of his communication and that the Benchers are prepared, in the event of any future interment, to adopt the recommendations contained in the Report of Mr. Grainger.

Special Council held on July 27th, 1857. [p. 131.]

Eight Benchers present.

"Resolved that a Committee be appointed to consider whether any, and what, steps ought to be taken for building suitable Courts and Chambers for the Equity Judges, and with that view to report upon the Plan indicated by the Drawing now laid before the Council by Mr. Bacon,¹ and in particular to ascertain upon what terms the Society could purchase the Lifehold Chambers which the Plan proposed would involve the necessity of taking".

Council held on November 2nd, 1857. [p. 137.]

Five Benchers present.

Read the following letter from Mr. G. F. Watts: [p. 144],

Oct. 13 1857.
Little Holland House,
Kensington.

"Sir,

"As Term is about to commence I shall in order to give time for getting the Hall in readiness, discontinue my work at Lincoln's Inn on Saturday the 17th. I have worked hard and very greatly advanced the picture, so far indeed that a short time, and a small Scaffold, will enable me to bring it to a conclusion.

"I intend to cover it up, as a Fresco should never be seen in an unfinished state, but I shall be eager to remove the eyesore and complete the picture, which I look forward to doing during the Spring Vacation."

¹ James Bacon Esq., Q.C., afterwards Vice Chancellor, who was present. *Post*, p. 75.

Ordered that the Steward do write to Mr. Watts, "and say that the Benchers consider his letter to be satisfactory."

Council held on November 2nd, 1857. [p. 137.]

Five Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Allan Maclean Skinner Esq. on his appointment as Queen's Counsel.
[pp. 138, 156.]

Council held on November 25th, 1857. [p. 165.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

Officers for 1858: [pp. 166, 171],

Treasurer: The Rt. Hon. Sir George James Turner, Lord Justice of Appeal.

Master of the Library: The Hon. Sir John Stuart, Vice Chancellor.

Dean of the Chapel: Wilkinson Mathews Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Rt. Hon. William Goodenough Hayter.

Master of the Walks: John Herbert Koe Esq., Q.C.

Adjourned Council held on December 9th, 1857. [p. 169.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

"The following resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Legal Education Committee of the Four Inns of Court held on December 7th 1857 were communicated to this Society:"

"Resolved to recommend to the Four Inns of Court:

1. That for the future the Examination immediately before Hilary Term be discontinued.
2. That at each Examination a Studentship of Fifty Guineas a year be given to the highest Candidate, and an Exhibition of Twenty five Guineas a year to the second.
3. That the attendance of Students at Lectures be no longer compulsory.
4. That in the event of these recommendations being adopted the Rules be altered accordingly."

No Benchers died during 1857.

1858

Council held on January 11th, 1858. [p. 171.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Called to the Bench: [pp. 171, 183],

Evelyn Bazalgette Esq., Samuel Bush Toller Esq., Francis Henry Goldsmid Esq. and Richard Paul Amphlett Esq. on their appointment as Queen's Counsel. [p. 173] Ordered that the consideration of inviting John Shapter Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel, to the Bench of this Society, be adjourned, and that a Committee be appointed to inquire into, and report upon, the practice which has prevailed in this Society as to Invitations to the Bench of Barristers not Called to the Bar by this Society.

A Petition of James Fleming Esq., Q.C., a Barrister of the Middle Temple, formerly a Fellow of this Society, praying to be admitted *ad eundem* a Barrister of this Society, was referred to the Committee appointed by the foregoing Order for consideration and report.

A Report of the Dinners Committee was read which included the following passages: [p. 175],

'With reference to the complaint against the Cook, letters were read from Mr. McMahon and Mr. Kennedy: Sixteen of the Gentlemen who signed the Memorial attended, and were heard upon the subject of the complaint therein. It appears to the Committee to be clearly made out that all the Provisions are frequently of inferior quality, and sometimes insufficient in quantity to such an extent as to produce general dissatisfaction throughout the Hall, and this state of things has lasted for a considerable time.

"Remonstrances are stated to have been made to the Cook on the subject, and his behaviour on several of those occasions is stated to have been highly disrespectful. The Cook¹ was summoned and heard on his behalf, in the presence of the Gentlemen who attended, and it did not appear to the Committee that he was able to give any satisfactory answer to these complaints, and on the whole the Committee have been obliged to come to the conclusion that it is their duty to recommend that the Cook be dismissed."

A letter of resignation from the Cook was then read and his resignation on the last day of that present term was accepted, the extra allowance of 1/- a Mess to be continued until then. [p. 176.]

Francis Vaughan Hawkins was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [Text on pp. 185-7.]

Ordered that an Entertainment be given in the Hall to the Barristers and Students, and also to the Officers and Servants on January 25th inst. on the occasion of the marriage of H.R.H. The Princess Royal.² [p. 178.]

Special Council held on January 19th, 1858. [p. 181.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Travers Twiss Esq., LL.D. on his appointment as Queen's Counsel. [pp. 184, 200.]

Council held on February 1st, 1858. [p. 190.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Read two Reports of the Committee appointed by the Order of Council of the 11th January, 1858.³

Called to the Bench: [pp. 191, 200],

John Shapter Esq. on his appointment as Queen's Counsel.

Ordered that the Steward do inform Mr. Fleming that his Petition to be admitted *ad eundem* a Barrister of this Society will be acceded to, "with the usual condition that he should take rank only from the date of his admission here, and upon the usual terms of his paying up all the Dues which this Society has lost by

¹ Benjamin Masson.

² The Act of Parliament "levying an aid" for the marriage of Queen Victoria's eldest daughter having been passed without "one grudge", the popular wedding of the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William of Prussia was solemnised on January 25th 1858, with all the dignity of State ceremonial, in the Chapel of the Palace of St. James. A.R. (1858), 355.

³ *Ante*, p. 71.

his having left it some years ago, and that he will be admitted accordingly, if he shall so think fit, but he is not to consider such admission as giving him any claim to be invited to the Bench."¹

The resignation of the Rev. James Stuart Murray Anderson, the Preacher to the Society, was accepted. [p. 195.]

Special Council held on February 9th, 1858. [p. 196.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

Read the resolutions of the other Inns on the subject of the recommendations of the Legal Education Committee of the Four Inns of December 7th, 1857,² from which it appeared that all three of them accepted the first and second recommendations, but that the Inner and Middle Temples rejected, while Gray's Inn accepted, the third recommendation that attendance of Students at lectures be no longer compulsory. Resolved that "this Inn adopts the resolutions of the said Committee." [p. 198.]

Adjourned Council held on February 24th, 1858. [p. 199.]

Thirty Benchers present.

The following report of the Committee as to Admissions *ad eundem* of Barristers of other Societies, [p. 200] was taken into consideration:

"The majority of the Committee are of opinion that Barristers of other Societies should only be admitted *ad eundem* here, on condition of their leaving their own Society, so as to become subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of this Society; and that the order for admission *ad eundem* should accordingly be made with a proviso that it shall be vacated, unless the Barrister admitted shall produce evidence to the Steward before the end of the next Term of his having ceased to be a Member of his former Society. The Committee are unanimously of opinion that care ought to be taken that, in pursuance of the Order of the 6th of December, 1848,³ Barristers so admitted shall take rank within this Inn only from the date of their admission *ad eundem*, and without reference to the date of their Call to the Bar by another Inn of Court.

"The majority of the Committee are also of opinion that no person who has been, or shall be, admitted *ad eundem* here, shall be eligible to be invited to the Bench until ten years after he has been so admitted:"

Ordered that the Report be confirmed. [p. 201.]

Upon taking into consideration the Report of the Committee respecting the Preacher's Chambers situate at 14 Old Buildings between the Lord Chancellor's private room and the Court of the Senior Vice Chancellor,⁴ and its recommendation that they should not be appropriated to the use of any Preacher to be thereafter elected, the Report was confirmed. [p. 205.]

Ordered that Edward Frederick Page be appointed Cook upon the same terms as had subsisted between the Society and Benjamin Masson. [p. 206.]

Council held on April 15th, 1858. [p. 208.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

Christopher Barker was appointed Chief Porter and Chapel Keeper in the room of Henry Tasker deceased. [p. 215.]

¹ The Steward reported his answer, but not the purport of it (p. 214).

² *Ante*, p. 71.

³ *Ante*, p. 22.

⁴ They consisted of 2 rooms and a small washing closet on the 1st floor, 3 rooms and a water closet on the 2nd floor and 3 attics.

Special Council held on April 16th, 1858. [p. 216.]

Forty-eight Benchers present.

The Rev. William Thomson, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, was elected Preacher to the Society.

Special Council held on April 26th, 1858. [p. 218.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

"Resolved, That this Bench, entertaining a very high opinion of the services which Mr. Maurice the Chaplain has rendered to the Society, will most readily provide him with a Substitute whom he may nominate for the period of 3 months or any shorter period at the expense of the Society if he shall so desire."

Special Council held on June 2nd, 1858. [p. 236.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

"The question of the propriety of terminating the engagement at present existing between Mr. Pittman and the Society was discussed, and negatived."

"Ordered that the Musical Services of the Chapel be continued to such extent and in such mode as the Choir Committee shall direct."

Council held on June 11th, 1858. [p. 254.]

Twelve Benchers present.

"Upon reading communications received from the other Inns of Court, intimating the concurrence of the several Societies in the proposed appointment of a general Committee of the Four Inns, relative to Legal Education:

It is Ordered that a Committee be appointed on the part of this Society, and to act with Committees of the other Inns of Court to re-consider the whole subject of Legal Education". [p. 255.]

William Lloyd Birkbeck Esq. was reappointed Reader on Equity for one year.

The Committee appointed to confer with the other Inns upon the question of the expediency of permitting a Barrister who is a Judge of a County Court to leave the Inn, having reported that it had been resolved that the application ought not to be entertained, Order that the Report be confirmed. [p. 258.]

The nomination by the Preacher of the Rev. John James Stewart Browne B.D. as Assistant Preacher was adopted.

Council held on June 30th, 1858. [p. 259.]

Ten Benchers present.

Ordered that 49 Benchers and 889 Barristers might compound for their Absent Commons upon payment of half what is due. [pp. 259-268.]

Council held on November 2nd, 1858. [p. 271.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

Read the following letter from Mr. G. F. Watts to Sir John Stuart: [p. 278],

Little Holland House,

October 13 1858.

Sir,

"I was taken suddenly ill after your visit to the Hall on Monday and am still very unwell; such attacks entirely prostrate me and their effects usually last a week, I shall not therefore be able to proceed with my Fresco any further at present, and will order my Plasterer to see that it is covered up.

"I regret very much that my work will not be completed this year as I confidently hoped it would be, but you will be able to certify to the Benchers that it is

far advanced, and I hope you will kindly do so. A month's good work would suffice to bring it to a close, but that must be deferred till the long days of next Vacation."

16th November, 1858. [p. 279.]

John Tozer Esq., a Barrister of this Society, took leave of the Society this day, on taking the Degree of Serjeant at Law.

Council held on November 25th, 1858. [p. 299.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Officers for 1859: [pp. 303, 307],

Treasurer: Wilkinson Mathews Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: Rt. Hon. Sir George Turner, Lord Justice.

Dean of the Chapel: Hon. Sir John Stuart, Vice Chancellor.

Keeper of the Black Book: John Herbert Koe Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: William Loftus Lowndes Esq., Q.C.

Council held on December 20th, 1858. [p. 308.]

Sixteen Benchers present.

The Report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of building Courts and Chambers for the Equity Judges¹ was taken into consideration.

Summary of the Report and Order made thereon:

Mr. Scott, the Architect, had prepared some designs exhibiting the general arrangement of the Courts and Chambers of the Judges, and of such Chambers for Barristers as could conveniently be placed in the same building at an approximate cost of £52,000 on the Old Square site.

The Committee rejected a suggestion that new Courts for the Equity Judges and also for the Lord Chancellor and Lord Justices should be built at the North end of the garden in front of the Stone Building on the grounds that (1) if all the Courts then in Lincoln's Inn were built there, they would cut off more than half an acre from the garden, and intercept the view of, and from, the Stone Building (2) there would be risk of litigation with the owners of the Holborn Houses and the Chambers in the Stone Building 'on account of injury to their property by such an obstruction' and certain diminution of the rents of the best of the Society's own Chambers there, and (3) "perhaps above all the inexpediency of destroying as a garden the small portion of ground now remaining North of the Hall, and of throwing the whole of that ground open to the public, and thereby creating possible difficulties to any enlargement of the Library." After investigating the financial implications of building on the Old Square site, which involved the destruction of several Chambers both of the Society and of seven private owners, who had not, however, refused to sell, the Committee did not hesitate to recommend this plan, if it could be executed at its estimated cost, and suitable rents for the Courts could be obtained, "considering the great convenience to the members of the Bar who practise in the Equity Courts, and the advantage to the other property of the Society, from having these Courts probably fixed here permanently".

Resolved that if new Courts were to be built, it should be on the Old Square site. The question was referred back to the Committee for reconsideration and further action.²

¹ *Ante*, p. 70.

² *Post*, p. 76.

The following Benchers died during 1858:—

March 21. William Wingfield Esq. Q.C.

April 17. Rt. Hon. Lord Dunfermline.

1859

Council held on January 11th, 1859. [p. 312.]

Twelve Benchers present.

Edward Gilbert Highton was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 315.] [Text on pp. 316–319.]

Adjourned Council held on February 16th, 1859. [p. 336.]

Thirty Benchers present.

A further Report of the Courts and Chambers Building Committee was read, which indicated that the cost of the work as a whole could not be reduced, recommended that they should be authorised to purchase at once all or any of the Chambers likely to be required, but concluded that no permanent security could be given for any rent which the Lord Chancellor might be disposed to pay, but that he had offered to introduce a bill in Parliament for that purpose.

Ordered that the Committee be empowered to take proper steps to procure the passing of such a bill,¹ and to purchase all or any of the Chambers likely to be required.

Special Council held on April 28th, 1859. [p. 346.]

Sixteen Benchers present.

The Vice Chancellor Stuart having called the attention of the Bench to the collections on the History and Antiquities of this Society, made by Charles Purton Cooper Esq., one of the Masters of the Bench, and partly printed in the Appendix to his edition of the "Life" of William Melmoth,² a Committee was appointed to consider and report on the means of obtaining a complete Collection of materials for the History and Antiquities of the Society of Lincoln's Inn.

Special Council held on May 11th, 1859. [p. 352.]

Seven Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Committee appointed on April 28th, 1859 to consider the means of obtaining a complete collection of materials for the History and Antiquities:

"The Committee having referred to the collections printed in the Appendices to Mr. Cooper's recent unpublished edition of Mr. Melmoth's Work, and considering the interest and value of the matter there collected, as illustrating the History and Antiquities of the Society, think it desirable that the Society should acquire the copyright in what has been so collected and printed.

"It appears that Mr. Cooper, besides the matter so printed, has in his possession the following Collections which he has not yet printed.

1. The notices of individuals and matters from letter L to the end of the Alphabet,—see what is called the *Index* in his Melmoth—it ends with the word

¹ *Post*, p. 97.

² *Ante*, p. 25.

Le Clerc. These notices will complete the Volume. They are nearly ready for printing.

2. The materials from which the Notes of an Antiquarian Lawyer in his Melmoth have been abridged.

3. Materials for the Life of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln.

4. Ditto, for the Life of Sir Thomas Lovell, K.G.

5. Materials for Biographical Notices of eminent Individuals who have been members of Lincoln's Inn.

6. Sundry materials relating to the Antiquities and History of our early Law Schools, Inns of Court and Chancery etc. Of these unprinted MSS. the Committee have not yet had an opportunity of forming an opinion.

"But the Committee recommend that the copyright of the printed Collections and also the copyright of the first part of the MSS which would complete the Index of the printed Appendix, be purchased of Mr. Cooper for the sum of £200.

As to the remaining MSS the Committee are not prepared at present to make any definite recommendation."¹

Council held on May 26th, 1859. [p. 356.]

Seven Benchers present.

Upon taking into consideration the following Letter from Henry Fawcett Esq. a Fellow of this Society:

"Bodenham, Salisbury. May 23rd, 1859

"Gentlemen,

I beg to lay the following application before you.

I have already completed Ten Terms and for some time regularly attended the Lectures. I wish to know, whether, in my present position, I could, at the completion of my terms, obtain my Call to the Bar, without further attendance at Lectures or Examinations.

"An accident whilst shooting last September, has for the present at least, entirely deprived me of sight.

"It would be now very inconvenient for me to be obliged to be present at Lectures, and I am the more anxious to be Called to the Bar, because the Fellowship which I hold at Cambridge is, by the old Statutes of our College, confined to Barristers.

"After taking my B.A. degree, I passed all the necessary Examinations for a Law Degree at Cambridge."

Ordered, under the special circumstances of the case, that the said Henry Fawcett be excused from further attendance at Lectures, and that he be allowed to be

¹ The bound volume in Lincoln's Inn Library, intituled *The Great Importance of Religious Life Considered*, by William Melmoth Esq., K.C., a new edition by Charles Purton Cooper Esq., Q.C. is a composite book, having a title page printed in 1849, and a sequence of 408 pages which ends abruptly with the name of Le Clerc in the so-called "Index". The Index is then completed with a sequence of pages numbered 325 to 352 which, if the Report of the Committee was well founded, cannot have been printed before 1859.

The volume contains, in addition to the Index and the abridgement of materials described as the Notes of an Antiquarian Lawyer, an Appendix of "Remarkable Persons buried in the Cloister under the Chapel", and Notes on the Preachers and Warburtonian Lecturers to the Society.

Melmoth was called to the Bench in 1719 (III. 257), and was Treasurer in 1730 (III. 291). He was buried in the Cloister in 1743 (*op. cit.* 176).

proposed for Call to the Bar, without production of the customary Certificate from the Council of Legal Education."¹

The following resolutions of the Library Committee respecting the New Catalogue were agreed to:

"1. That copies of the Catalogue be sold to all Members of the Society at the price of 10/6 in cloth boards and 13/6 in half morocco.

"2. That the copies to the statutable public libraries be sent in boards, and to the Libraries of the Inns of Court half bound, and to any public libraries (not being the statutable ones) which have presented their Catalogues to Lincoln's Inn. Copies to the Kings Inns Dublin, and to the Royal Institution to be sent in boards.

"3. That bound copies (half morocco) be sent to such of the Benchers as have made presents to the Society; and to the Bishop of Lichfield, to the present Preacher,² and to the Chaplain³ of the Society.

"4. That copies be sold to the Public (that is to say) to any persons not members of the Society, at the price of £1. 1. 0. in cloth boards; and that the Librarian report to the Committee from time to time as to the number of copies sold, in order that care may be taken that a sufficient number be reserved for the use of the members.

"5. That no member be supplied with a second copy, except at the full price, without application to the Bench."

A Statement of the Librarian, shewing the total cost of the Catalogue for printing and compilation, at £631. 4. 0., was also laid before the Council.

Council held on June 16th, 1859. [p. 380.]

Seven Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

John Hinde Palmer Esq. on his appointment as Queen's Counsel. [*pp.* 380, 397.]

Read and confirmed the Report of the Joint Choir School Committee, from which the following has been extracted:

"Nearly five years have elapsed since the time (Midsummer 1854)⁴ at which the Societies of the Inner Temple and Lincoln's Inn began to contribute £200 per annum, in equal portions of £100 each, for the support of the joint Choir School.

"The business of the School commenced in November 1854 under the care of the present Master, Mr. Carvill, with whose discharge of his duties the Committee are satisfied.

"The Income however has proved barely sufficient for the current expenditure; so that, at the end of five years, there will not be in hand (so far as can be ascertained at this moment) more than £10 in the whole".

Ordered that "the annual contribution of this Society for the purposes of the School be increased from £100 to £115, provided the Society of the Inner Temple make a like increase in the amount of the contribution from that Society".

¹ Henry Fawcett (1833-1884) had been elected to a Fellowship at Trinity Hall in 1856. Before the accident he had "hoped to enter Parliament by a successful career at the Bar" and had settled in London. But when the injury proved to be incurable, he returned to Cambridge and withdrew from the Inn. (B.B. XXIX. 7.) In 1863 he was elected to the newly founded Professorship of Political Economy. This blind orator and author of renown was elected to Parliament in 1865 and was Postmaster General in 1880. D.N.B.

² The Rev. William Thomson, D.D.

³ The Rev. F. D. Maurice.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 50.

Ordered that "Members of this Inn who shall at the same time be Members of the Scotch Universities of St. Andrew, Aberdeen, Glasgow or Edinburgh" be entitled to keep a term by dining in the Hall any three days. [p. 382.]

Adjourned Council held on July 6th, 1859. [p. 388.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

Ordered that 48 Benchers and 909 Barristers might compound for their Absent Commons upon payment of half what is due. [pp. 388-397.]

Upon a Report that it was his intention to leave the Society of Gray's Inn, and that he had taken the requisite steps for withdrawing his name as soon as the regulations of that Society would admit of it:

Called to the Bench: [pp. 397, 413],

William David Lewis Esq. on his appointment as Queen's Counsel.

Upon a Motion that a Barrister of this Society and one of her Majesty's Counsel, who had been admitted *ad eundem* from Gray's Inn on July 18th, 1855, be invited to the Bench, the Benchers present "having regard to the Regulation of February 24th, 1858,¹ declined to make any Order." [p. 398.]

William Lloyd Birkbeck, Esq. was reappointed Reader on Equity for another year "subject to any alterations that may be made in the system of legal education within that year". [p. 411.]

Council held on November 2nd, 1859. [p. 413.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

Read the following Letter from Mr. Philip Charles Hardwick, announcing the completion of the Fresco in the Hall by Mr. G. F. Watts, [p. 416]:

25 October 1859.

"I beg to report to you the completion of the Fresco in the Hall by Mr. Watts. It has been a source of much regret both to him and to myself that this work has been delayed from time to time by the state of his health, which has, I fear caused some inconvenience to the Benchers; but I trust that now the Work is completed and the scaffolding removed, they will be quite satisfied with the result of his protracted labours."

Special Council held on November 8th, 1859. [p. 417.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

The Report (dated May 27th, 1859) of the Committee appointed by the Four Inns of Court to reconsider the whole subject of legal education was read. It contained the following four resolutions:

"1. That it is expedient there should be an Examination of Students previous to admission at the Inns of Court.

"2. That it is expedient there should be a compulsory Examination of Students previous to being Called to the Bar.

"3. That the attendance of Students at Lectures be no longer compulsory.

"4. That it is expedient that no person be appointed to examine Candidates for Admission to the Bar who has been engaged in giving Lectures or private Instruction to any of such Candidates within two years before such Examination."

It also confirmed the following recommendations of a sub-committee on the subject of the *Preliminary Examination* of Students, previous to Admission at an Inn of Court:—

¹ *Ante*, p. 73.

"1. That every person who shall have passed a Public Examination at any of the Universities within the British Dominions be exempt from preliminary Examination.

"2. That the subjects of Examination be as follows:

(a) The English and Latin Languages.

(b) English History.

"3. That the Examination be conducted by a joint Board, to be appointed by the Four Inns of Court.

"4. That, for constituting such Board, each Inn do appoint six Examiners.

"5. That the Examiners do attend according to a Rota to be fixed by themselves, and that two be a quorum.

"6. That Meetings of the Examiners of Students applying for admission at either of the Four Inns of Court be held at least once every week between the 20th of October and the 10th of August in each year.

"7. That every Student shall pay the sum of One guinea upon application for the form of Admission."

The recommendations of the Sub-Committee on the subject of Examination of Students previously to their *being Called to the Bar* which follow were also confirmed:—

"8. That the Examination shall include at the option of the Candidate, Examination for Honours, as well as for Certificates of Sufficiency for Call to the Bar.

"9. That the Examination shall be the act of the Four Inns jointly and conducted by Examiners appointed for that purpose by the Four Societies.

"10. That the Examiners be selected from the Barristers, and that no Benchers shall be an Examiner.

"11. That the Examinations for Pass Certificates shall be held four times a year, but Examination for Honours twice only in each year.

"12. That the subjects for the Examination of Students desirous of being Called to the Bar shall be divided into two branches consisting of the following subjects:—

First Branch,

1. Constitutional Law and Legal History.

2. Jurisprudence, especially private and Public International Law.

3. Roman Civil Law.

Second Branch,

1. Common Law.

2. Equity.

3. The Law of Real Property.

"13. That no person shall be called to the Bar unless he shall have received a Certificate from the Board of having passed a satisfactory Examination in at least one subject in each of the above branches.

"14. That the Candidates for Honours shall pass a satisfactory Examination in all the subjects of the above branches.

Generally,

"15. That there be a superintending Board consisting of Two Benchers from each Inn of Court, for regulating the Examinations and giving such directions respecting the same as may from time to time be required, and that any Three of such Benchers be a Quorum.

"16. That the Superintending Board have power to give such directions as may from time to time be necessary as to the conduct of the Examinations."

The Council having proceeded to the consideration of the subject, It was moved by Sir William Page Wood (V.C.) "That the Report of the Committee of the Four Inns dated 27th May 1859 be adopted by this Society." An Amendment was proposed by Sir George James Turner (L.J.) "That it is not expedient that there should be a compulsory Examination of Students previous to being Called to the Bar".

The Motion and the Amendment were discussed, and the Council adjourned to the 15th day of November.

Special Council held on November 15th, 1859. [p. 426.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

The Motion and the Amendment proposed at the Council of the 8th day of November, were further discussed, and on the conclusion of the discussion, a Division of the Benchers present was taken upon the questions, whereupon the Amendment was declared to be carried, and

It was Resolved "that it is not expedient that there should be a compulsory Examination of Students previous to being Called to the Bar".

Ordered that "a Copy of the foregoing Resolutions be sent to each of the other Inns of Court."

Read an Order of Parliament of the Honorable Society of the Inner Temple, dated 8th November, 1859, adopting the Report of the Committee of the Four Inns as to Legal Education.

Special Council held on November 18th, 1859. [p. 433.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

"The Report of the Committee of the Four Inns of Court, dated 27th May, 1859, on the subject of Legal Education was further considered, and the Resolutions Nos. 1 and 3 passed by the said Committee, and also the Resolutions of the Sub-committee on the subject of the preliminary Examination of Students, were severally discussed.

"The Resolution of the Committee No. 1 "That it is expedient there should be an Examination of Students previous to Admission at the Inns of Court" was adopted on the part of this Society.

"The Resolution No. 2 having been disposed of at the Council held on the 15th November,

"It was, on the Resolution No. 3 ("That the attendance of Students to Lectures be no longer compulsory") resolved to refer the consideration of that question to a Committee to be appointed from the Bench of this Society.

"Upon the subject of "the preliminary Examination of Students previous to Admission at an Inn of Court",

1. It was Resolved, on the first proposition, that "every person who shall have passed a Public Examination at any of the Universities within the British Dominions shall be exempt from preliminary Examination at this Inn.

"2. It was Resolved on the second proposition ("That the subjects of Examination be as follows

- (a) The English and Latin Languages
- (b) English History")

That "the subjects of Examination should be as proposed."

"3. It was Resolved on the 3rd proposition ("That the Examination be conducted by a Joint Board to be appointed by the Four Inns of Court"), that "the Examination of the Students applying for admission to this Inn, be conducted in such manner as shall be previously appointed by the Benchers of this Society."

It was resolved, that "a Committee of six of the Benchers of this Society be appointed to consider what course is fit and proper to be pursued on the part of this Society for the promotion of Legal Education amongst the Students thereof, having regard to the Resolution of this Society dated 15th November, 1859".¹

Ordered that this Council be adjourned to the 23rd November.

Special Council held on November 23rd, 1859. [p. 435.]

Twelve Benchers present.

"The Report of the Committee of the Four Inns of Court, dated 27th May, 1859, was again taken into consideration, and the several propositions therein contained and which had not been previously disposed of, were discussed.

"With respect to the Resolution of the Committee No. 4 ("That it is expedient that no person be appointed to examine Candidates for Admission to the Bar who had been engaged in giving Lectures or private Instruction to any of such Candidates within two years before such Examination") It was resolved "that the consideration thereof be referred to a Committee of this Bench."

"As to the propositions Nos. 4, 5 and 6, (relative to a Board of Examiners) "this Society does not agree to the same".

"On the proposition No. 13, ("That no person shall be Called to the Bar unless he shall have received a Certificate from the Board of Examiners of having passed a satisfactory Examination in at least one subject in each of the two Branches (branches and subjects enumerated in the Proposition No. 12) It was resolved that "this Society dissents from the same."

"On the proposition No. 7 ("That every Student shall pay the sum of One guinea upon application for the form of Admission") It was resolved that "the same be referred to a Committee of this Bench."

"As to the remaining propositions: It was resolved that "this Society dissents therefrom, in so far as the same proceed upon the footing of a compulsory Examination before Call to the Bar, and that the same be referred to a Committee of this Bench in so far as they may apply to any course which the Committee may recommend."

Council held on November 25th, 1859. [p. 437.]

Eight Benchers present.

Officers for 1860: [pp. 439, 445],

Treasurer: John Herbert Koe Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: Wilkinson Mathews Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: The Rt. Hon. Sir George James Turner.

Keeper of the Black Book: William Loftus Lowndes Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: John Walker Esq., Q.C.

Ordered that "it be referred to the Fresco Painting Committee (appointed in June 1852),² to consider and report upon the best mode of testifying on the part of the Benchers their high estimation of the Fresco Painting by Mr. Watts,

¹ *Ante*, p. 81.

² *Ante*, p. 46.

now completed, and their satisfaction with the effect produced by the exercise of Mr. Watts' great talent in the Embellishment of the Hall".

Ordered that "during the next six months the use of the Garden and Hall of the Society be granted to the Inns of Court Volunteer Rifle Corps, at such times and under such directions as the Treasurer shall appoint. Ordered also that the sum of 100 Guineas be subscribed towards the expenses of the Corps. [p. 440.]

Adjourned Council held on December 14th, 1859. [p. 441.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

Read a letter from Mr. Michael Doyle, tendering his resignation of the office of Steward. [p. 445.]

The following Benchers died during 1859:—

March 20.	Michael Prendergast Esq. Q.C.
September 15.	Edward Wilbraham Esq. Q.C.
December 28.	Rt. Hon. Lord Macaulay.

1860

Council held on January 11th, 1860. [p. 446.]

Sixteen Benchers present.

The following first Report of the Legal Education Committee of this Society was read and confirmed: [p. 449],

"The Committee recommend the Bench to propose to the other Societies, That the present system of Lectures and private Classes be continued by the Four Inns jointly, and be extended, more especially with reference to the law of Evidence and the office and duties of Magistrates, and be further improved by there being distinct Lectures of an Elementary, and of a more advanced character, on each subject, with corresponding private Classes, so as to be more fully adapted to the requirement of the Students according to their respective standing and progress, and that there be annually a voluntary Examination of the Students of each Class, with prizes for merit in the Examination and with liberty to the Examiners to recommend distinguished Students to the Bench of their Society for dispensation of Terms.

"That if this extension of the system be agreed to, this Society would be willing to bear its due proportion of the increased expense arising from the adoption of it."

Ordered that a copy of this Report should be sent to the other Inns of Court.

John Wesley Hales was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 452.] [Text on pp. 454-457.]

Special Council held on January 19th, 1860. [p. 458.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

The following Report was read and confirmed:

"The Fresco Painting Committee, to whom by a Resolution of Council of the 25th of November, 1859¹ it was referred to consider and report upon the best mode of testifying on the part of the Benchers their high estimation of the Fresco

¹ *Ante*, p. 82.

Painting by Mr. Watts, now completed, and their satisfaction with the effect produced by the exercise of Mr. Watts' great talent in the Embellishment of the Hall, report to the Council, that it will in their opinion be proper that Mr. Watts should be invited to dine with the Bench in the Hall on the Grand day in next Easter Term. That in the Hall, after Dinner, there be offered to him by the Treasurer, in the name of the Society, Five hundred Sovereigns in a handsome Purse contained in a Silver Cup—with an expression of the strong sense entertained by the Society of the very kind and very successful manner in which he has exerted his great talents in adorning their Hall, and with a declaration that they intend the Gifts so offered, not as a remuneration or compensation, but as a complimentary, a friendly, and a grateful remembrance.

"That the Vice Chancellor Wood and Mr. Bacon be requested to procure the Cup, and the Purse, and to prepare a suitable inscription in English to be engraved on the Cup. The value of the Cup to be not more than One hundred and fifty, nor less than One hundred, pounds."

A Committee was appointed to report what proceedings should be taken for selecting a new Steward, and upon the mode in which the business of the Steward's Office had been conducted. [p. 459.]

Council held on January 31st, 1860. [p. 472.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

Read the following Resolution of Pension of The Honorable Society of Gray's Inn, relative to the recent Report of the Legal Education Committee of this Society:

"Gray's Inn. At a Pension held the 26th January, 1860. Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to confer with the Honorable Societies of the Inner Temple and Middle Temple upon the subject of the Reports received from the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn on Legal Education, the consequent present position of the question, and the proper steps to be taken in reference thereto". [p. 485.]

Special Council held on February 29th, 1860. [p. 490.]

Eleven Benchers present.

The Second¹ Report of the Committee upon matters relative to the Office of Steward was read as follows:

"Since our Report which was presented on the last day of Hilary Term, we have made further progress in the inquiries referred to us by the Order of 19th January last. . . .

"We have desired Mr. Doyle, with the assistance of his Son, and Mr. Davey and Mr. Jones, the two other Clerks in the Office, severally to furnish us with written statements of the actual duties of the Steward's Office, and they have done so; and those statements will be laid on the table of the Bench. Mr. Davey also verbally represented to us more strongly than he has in his written statement, that the duties of the Steward are in his opinion excessive, and he also thinks that the Steward ought to be relieved from the obligation to live in the House or rooms under the Library. He represents them to be unhealthy, and we think with good reason, the ventilation being originally defective, and made still worse by the bad arrangement of the hot water pipes which heat the Library inadequately, and the Steward's Offices and Apartments excessively. These defects may no

¹ The 1st Report (p. 483) has not been extracted.

doubt be in a great measure or entirely remedied. But even then it appears to us that the obligation to live in such rooms, all on the ground floor, and the principal ones with a North aspect, and small windows, would deter many persons from accepting the Office, especially if they have a family.

"After a good deal of consideration we have come to the conclusion that it would be sufficient for the security of the property, and the building, if the Steward is allowed not to reside there, provided either the 1st or 2nd Clerk does. But we do not see our way to proposing any more definite rule on the subject than this—that it must be arranged between the Steward and the Clerks, subject to the approval either of the Bench, or some Standing Committee such as either the Chambers or the Finance Committee from time to time, which of them is to live there.

"Even if the Steward lives elsewhere, he must still have the principal room to sit in, and receive people who come to see him on business, and therefore the residing Clerk cannot have that room as part of his residence. In that case we think £40 will be enough to deduct from his Salary, in consideration of the residence, and the allowance of coals and candles which must go with it. But no such sum as that will be sufficient to enable the Steward to find himself a house elsewhere; for that purpose it will probably be necessary to allow him £100 a year, in addition to the Salary of £400 a year fixed by the Bench in 1841.¹ We think also that he ought to live within a mile from the Inn, and it must be made a distinct understanding with him that his non-residence on the premises is never to be made an excuse for his not being at the Office as soon as it opens, and as long as it remains open, and as late as there are any duties there which he ought to perform.

"We find that the holidays which the Steward and the Clerks have by custom are only 9 days in the year, which appears to us unreasonably little, especially as it is now acknowledged that a greater amount of holiday than this rather increases than diminishes the efficiency of persons in such situations. We think the Steward ought to be allowed a month, and the three Clerks 3 weeks each, at such times as the Treasurer may every year sanction in writing. This will of course increase the pressure of the work in the Office, but on the other hand both Mr. Doyle Junr. and Mr. Davey suggest some material reduction in the work, by simplifying the mode of keeping the Account Books, which seems very complicated without any advantage, and in the issuing of the Benchers' notices for Councils and Committees which Mr. Davey calculates at 3,600 a year. Mr. Jones also suggests the addition of a Boy or "Lad Clerk" to the Office, with a view to diminish this part of the work including the delivery of the notices.

"We only mention these points at present, and do not propose any resolutions upon them, because we think it may be as well to arrange any new system of Accounts and Notice-writing in concert with the new Steward, who may have further suggestions of his own to make.

"As this Committee is almost identical with the Finance and Arrears Committee, we are able now to report to the following extent respecting another part of the inquiry referred to us, viz.: the mode in which the business of the Office has been carried on during Mr. Doyle's Stewardship. The Bench has already been informed that there are arrears of rent and dues owing to the Society. . . . There

¹ When Mr. Doyle was appointed; IV 206.

can be no doubt that a great deal of this will be lost altogether, to say nothing of the Society having been paying for the last 15 years interest on a large debt of its own, and losing the interest on this large amount of arrears, more than equal to the present debt.

"Without implying any reflection on Mr. Doyle, who has no doubt been under great difficulties in demanding payment from the Members of the Society, whose servant he feels himself to be, it is impossible not to see that a great part of these arrears, and the loss which inevitably attends their existence, might have been avoided. The Bench has always been indulgent to applications for relief on the ground of poverty, but we venture to express a strong opinion that no Member of the Society ought to be allowed to remain in debt to the Society without either the permission of the Bench or of the Arrears Committee, to be given on some special grounds.

"Without reflecting further on the past, we think that this matter ought to receive special attention, both in the selection of a Steward and in the enforcing of the due performance of his duty afterwards.

"The Bench having refused to allow us to publish the vacancy of the Office, except by screening it in the Hall, the number of Candidates is yet small: it is for the Bench to consider whether they think it large enough. The list of present Candidates, with their descriptions will be laid on the Table with this Report.¹ . . .

"As the duty of marking in those who dine in the Hall was adverted to at the last Council, we have enquired into the practice, and we find that the marking is done by the Steward and his Clerks among them, he taking the Bench and the Bar Tables and the Clerks the rest of the Hall. The Bench a few years ago abolished the custom of allowing the Students to be marked in at the entrance of the Hall, without actually dining. And as the practice is now established for the Steward to be assisted by his Clerks, though not expressly authorised by the Order confirming the Report on the Steward's duties in 1841, it does not appear necessary to make any particular recommendation on that subject."

Ordered that the Report be confirmed.

Grand Day, Easter Term April 25th, 1860. [p. 501.]

Mr. George Frederick Watts having accepted the Invitation given him (in pursuance of the Order made at a Special Council of the 19th day of January last confirming the Report made to the Bench by the Fresco Painting Committee) was this day entertained at Dinner in the Hall by the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench, on which occasion there were present, besides the Treasurer and Mr. Watts, The Lord St. Leonards, The Lord Justice Knight Bruce, Sir Edward Ryan, The Vice Chancellor Kindersley, The Vice Chancellor Wood, the Preacher² and sixteen other Benchers. There were also present 220 Members of the Society, who dined at the Barristers and Students' Tables.

"In accordance with the request of the Bench, made at the said Special Council of the 19th day of January 1860, a Silver gilt Cup with Cover of the early Italian period, elaborately chased and ornamented with Figures, had been procured by the Vice Chancellor Wood and Mr. Bacon, at a nett cost, including a Case, of £150. On the inside of the cover the following Inscription was engraved.

This Cup forms part of a Testimonial offered to George Frederick Watts

¹ Mr. Michael Doyle jun. was appointed Steward on May 7th, 1860. B.B. XXVIII. 509.

² Dr. William Thomson.

Esq. by the Masters of the Bench of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, In token of their admiration of his genius and their sense of its generous exercise in the embellishment of their Hall by a grand Fresco Painting, and as an enduring expression of their friendly and grateful remembrance.

April 1860.¹

"A Russian Leather Purse, containing 500 new Sovereigns in 10 rouleaux of 50 Sovereigns each, was placed in the Cup.

"On the Cloth being removed after Dinner, the Treasurer proposed 'The Health of the Queen', and after that Toast had been duly honored, the Treasurer addressed Mr. Watts in the following terms:

Mr. Watts,

'In the name of this Society, I offer you our earnest acknowledgements for the noble decoration with which you have enriched our Hall.

'We have watched its progress with interest and admiration, and have felt that for perfecting so important a Work no time was too extended for us, which could enable you, with satisfaction to yourself, to complete your labours upon it.

'We congratulate you upon the result of those labours, in the production of a Work of Exalted Art, Classical and appropriate in composition, grand in scale, and chaste and noble in execution, and which, in its judicious alliance of Painting with Architecture stands single, as we believe, in this Country—a monument to your reputation as an Artist, not for these days only, but to endure as long the Structure which bears it shall remain.

'We do not forget that we owe the Present to your generous love of Art for its own sake. We accept it with cordial thanks, upon the disinterested conditions upon which it was offered to us.

'Not therefore in the character of compensation, but as a testimony of our friendly feeling for the man who has selected us as the recipients of so valued a Gift, and of our appreciation of his genius as an Artist, allow me, in the presence of our Society, and in their name, to present this Cup for your acceptance.

'Long may you continue to advance the interests of elevated Art, and pure Taste in this Country, and to reap the fruit of your talent, not only in fortune, but in the fame to which those talents give you so just a title'."

"Mr. Watts having replied to this Address, the Treasurer proposed 'The Health of Mr. Watts', which was warmly responded to by all present. Mr. Watts returned his thanks; and then left the Hall, with the Treasurer and Benchers".

Council held on May 8th, 1860.² [p. 510.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

The Report of the Garden Committee dated May 4th, 1860 was taken into consideration: the following passages have been extracted from it: [p. 512.],

Mr. Temple, the Society's Gardener, having reported that two elm trees at the North end of the Hall were so decayed as to be in a highly dangerous state, and that there were others from which danger might be apprehended, and that they should be replaced by plane trees, the Committee were of opinion that the two elms above referred to, and the remnant of a large elm tree, the principal part of which had been blown down during the storm on the 28th February, 1860, and which stood on the West side of the broad walk, and four other elm trees should

¹ In 1925 Mrs. Watts gave the Cup back to the Society. Hurst, *op. cit.* 52.

² Michael Doyle jun. was appointed Steward on May 7th, 1860. B.B. XXVIII. 509.

be replaced by plane trees. "It appears that young elms will not flourish in the atmosphere which now surrounds Lincoln's Inn, and that plane trees, provided they are of the proper variety, are better adapted to, and grow more vigorously in that atmosphere, than any other tree". The Committee reported that other elms were not thriving "but there is a difference of opinion amongst the members of the Committee as to the propriety of removing them".

The Committee also considered the condition of the grass "plats"¹ which had necessarily suffered from having been used in wet weather as exercise ground by the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteer Corps', and also the state of the "Dog Fence", but recommended no immediate action.²

Ordered that the Report be confirmed. [p. 516.]

Council held on May 22nd, 1860. [p. 518.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

A Resolution of Pension of the Honorable Society of Gray's Inn, dated the 2nd day of May, 1860, having been read that "before any Committee from this Society be authorised to meet the Committees respectively appointed by the Honorable Societies of the Inner Temple and the Middle Temple upon the subject of the Reports received from the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn on Legal Education, the consequent present position of the question, and the proper steps to be taken in reference thereto, the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn be invited to appoint a Committee to consider the same with the Committees of the other Inns of Court;" Resolved "that a Committee on the subject of Legal Education be appointed from this Society to meet the Committees of the other Inns, in accordance with the above Resolution of the Society of Gray's Inn".

¹ Archaic form of "plots".

² *Post*, p. 137.

BOOK XXIX

Council held on June 12th, 1860. [p. 7.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

The Report of the Committee approving the plan for incorporating a portion of the yard of the Inrolment Office adjacent to the 'White Hart' Public House¹ in the public road at the North end of Chancery Lane was confirmed. [p. 9.]

The Report of the Steward's Office Committee recommending improvements in the ventilation of the offices and rooms under the Library, and incorporating a specification and estimate, was confirmed. [p. 11.]

Adjourned Council held on July 4th, 1860. [p. 18.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Ordered that 47 Benchers and 972 Barristers might compound for their Absent Commons upon payment of half what is due. [pp. 18-27.]

Read the Second Report of the Legal Education Committee: [p. 30],

"Your Committee beg to inform the Bench that, in pursuance of an Order of Council dated the 11th of January, 1860,² a Copy of your Committee's first Report recommending certain extensions and improvements in the present system of Lectures and private Classes was sent on the following day to each of the other Inns of Court.

"It was shortly afterwards proposed by the Middle Temple to the Inner Temple and to Gray's Inn to appoint Committees of their respective Societies to meet and consider the subject of that communication, but, the Society of Gray's Inn having, as your Committee believe, declined to join in such conference, unless this Society was also invited, it was ultimately arranged that Committees of the four Societies should meet on the subject of Legal Education, and by an Order of Council dated the 22nd of May, 1860³ your Committee was appointed to represent this Society at such Meeting, which was accordingly held in the Parliament Chamber of the Middle Temple on Monday the 11th of June, but no result could be arrived at, inasmuch as it was thought [by] the Delegates of the other Societies useless to enter upon the consideration of any extension or improvements of the present system, while the different Societies remain at issue upon the important question of having a compulsory education⁴ of Students previous to their being Called to the Bar".

"Under these circumstances your Committee think it inexpedient to delay any longer to report upon the various subjects referred to them."

(This part of the Report is not printed)

Ordered that the Report be confirmed and that a copy be sent to the Treasurers of the other Inns of Court "with an intimation that this Society do not propose to act immediately upon the new regulations, but are desirous of concurring with the other Inns of Court in continuing the present system of Legal Education up

¹ Formerly the "Antelope," I. 216, 335.

³ *Ante*, p. 88.

² *Ante*, p. 83.

⁴ ? "Examination".

to the 1st day of March 1861, and with the further intimation that if the other Inns of Court, or any of them, should desire to join this Society in an improved system of Education, this Society are by no means wedded to the scheme embodied in the Report, but are quite ready to consider any modifications or improvements therein that may be suggested, not involving the principle of a Compulsory Examination on Call to the Bar". [p. 38.]

The Treasurer was requested to thank the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Harrowby for the present of a full-length portrait of his ancestor, Sir Dudley Ryder, P.C., formerly a Benchers and Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1754.¹ [p. 39.]

Special Council held on September 26th, 1860. [p. 42.]

Six Benchers present.

"It having been taken into consideration at this Council that the Office of Treasurer of this Society has become vacant by the death of John Herbert Koe Esq.: It is Resolved that John Walker Esq. the Senior Benchers now present, who is qualified by having kept two of the four Terms next preceding this day, according to the Order dated the 5th day of May, 1819,² be elected to serve the Office of Treasurer until the first day of next Hilary Term".

Council held on November 2nd, 1860. [p. 42.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Upon reading the following notice given by a Barrister:

"I intend to discontinue being a member of your Inn or Society and I request that you will without delay remove my name from your Books and cancel the Bond entered into and signed by me and my Sureties on my becoming a Member of your Inn or Society . . . and I shall for the future decline and resist payment of any fees or other dues hereafter to become due;"

Ordered that the Steward do inform him that unless he presents the usual Petition to leave the Society, his dues will run on, and he will, if necessary, be sued upon his Bond for the recovery of the same. [p. 46.]

Upon reading a letter from the Rev. John Frederick Denison Maurice, M.A. resigning the office of Chaplain on presentation to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Peter's, Vere Street, declared the vacancy of Chaplain of this Society. [p. 47.]

It having been communicated to this Council that Frederick Augustus Carrington Esq. late a Barrister of this Society, who died on the 30th day of July, 1860 had by his Will bequeathed to the Society a Portrait of Admiral Russell, painted by Sir Peter Lely;³ and also two Books, being respectively a Collection of Papers relative to the cases "Loveden v. Loveden" and "Loveden v. Barker", and 98 Forms of Declarations written early in the Reign of Edward III circ. 1327; and the said Picture and Books being now in the possession of the Society, It is Ordered "that The Treasurer be requested to write to the Executor and Executrix of the said Frederick Augustus Carrington respectively, acknowledging the Society's acceptance of the Bequest. Ordered also that the Picture be inscribed, and hung in the Society's Rooms". [p. 48.]

Upon the application of Sackville Davis Esq., a Fellow of this Society, for dispensation of the ordinary requirements in respect of attendance at Lectures, as a qualification for his Call to the Bar, The Benchers present at this Council declined to make an Order.

Upon the application of J. R. L. Walmesley Esq. for permission to two or

¹ A.P.B. 54.

² IV. 152. *Post*, p. 212.

³ IV. 345. A.P.B. 46.

three Companies of the Royal National Rifles, 1st Battalion to drill in Lincoln's Inn, The Benchers, "having regard to the accommodation required in Lincoln's Inn by the Inns of Court Volunteer Rifle Corps were unable to comply with the request."

Upon a Letter from The Rt. Hon. Lord Truro, requesting that a Band which had been formed with his Lordship's assistance, for the use of the Regiments of Volunteers, might be allowed to perform in Lincoln's Inn Hall, the Council determined that it would not be expedient to comply with the request. [p. 49.]

Special Council held on November 15th, 1860. [p. 58.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

The following Report of the Chapel Choir Committee on the duties of the office of Chaplain was discussed, and further consideration thereof was adjourned:

"On the 12th February, 1846,¹ when the office of Chaplain was last vacant, the Bench resolved that the future Salary of the Chaplain should be £300 a year, without any fees or perquisites (except the privilege of dining at the Senior Bar Table during Term) and without Chambers, and no alteration has since been made.

"The duties of the Chaplain are to perform the Church Service in the Morning at 11 o'Clock, and in the Afternoon at 3 o'Clock, of every Sunday in the year and of Good Friday and Christmas day, exclusive of the Sermon at such Morning Service, but on Sundays including the Sermon at the Afternoon service, and also to perform the Church Service without a Sermon at 8 o'Clock on every Morning of the year except during the Long Vacation. It is also his duty to say Grace before and after Dinner every day during Term, which duty is now partly performed by the Assistant Preacher, by arrangement between them.

"The daily Service in the Morning was established by an Order of 16th February, 1838.²

"Mr. Maurice, the retiring Chaplain, having been applied to for information, stated to the Committee that the Congregation at the early Morning Service usually consists of from 5 to 10 persons during the Winter months, being rather larger during Lent than during the other portion of these months, and of from 15 to 20 persons during the Summer months, and that of such Congregation about 4 or 5 are Members of Lincoln's Inn, being always, or with scarcely an exception the same persons, and the remainder are Strangers to the Inn.

"The Committee placing this information before the Bench do not recommend any alteration in the duties of the Chaplain; and they do not think that while the duties remain the same, any alteration should be made in the amount of his Salary."

Special Council held on November 20th, 1860. [p. 68.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

The Report above-mentioned was confirmed, and it was resolved that the salary of the new Chaplain be £300 per annum.

Special Council held on November 23rd, 1860. [p. 69.]

Thirty-six Benchers present.

The Rev. Charles John D'Oyly, M.A., was elected and admitted to the office of Chaplain.

¹ *Ante*, p. 7.

² B.B. XXIII, 167.

Council held on November 26th, 1860. [p. 70.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Ordered that "having regard to the accommodation afforded to the Inns of Court Volunteer Rifle Corps at the Society's premises in the New Square, let to Mrs. Duncombe as a Stationer's Shop, the Rent payable by Mrs. Duncombe to the Society be reduced from £55 to £35 per Annum, such reduction to commence from Ladyday last, and that a portion of the said premises now and since Ladyday used as Orderly Rooms be severed from Mrs. Duncombe's holding as at Ladyday last; and that the Volunteer Corps have the use of those rooms, upon such terms as the Treasurer shall approve". [p. 74.]

Officers for 1861: [pp. 78, 88, 92],

Treasurer: John Walker Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: William Loftus Lowndes Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: Kenyon Stevens Parker Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: Robert Prioleau Roupell Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: Lord Justice Turner.

Adjourned Council held on December 12th, 1860. [p. 79.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

[p. 81]. The Report of the Committee on Students' Deposits, from which the following are extracts, was taken into consideration:

"In the year 1798 the Four Inns of Court adopted a uniform rule that no person, (except as after excepted), should be Called to the English Bar unless he should, previous to keeping any of the Terms requisite for that purpose, have deposited with the Treasurer of the Society to which he belonged the sum of £100, to be returned without interest to him upon his being Called to the Bar, or quitting the Society, or, in the case of his death, to his personal Representatives. But he was not thereby to be excused from paying his duties regularly, or from giving the usual Bond on Admission. The persons referred to in the above exception, and who were exempted from making this Deposit, were Members of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland and Members of any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin, having kept two years' Terms there. This rule was made an Order of the Society of Lincoln's Inn at an Adjourned Council held on the 11th of July 1798.¹

"It will be observed that the Rule above mentioned applies only to Calls to the English Bar, and consequently Gentlemen who enter at Lincoln's Inn with the view of being Called to the Irish Bar never are required to make a Deposit. They only keep Terms in one of the Four Inns for a limited period: but they and their Sureties enter into the usual Bond for payment of Dues. Great difficulty, however, has occasionally occurred in enforcing any payment which becomes due under such Bond.

"At a Special Council held in Lincoln's Inn on the 20th April, 1799,² attended by Benchers of each of the Four Inns of Court (who by an entry in the Black Book under date of 30 June, 1799 appear to have been deputed for the purpose), it was resolved that the Law Students in Lincoln's Inn on Tancred's Foundation should be exempted from the payment of the sum of £100 on their Admission to the Society of Lincoln's Inn payable by Order of 11th of July, 1798. . . .

¹ IV. 74.

² IV. 78.

"The Steward informs the Committee that since the year 1852 the same exemption from making a Deposit as had previously been granted to the Members of the Universities of Oxford Cambridge and Dublin has in practice been applied to Members of the Universities of London and Durham and the Queens University in Ireland, although upon a search through the entries in the Black Book no entry on the subject has been discovered. In other respects the practice as to Deposits has continued as to Lincoln's Inn as directed by the Orders of 1798 and 1799, and it is understood that the practice as altered in 1852 is observed at the other Inns.

"In the year 1860, in consequence of a letter addressed pursuant to the direction of the Secretary of State for India in Council by Sir George Clerk the Under Secretary, each of the Four Inns of Court appointed a Committee in order that such Committees might consider jointly the subject of the "Exemption of Students being at the same time in the Indian Civil Service from the Deposit of £100". The joint Committees, at a Meeting on the 30th May, 1860, resolved to recommend to their respective Benches that Gentlemen holding, or having held, an appointment in the Civil Service in the East Indies and having passed through Haileybury, or Gentlemen having passed the first Examination before the Civil Service Commissioners for the purpose of qualifying themselves for the Indian Civil Service, should be admitted as Students of the several Inns of Court without payment of any Deposit. . . .

"The Tancred Trust is for the Benefit of such persons, being Natives of Great Britain and of the Religion of the Church of England, as without its aid cannot obtain a suitable Education. The annual stipend of a Law Student is now about £—— which he retains for three years after his Call to the Bar. A communication has been received from the Solicitor or Secretary of the Governors of this Charity, representing that the persons elected Students would generally, from want of means, find it difficult to make a Deposit, that they are required to enter at Lincoln's Inn immediately, and derive no stipend for six months after their Election: and further suggesting that as the Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn is one of the Governors, arrangements might be made for making the Student's interest available as a guarantee in lieu of a deposit". . . .

Resolved: [p. 86]. "1. That the existing exemption in favor of Students keeping Terms to qualify them to be Called to the Irish Bar, from making a Deposit, be continued in this Society. 2. That the other existing exemptions be continued in this Society. 3. That exemption from making a Deposit be not extended in this Society to Members of the Indian Civil Service. 4. That the amount of the Deposit be reduced from £100 to £50, provided the other Inns of Court respectively concur in making a like reduction."

The following Benchers died during 1860¹:—

July 13.	Sir William Horne, Q.C.
August 20.	Henry William Tancred Esq., Q.C.
September 3.	Judge John Herbert Koe, Q.C.

¹ Sir William Henry Watson, a Bencher who left the Society on taking the degree of Serjeant at Law (*ante*, p. 63) died on March 13th, 1860.

1861

Council held on January 11th, 1861. [p. 89.]

Nine Benchers present.

Frederick William Walker was appointed to make the Tancred Oration.
[Text on pp. 125–132.]

Grand Day, Hilary Term, January 23rd, 1861. [p. 101.]

“Lieut. Colonel Brewster, the Colonel of the Inns of Court Volunteer Rifle Corps, having accepted the Invitation given him pursuant to a Resolution of the Bench dated the 19th day of November, 1860, was this day entertained at Dinner in the Hall by the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench. Twenty five Benchers were present on the occasion.

“There were also present in the Hall 304 Barristers and Students, 100 of whom wore the Uniform of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers.

“Dinner was served at 5 o’Clock, as usual.

“At the request of Lieut. Colonel Brewster, no toast was given in the Hall by the Treasurer.”

Adjourned Council held on February 20th, 1861. [p. 116.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

Ordered that Clement Tudway Swanston Esq., the Rt. Hon. Sir James Lewis Knight Bruce, and other Benchers named in a list in the Chambers Book (not printed) might compound for their Absent Commons on payment of half what is due. [p. 116.]

The appointment of William Lloyd Birkbeck Esq. as Reader on Equity was continued to September 1st, 1861. [p. 120.]

Adjourned Council held on March 13th, 1861. [p. 121.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

Ordered “that the Treasurer be empowered to grant permission to the Committee of Proprietors appointed by the recent Act of Parliament relative to the New Square,¹ to use the Benchers’ Reading Room at the Hall, for the purpose of their Meetings under the provisions of the said Act, until further Order by the Bench”. [p. 122.]

Called to the Bench: [pp. 122, 132],

William Dugmore Esq., William Anthony Collins Esq., John Fraser Macqueen Esq., Josiah William Smith Esq., Richard Baggallay Esq., William Baliol Brett Esq. and the Hon. George Denman on their appointment as Queen’s Counsel.

Council held on April 15th, 1861. [p. 132.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Ordered that no one be henceforth invited to the Bench except during Term time. [p. 136.]

Read the Report of the Chambers Committee relative to the Society’s house 24 Newgate Street² from which the following passages have been extracted:

“The house was devised to the Society by the Will of Sir Roger Cholmeley Knt., dated the last day of April, 7th Elizabeth 1565. It was at that time occupied

¹ Lincoln’s Inn Act, 1860: 23 and 24 Vict. Cap. 184.

² Intro: § 32.

as a Grocer's Shop. It was burnt down in the Great Fire of London 1666, and was rebuilt in or about the year 1667. . . .

"For many years past, the House has been occupied as a Public House or Tavern, and has been known, first, by the sign of "The Plough" and afterwards as "The Rainbow", its present sign. The Rent payable to the Society under the existing Lease is £50 per Annum. A fine of £980 was paid to the Society on granting the Lease. The House has been for several years past, and is now, in the occupation of Eloi Francois Chrisostome Mouflet, a native of France, but domiciled in England during the last 30 years."

Proposals have been made by Mr. Mouflet to take a building lease from the Society, and it is the opinion of Mr. Wigg the Surveyor that the house ought now to be rebuilt.

Ordered that a Building Lease be granted to Mr. Mouflet for a term of 80 years at a ground rent of £90 per annum. [p. 138.]

Read a letter dated April 9th, 1861, stating that the Post Master General had sanctioned the erection of a Pillar Letter Box within the precincts of the Inn. [p. 139.]

Special Council held on April 22nd, 1861. [p. 141.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Read the Report (dated January 30th, 1861), of a Committee of the Inner Temple appointed to consider the expediency of establishing some authority to which all questions connected with the practice of the Bar might be referred, and a Resolution of the Bench of the Inner Temple that "the Report be adopted, and that the Committee be empowered to communicate with the other Inns of Court upon the subject, and meet any Committees which may be appointed by them respectively for the purpose".

Extract from the Report:

"It seems to your Committee that a body of Members of the Profession might advantageously be constituted in England, to which questions affecting the interests and character of the Bar of England might be referred. It would be premature to enter at present into details of the mode in which such a body might be formed, or the precise functions which it ought to discharge; but as the joint action and assent of all the Inns of Court would be essential to give the idea a practical form, your Committee would suggest that they should be empowered to communicate with the other Inns of Court upon the subject, and meet any Committees which may be appointed by them respectively for the purpose."

Resolved that "a Committee be appointed on the part of this Society to confer upon the subject with the Committee of the Inner Temple, and Committees of the Societies of the Middle Temple and Gray's Inn". [p. 145.]

Special Council held on May 2nd, 1861. [p. 152.]

Twelve Benchers present.

The Report of the Committee appointed on April 17th, 1860 to consider what steps (if any) should be taken with reference to the proposed Bill for the concentration of the Courts of Law and Equity, and the following draft Petition prepared by it, were adopted.

Petition of the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn.

"To the Honorable The Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled:

The Humble Petition of John Walker Esq., the Treasurer of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, on behalf of himself and the Masters of the Bench of the said Society in Council assembled:

Sheweth,

"That in the year 1859, a Royal Commission was issued for the purpose of enquiring into the expediency of bringing together in one place or neighbourhood all the superior Courts of Law and Equity, the Probate and Divorce Courts, and the Court of Admiralty, and the various offices belonging to the same, and into the means which existed, or might be supplied, for providing a site or sites, and for erecting suitable buildings for carrying that object into effect.

"That in the month of July 1860, the Commissioners reported to Her Majesty that the concentration of such Courts is expedient, and recommended as a site for the Courts and Offices certain ground covered with Houses situate in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, and the Liberty of the Rolls, and the parish of St. Dunstan in the West.

"That in the present Session of Parliament a Bill has been introduced into your Honorable House to enable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works to acquire the site so recommended for the accommodation of the superior Courts of Law and Equity, the Probate and Divorce Courts, and the Court of Admiralty, and the various Offices connected with them, and of such other Courts and Offices for the public Service as may from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the erection on such site of suitable buildings. And notice has been given of another Bill or Bills to be brought in, to provide for the concentration in one place of all the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, including the Courts of Admiralty, Probate, Divorce and Bankruptcy, and the Offices connected with such Courts, and for the application of certain funds in the Courts of Chancery, in the purchase of a site for such Courts and Offices, and the erection thereof.

"That the Masters of the Bench of Lincoln's Inn have taken great pains to investigate the subject above mentioned in all its bearings, and they beg to state the following reasons why it would be for the advantage of the Public that the Chancery Courts and their various Offices should be excepted from the proposed scheme of concentration, and should remain in Lincoln's Inn and Chancery Lane.

"For some years past, the Judges of the Courts of Equity, with the exception of the Master of the Rolls, have held their ordinary Sittings in Lincoln's Inn, and the Master of the Rolls has held his Court in the Rolls House, Chancery Lane, and his Court and the various Offices connected with the Courts of Equity are situate in the immediate neighbourhood of, or within the district of, Lincoln's Inn; and those engaged in the business thereof, as well as the public in general, while they enjoy the advantages resulting from such proximity, are exempt from the disadvantages which will arise from a more condensed and extensive scheme of concentration.

"The Rolls Chapel, which has long been a depository of Records, and a large building for the custody of Public records which has been recently built at great expense, are in the immediate vicinity of the Rolls House, several rooms in which have also for some years past been employed for a similar purpose, and their

contiguity affords great facilities to the Master of the Rolls in the discharge of his duty as keeper of the Rolls, and in consequence thereof it is understood that it is not intended by the above Bills to alter the present situation of his Court.

"The Counsel practising in the Court of the Master of the Rolls must necessarily practise in all or some of the other Chancery Courts also.

"Under Acts of Parliament of the years 1774¹ and 1775, the Offices of the Accountant General and Registrars in Chancery, and of the Clerks of Records and Writs (formerly the six Clerks' Office) and of the Clerk of Enrolments in Chancery, were built upon land formerly part of the Garden of Lincoln's Inn, at the expense of the Suitors Fund in Chancery; and under another Act of the year 1816, a Court for the Sittings of the Vice Chancellor of England was built in Lincoln's Inn,² at the expense of the same fund.

"In the year 1841, upon the occasion of the appointment of two additional Vice Chancellors, two Courts,³ intended to be temporary only, were erected and fitted up in Lincoln's Inn by this Society at their own expense, amounting to £4000, and no rent or interest for this expenditure, or any repayment of any part of the principal, has ever been made or applied for. These buildings continue to be used by the two Junior Vice Chancellors. No Courts at Westminster have ever been provided for these Vice Chancellors; but temporary and insufficient accommodation has been given to them in Committee rooms there.

"In the year 1851 upon the appointment of two Lords Justices of Appeal in Chancery, with authority to them to sit apart from the Lord Chancellor, their Lordships held their Sittings in the new Dining Hall of Lincoln's Inn⁴ (out of Term), until the following year, when the Old Dining Hall, in which the Lord Chancellor had continued to sit, was divided into two Courts, one for his Lordship and the other for the Lords Justices.⁵ The expense attending this division, namely £1005, was paid by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, upon the terms of receiving a rent of 5 per cent upon that amount from the income of the Suitors' fund or Suitors' Fee Fund.

"The Lord Chancellor is at present empowered to pay from year to year out of the income of the Suitors' Fee Fund and other Funds, such sums as he shall think fit for rents of Court and Chambers used by the Chancery Judges, but he is not empowered to make any permanent charge for that purpose.

"In the spring of the year 1859,⁶ however, the Society of Lincoln's Inn, with a view to provide more accommodation for the Chancery Judges, offered to the then Lord Chancellor⁷ to expend a sum of One hundred thousand pounds in building Courts for the three Vice Chancellors and Chambers for themselves and their Chief and other Clerks, upon ground in Lincoln's Inn belonging to the Society, if his Lordship would obtain power to charge, and would charge in fact the income of the Suitors' Fee Fund with an annual payment (not exceeding £4000) for a long Term of years, equal to interest at 4 per cent on the Society's outlay, and his Lordship⁸ accepted the offer, and introduced a Bill into the House of Lords to enable him to give effect to it; and such Bill was read a Second time and ordered to be committed, and the plans of the intended buildings were laid on

¹ Intro: § 21.

³ IV 204, 210, 211. Intro: § 18.

⁵ Intro: § 15.

⁷ Lord Chelmsford, *post*, p. 123.

² IV. 145. Intro: § 16.

⁴ Intro: § 22.

⁶ *Ante*, pp. 70, 75, 76.

⁸ Lord Chelmsford, *post*, p. 123.

the Table of the House of Lords in pursuance of an Order of their Lordships; but before any further proceedings, the then existing Parliament was prorogued and dissolved, such prorogation taking place on the very next day after the production of the Plans; but the Society are still willing to abide by their offer.

"If the Society's said offer were accepted, and the Courts of Chancery were excluded from the operation of the proposed Bills, the object of providing amply sufficient accommodation for the Court of Chancery, and its Judges and Officers would be attained within a comparatively short period.

"If the Common Law and other Courts, exclusive of the Courts of Chancery, were removed from Westminster to the proposed site near Lincoln's Inn, the advantages sought by the Bills before referred to would be obtained without any of the drawbacks which must necessarily arise from the overcrowding and confusion inevitably attendant on the concentration in one spot of all the Chancery and Common Law Courts and their various Offices, and the large number of persons who are always engaged in, or attracted to, the proceedings of those Courts and the offices connected therewith.

"Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays your Honorable House:

That the said Bills for the erection and concentration of Courts may not pass into a Law in such a state as shall require the sittings of the Court of Chancery to be held upon the site intended for the other Courts of Justice, or elsewhere than in Lincoln's Inn; and that at all events such Bills may not pass in such a shape as shall prevent provision being made out of either the income or the Capital of the Suitors' Fund or the Suitors' Fee Fund in Chancery, for the project of building additional Courts in Lincoln's Inn which the said Bill of the year 1859 was intended to carry into effect.

And your Petitioner will ever pray" etc.

Council held on May 8th, 1861. [p. 159.]

Eight Benchers present.

Resolved that the Society should not oppose the Concentration of Courts Bill by Counsel; but directions were given to proceed with the presentation of the foregoing Petition. [p. 161.]

Council held on May 22nd, 1861. [p. 163.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Committees of the other Inns on the expediency of establishing some authority to deal with questions of practice,¹ recommending that the Members of Serjeants' Inn, not being Judges, ought to be represented in the deliberations of the Committee.

This recommendation was approved. [p. 165.]

Adjourned Council held on July 3rd, 1861. [p. 187.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Ordered that 50 Benchers and 1006 Barristers might compound for their Absent Commons on payment of half what is due.

The Committee appointed to consider the mode of proceeding as to the avoidance of the office of Treasurer, having recited the precedents,² and the Order of May 5th, 1819³ recommended that, whenever the Treasurer shall die or cease to be a Member of the Society, or shall resign or otherwise vacate his Office, or

¹ *Ante*, p. 95.

³ *IV*. 152.

² In 1662, (III. 16), 1752, 1832, (IV, 184), and 1860 (*ante*, p. 90).

become unable to execute the duties thereof, the Steward of the Society shall immediately, and any of the Masters of the Bench may, at any time, summon or cause to be summoned a Special Council, to be held at a time not less than four days after the issue of the summons, for the purpose of considering the course proper to be adopted under the circumstances, and that any such Council, consisting of not less than three Masters of the Bench, shall have power to elect or appoint any Master of the Bench, without regard to the before mentioned requisition of the Order of the 5th May, 1819, to be Treasurer during the residue of the current Official year (which now commences on the first day of Hilary Term in each year) or to make such other provision as to the Council shall seem fit for the execution of the duties of the Office of Treasurer during the whole or any portion of the said residue of the current Official year.

"We submit however whether it may not be proper that Orders made for any of the purposes aforesaid by such Council, if consisting of less than five Members, shall be submitted to the first Council of the Benchers held in the next ensuing Term for their determination whether the same shall be continued in force or varied."

The Report was confirmed, and the recommendations were ordered to be acted upon. [p. 201.]

Read the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the subject of the Warburtonian Lectureship.

(Summary)

This Lectureship was founded by the Rev. William Warburton who was for some time Preacher, and afterwards Bishop of Gloucester. At a Council on June 27th, 1768¹ the Hon. Charles Yorke, a Bencher, represented that the Bishop intended to found a Lecture in the form of three sermons annually for proving the truth of the Christian religion, and desired that the Rev. Richard Hurd (then Preacher) and all succeeding lecturers might have leave to preach them in the Chapel. Leave was given in grateful language. The lectures were established by an elaborate Deed of Trust dated July 21st, 1768, which is in the possession of the Society. The Rev. Richard Hurd, afterwards Bishop of Worcester, was duly appointed the first lecturer, and successive appointments were made in accordance with the Deed of Trust down to 1858, though not all the lectures had been published as required. No proper records had been kept. Since 1858 the Rev. H. V. Elliott had officiated. The Committee recommended that the attention of the Trustees of the Deed should be invited to the propriety of formally notifying appointments of Lecturers and applying for permission to use the pulpit of the Chapel, and that proper minutes should be kept in the records of the Society. The Report was confirmed. [p. 206.]

Special Council held on November 7th, 1861. [p. 219.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

Read a Report of Mr. Pemberton, the Solicitor, from which the following passages have been extracted:

"My attention having been called to a new Building in course of erection at the rear of a house in Holborn abutting on the north wall of the Society's Garden where it faces the Chambers No. 1 and 2 in Stone Buildings, I have endeavoured to ascertain whether any, and what, rights appertain to the

¹ *Ante*, III. 395.

Society over any portion of the ground which will be covered by the said new Building.

"It is clear that in former times the Society claimed and exercised Ownership over a space of 3 feet in breadth beyond their northern boundary wall for its entire extent from Chancery Lane to Great Turnstile." . . .

"There is a Counterpart Lease dated May 1st, 1711, which recites "that the Trustees of the Society had time out of mind etc. held 3 feet of ground in breadth measuring from the north side of the wall on the north side of the great garden for the whole length of the said wall from the one end to the other", and demises to Charlwood Lawton; "All that piece of ground containing in length 72 feet and in breadth 3 feet, lying under and close by the North side of the said Garden wall the West end thereof abutting to the highway leading through Turnstile into Holborn."

"It does not appear that this Lease has ever been renewed, but the rent reserved to it (now commuted for a money payment) has continued to be paid up to the present time."¹

"There are many Orders relative to the ground in question in the Ancient Council Books of the Society and entries of payments made by adjoining Occupiers by way of acknowledgement of the Society's title, but no such payments have been made in modern times, except for the ground demised to Lawton.

"A great part of the houses and ground in Holborn, the back yards whereof abut on the Garden wall of Lincoln's Inn, (including the piece of ground on which the new erection now complained of is being built), belongs to the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who appear to have disputed in very early times the Society's claim to 3 feet of ground intervening between the Garden wall and the land of the Hospital."

In 1749 the title of the Inn was disputed by the Hospital.

Mr. Pemberton continued: "I have not been able to ascertain the result of the controversy between the Society and the Hospital, but it would seem that the Society have forborne to press their claims by any active assertion of them, and the Tenants of the Hospital have dealt with the ground as part of their own tenements.

"In the year 1829, when so much of Lincoln's Inn as lay within the Parish of St. Andrew Holborn was severed from that Parish and constituted a Township,² the Garden wall was treated as the northern boundary of the Inn, and the three feet beyond it were not included in the measurement or map."

"So in the year 1847,³ when another portion of the Inn was severed from the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields, the Garden wall was again treated as the Northern boundary of the Inn, and the site of the wall only included in the Act".

"Upon the whole I think that whatever right the Society originally possessed has now been lost, and that the Society could not successfully maintain claim to any portion of the ground North of the Garden wall, excepting only the 72 feet in extent at its western extremity for which rent still continues to be paid."

The directions given to the Surveyor by the Order of Council impliedly accepted this view. [*p.* 223.]

The Steward reported the death on August 1st, 1861, of Cornelius Temple

¹ And is still being paid.

² IV. 176.

³ *Ante*, p. 14.

who from Christmas 1853 had acted under contract with the Society for the care of the Gardens and Walks at a salary of £135 per annum.¹ [p. 223.]

Leave was given to exhibit the Society's picture "The Opening of Lincoln's Inn Hall" at the International Exhibition 1862. [p. 234.]²

Special Council held on November 12th, 1861. [p. 235.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Ordered that the Report of the Committee of the Four Inns of Court appointed to consider the propositions contained in the Report of the Committee of Lincoln's Inn on Legal Education, confirmed by that Society on July 4th, 1860³ be confirmed, and that the Steward do communicate this Order to the other Inns of Court respectively. [pp. 236-240.]

Extracts from the Joint Report

"It appears to your Committee that the Rules and Regulations contained in the Report of the Committee of the Four Inns of Court on the subject of Legal Education in Hilary Term 1852,⁴ and which were confirmed and adopted by the Four Societies, should be varied and added to as hereinafter mentioned.

"1. That in addition to the five Readerships or Professorships which have been established under those Rules, there shall be three other Readerships or Professorships: One on International Law; One on the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law; and one on the office and duties of Magistrates and the Law of Evidence, and such additional Readers shall be appointed for three years, and be appointed by the several Societies in rotation. . . . The Readers on International Law and on the Office and Duties of Magistrates to be appointed immediately, the Reader on Hindoo and Mahomedan Law when the Council of Legal Education shall think it expedient.

"2. That the duties of the Readers (subject to regulation by the Council of Legal Education) shall consist of the delivery of two courses of Lectures in each Educational Term, of the formation of Classes of Students for the purpose of giving instruction in a more detailed and personal form than can be supplied by General Lectures, and of affording to Students generally advice and directions for the conduct of their Professional studies.

"3. That the Readers on Common Law and on Equity shall have particular regard to the Law of Evidence in their Lectures and other instruction to the Students.

"4. That (subject to regulation by the Council of Legal Education) one of the courses of Lectures to be delivered by each Reader on Common Law, on Equity, and on Real Property, shall be on the Elementary, and the other on the more advanced, portion to which his Lectures apply. . . .

"8. That in the month of July, in each year, there shall be Voluntary Examinations of the Students upon the subjects of the several courses of Lectures, but no Student shall be entitled to go in for Examination on any of the

¹ *Ante*, p. 48.

² *Ante*, p. 2.

³ The Committees of the Four Societies which had been appointed to consider the First Report of the Legal Education Committee of this Society, recommending certain improvements in the system of lectures and classes, had met on June 11th, 1860, but, as already recorded, "no result could be arrived at", (*ante*, p. 89). However, on receipt of the Second Report of the Lincoln's Inn Committee, adopted by the Council on July 4th, 1860, and communicated to the other Inns with an invitation for further discussion, a Committee of the Four Inns was appointed to consider the propositions contained in the Lincoln's Inn Second Report. The Joint Committee made a Report dated July 1st, 1861.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 36.

subjects, unless he shall have obtained a Certificate from the Reader that he has duly attended his Lectures upon the subject on which he offers himself for Examination. Each Examination shall be conducted by some Barristers or Barrister (not being the Reader of the Class to be examined) to be nominated for that purpose by the Council of Legal Education, and power shall be given to the Council of Legal Education to allot such remuneration as they shall think fit to such Examiners.

"9. That no Student who shall be entitled to a Certificate of having attended the advanced course of Lectures, of either of the Readers on Common Law, on Equity, or on the Law of Real Property, shall be at liberty to go in for Examination upon the subject of the Elementary Course of Lectures on the same head; and that no Student shall be admitted for Examination on the subject of the Elementary Course of Lectures on any of the last mentioned heads after he shall have kept more than eight Terms or for Examination on any of the subjects after he shall have kept all his Terms, unless in either case the Council of Legal Education shall for special reasons think fit to allow the same.

"10. That the Public Examination of Students who shall desire to be examined previously to being Called to the Bar shall be continued, and shall be held in Michaelmas Term and Trinity Term in each year, and the two Studentships of 50 Guineas a year established by the 15th of the Rules of 1852 as altered by the Rules of the 4 Inns of Court in Hilary Term 1858¹ be continued.

"11. That as an inducement to Students to attend and make themselves proficient in the subjects of the Lectures, Junior Studentships of the respective values hereinafter mentioned shall be established and be conferred on the most distinguished Students on the Examinations in July.

"12. That seven of such Studentships shall be given to Members of the *advanced* Classes in the Common Law, the Law of Real Property, and on Equity and the most proficient among the Students of International Law, on Jurisprudence and the Civil Law, the Office and duties of Magistrates and the Law of Evidence and on Constitutional Law and Legal History every year and be £31. 10. 0. a year to endure for two years, making 14 running at one time, and that power be given to the Council of Legal Education to add an 8th Studentship for Hindoo and Mahomedan Law.

"13. That 3 Studentships for Elementary Classes should also be given, after the Examination in July in every year, at £21 each for two years, making six running at one time, but to merge on the acquisition of a superior Studentship. . . .

"17. That no Student shall be eligible to be Called to the Bar, who shall not have attended during one whole year the Lectures and Private Classes of two of the Readers, or have been a Pupil during one whole year in the Chambers of some Barrister, or some Certificated Special Pleader, Conveyancer, or Draftsman in Equity, or have satisfactorily passed a Public Examination.

"18. That the rules for the Preliminary Examination of Students previous to Admission at an Inn of Court as contained in the Report of the Committee of the Four Inns of Court of the 27th May, 1859 be adopted".² . . .

The Committee estimated the cost of these proposals at £4345 a year, an increase of about £900 a year.

¹ *Ante*, p. 73.

² *Ante*, p. 81.

Special Council held on November 15th, 1861. [p. 251.]

Five Benchers present.

Resolved that the use of the Dining Hall of this Society for the Annual Dinner of the Inns of Court Volunteers to be given on Saturday the 30th November, being the day of the Official Inspection of the Battalion, to Colonel McMurdo C.B. the Inspector General and his Staff, be granted, subject to the control and superintendence of the Treasurer.

Council held on November 25th, 1861. [p. 256.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

The following Report of the Committee appointed to consider a Petition by a Barrister of the Inner Temple to be admitted a member for the purpose of holding chambers without being required to withdraw his name from the Books of that Society was read, and he was accordingly admitted, but was to have no rank or seniority in this Inn as a Barrister by virtue of such admission. [pp. 258-260.]

Extracts from the Report

"The Petitioner does not pray to be admitted as a Barrister *ad eundem*, but only as a Member of this Society; and therefore it appears to us that the Petition may be granted without any relaxation of the Order of 24th February, 1858,¹ which is also referred to us for consideration, since that Order only relates to Admissions of Barristers *ad eundem*. . . .

"But in granting a Petition of this kind it seems necessary, in the principle of the Order of 1858, to take care that the Member so admitted does not acquire any privilege of seniority against those who are exclusively and regularly Members of this Inn; and we therefore recommend that the Order be made in some such terms as these:—"That the Petitioner may be admitted a Member of this Society, but that he have no rank or seniority here as a Barrister by virtue of such Admission", and that a Copy of such Order be given to him."

"It follows from what we have said, that we do not recommend any relaxation of the Order of 24th February, 1858. But we are informed that notwithstanding that Order, and a former one of 6th December, 1848,² Barristers of other Inns who have been admitted here either *ad eundem*, or as Members only, (which the Steward says was often done before 1858), still sometimes assume at the Bar Table the seniority of their general standing as Barristers, to the prejudice of Barristers of older standing here. We therefore recommend that so much of the Order of 6th December, 1848 as relates thereto be stuck up in the Hall near the Bar Table and that the Steward do take care that it is observed."

Officers for 1862: [pp. 268, 295],

Treasurer: Kenyon Stevens Parker Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: John Walker Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: William Loftus Lowndes Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: Loftus Tottenham Wigram Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: Robert Prioleau Roupell Esq., Q.C.

Adjourned Council held on December 11th, 1861. [p. 288.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

The Report of the Chambers Committee recommending that the insurance of the Organ should be increased to £750, the insurance of the New Hall and Library Block should be increased from £10,000 to £30,000, of pictures from £500

¹ *Ante*, p. 73.

² *Ante*, p. 22.

to £1000, plate from £1,000 to £1,500, linen from £250 to £350, china and glass from £100 to £150 and printed books in the Library from £10,000 to £20,000 was confirmed.¹ [pp. 290-293.]

The Report of the Lincoln's Inn Members of the Joint Choirs School Committee was confirmed.

Extracts from the Report

"The funds are provided in equal parts of £115 per Annum each by the two Societies of the Inner Temple and Lincoln's Inn, and the number of Boys in the School, when full, is 24, of whom 12 belong to the Temple Church and 12 to Lincoln's Inn Chapel.

"When the School was instituted the Middle Temple refused to concur in it, but an arrangement has now been made between the Inner and Middle Temples, by which the annual payment hitherto contributed by the Inner Temple only will be divided between those two Societies, and as the number of Boys they send will not be increased, they do not propose to relieve Lincoln's Inn of any part of their moiety of the Annual charge". [pp. 294-5.]

The following Benchers died during 1861²:—

January 24. William David Lewis Esq., Q.C.

December 14. H.R.H. Prince Albert, The Prince Consort.

December 15. Joseph Humphry Esq., Q.C.

1862

Council held on January 13th, 1862. [p. 299.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

The late Treasurer, John Walker Esq., Q.C., reported on the Inventory of plate belonging to the Society in Michaelmas Term 1861. [pp. 304-307.] The Inventory (with the addition of his notes thereon) is appended to the Minute. [pp. 307-317.]

Resolved that an Address of Condolence to Her Majesty the Queen on the death of the Prince Consort be presented. [p. 319.]

John Cyprian Thompson was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 322.] [Text on pp. 326-328.]

A letter from the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol³ resigning the office of Preacher having been read, the Treasurer was requested to thank him for his past services. [p. 323.]

Special Council held on February 13th, 1862. [p. 354.]

Forty-six Benchers present.

The Rev. Frederick Charles Cook, M.A. was elected Preacher.

Adjourned Council held on February 19th, 1862. [p. 355.]

Twenty Benchers present.

¹ See *ante*, p. 24.

² The Rt. Hon. Lord Campbell, a Bencher who left the Society on taking the degree of Serjeant at Law (*ante*, p. 27) died on June 22, 1861.

³ Dr. William Thomson, afterwards Archbishop of York.

The Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the subject of Colfer's Lectures¹ was confirmed. [pp. 356-358.]

Extracts from the Report

"It appears that the said sum of Twenty pounds has been paid accordingly up to and including Christmas 1861.

"It is stated in the 4th Edition of Mr. Lane's Lincoln's Inn Guide" published in 1823 that the Lecture was then regularly preached. . . .

"We think it clear therefore that the Chaplain has always regularly received the £12 a year for Colfer's Lectures, as part of his Salary.

"We can find no traces of the Wednesday Lecture having been delivered since Mr. Lane's Book was published. It may be presumed that it was discontinued for want of a Congregation. It is for the Bench to say whether the experiment of reviving it is worth trying.

"Of the remainder of the bequest, the 40/- has been always regularly paid to the 2nd Butler and the Chief Porter, although they have had no service to render for the same since the discontinuance of the Lecture.

"We cannot find when the last payment of the 5/- a month to each of the two poor but pious Ministers, such especially as suffered for the testimony of good conscience, was made; and it does not appear possible now to find any Objects of such a Charity within the terms of the bequest.

"As a *cy-près*² application of it, seeing that the Charity was to be given through the Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, we recommend that the sum of £6 be paid to the Preacher at some definite time every year (say at Christmas) and that he be informed of the terms of Colfer's Will on the subject, and be requested to apply the money in some manner as nearly akin thereto as may be."

The sum of £100 was contributed by this Society "to the fund for raising a lasting Memorial to His late Royal Highness The Prince Consort." [p. 358.]

Resolved that it is desirable that the present Assistant Preacher, The Rev. J. J. Stewart Browne should be continued in his Office, notwithstanding the resignation of the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the Preacher by whom he was nominated. [p. 359.]

Special Council held on February 26th, 1862. [p. 362.]

Eleven Benchers present.

The Resolutions and Orders of the several Societies upon the Report of the Committee of the Four Inns of Court on the subject of Legal Education, dated 1st July 1861,³ were read.

Resolved:

"1. That this Bench adheres to its approval of the Scheme settled by the Joint Committee and embodied in the Report of the 1st July, 1861.

"2. That this Bench considers that the course of education of the Students in two distinct classes, and the delivery of two distinct courses of Lectures by the Readers on Common Law on Equity and on Real Property, one on the elementary and the other on the more advanced portions of their subjects, as prescribed by the 4th Article of the said Report, and also the non-interference of the Readers in the

¹ The dispositions of Henry Colfer's Will are printed in II. 425. He charged on certain lands a sum of £20, payable to the Treasurer at Christmas in perpetuity, as to £12 to endow Wednesday lectures in the Chapel, and as to the remainder, for the benefit of "two poor but pious ministers, and the 2nd Butler and Chief Porter for Services".

² As near as possible to the Testator's intentions.

³ *Ante*, p. 101.

Examination of the Students of their own respective Classes as prescribed by the 8th Article of the same Report, and the qualification for admission to the Bar as prescribed by the 17th Article of the same Report (as amended by Gray's Inn) are matters of principle and that this Bench will not deviate therefrom.

"3. That this Bench agrees to the amendment of the 17th Resolution suggested by Gray's Inn.¹

"4. That as to any matters of detail in carrying into effect the above principles, and as to any other matters of detail arising on the said Report, this Bench, considering it to be most desirable to preserve the joint action of the Four Inns of Court in the Education of their Students, is willing to entertain any distinct proposals which may be made by the other Societies or any of them for the amendment or modification thereof.

"5. That a Copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to each of the other Inns of Court."

Special Council held on March 7th, 1862. [p. 363.]

Eight Benchers present.

Ordered that a Committee be appointed "to consider and report on 2 Bills for enabling a Site to be acquired for the erection of Courts of Justice, and for defraying the Expenses of the same, which Mr. Cowper on the 3rd March 1862 gave Notice to introduce into the House of Commons on the 11th March, and also to consider the expediency of presenting any Petition against such Bills, and to consider also the expediency of introducing a Bill on the basis and having the same objects as the Bill presented by Lord Chelmsford to the House of Lords on the 14th March, 1859,² and to prepare any Petition and Bill which may be deemed expedient".

Adjourned Council held on March 12th, 1862. [p. 364.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

A Report of the Chambers Committee, recommending that the fire insurance on Chambers in the Old Buildings (including the Chief Porter's Lodge and the Stationer's shop opposite), Nos. 1-6 in the Stone Building, certain Chambers in New Square (and the Stationer's shop in New Square and the Bookseller's shop in the passage leading into Carey Street) and the two temporary Courts of the Vice Chancellors should be increased by £3590 to £89,124 was confirmed. [pp. 368-373.]

The following Report of the Committee appointed on March 7th, 1862 on the Courts of Justice Bills, was confirmed. [pp. 374-5]:

"We find that neither of the two Bills referred to is yet brought in, and therefore we can only proceed on the assumption that they are to be substantially the same as the Bills of last year. Proceeding on that assumption, we think that the only course open to the Society is to petition against them as was done last year, which we recommend to be done. We are of opinion that it is both inexpedient and probably impossible for the Society to bring in any Private Bill of their own now, but that if any Member of either House will bring in a Public Bill similar to that of Lord Chelmsford in 1859,³ that may be done.

"We are of opinion that it is not expedient to repeat the offer to build Courts as was then contemplated without being secured a rent in perpetuity equivalent

¹ Not entered in the Black Book.

² *Ante*, p. 97.

³ *Ante*, p. 97.

to a fair amount of interest on the outlay; and we recommend that in any petition to be presented against the pending Bills the Society should only offer to undertake the building either on those terms, or on the terms of the Government, or the Court of Chancery, reimbursing the Society in some other way against actual loss.

"Probably the best course will be for the Bench to authorise the Committee to prepare, and the Treasurer to sign and present, such Petitions as they may think advisable when the Bills are printed, specifically offering to grant a site for, and build Courts, on the same terms as under the Act of 56 Geo. III¹ for building the Vice Chancellor of England's Court, and also to print and circulate such Petitions as was done last year.

"We do not advise the Society to incur any expense of opposing the Bills otherwise than by such Petitions, and by the usual means of opposing Public Bills."

The following resolutions of the Committee of Proprietors of Chambers in the New Square were communicated to this Council: [*p.* 378], Resolved that "it is expedient to proceed under the 13th Section of the Serle Court Act² with reference to the repairs and reinstatements hereinafter mentioned: and that having regard to the Estimates and other circumstances of the case, the sum of £950 (consisting of two sums of £637 and £313) be offered to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, provided they will upon payment thereof, and as provided by the 13th Section of the Act, undertake at their own costs and charges to repair and reinstate as far as may be necessary, the curb or coping and railings on the area walls in front of the Chambers in Serle Court or New Square Lincoln's Inn and the steps and railings from the footpath to the entrance way to the Chambers on the Ground Floor and to the Basement, and for ever hereafter repair paint and reinstate when necessary the railings, curb or coping and steps aforesaid."³

Resolved that "this Society adopt the foregoing Resolutions." [*p.* 378.]

Council held on April 15th, 1862. [*p.* 380.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

The Treasurer reported that Petitions set out on pp. 382–391 had been presented against the Courts of Justice Building and Money Bills. [*p.* 381.]

Called to the Bench: [*pp.* 380, 406],

Thomas Weatherley Phipson Esq., on his appointment as Queen's Counsel.

Resolved that the Arms, Supporters, Motto and Crown of his late Royal Highness The Prince Consort with an Inscription be executed in stained glass, and inserted in the west oriel window of the Hall. [*p.* 391.]

Special Council held on April 25th, 1862. [*p.* 396.]

Thirty-one Benchers present.

Ordered that a Committee be appointed to confer with Committees of the other Inns of Court on the Bill now before Parliament relative to the government of the Inns of Court and the discipline of the Bar.

¹ 56 Geo. III Cap. LXXXIV (1816): *ante*, p. 97.

² Lincoln's Inn Act 1860, 23 and 24 Vict. Cap. 184. (Private Act).

³ Section 13 of the Act provides that the Society "shall at their own proper cost . . . pave, light, watch, drain, cleanse, keep, repair and maintain the said uncovered piece of ground (i.e. the uncovered space of ground within the Quadrangle, section 9), ornamental garden, and all existing ways, paths and passages . . . except the iron railings enclosing the areas, and the stone coping thereof, and the railings on the entrance steps and area steps to the said several sets of Chambers" (nod. 1–11), which were to be repaired by the Society at the expense of the Proprietors.

Council held on May 13th, 1862. [p. 406.]

Nine Benchers present.

Read the Resolution of the Committees of the Four Inns that if the Bill (introduced by Sir George Bowyer, Mr. Ewart and Mr. Hennessey) for the better Government of the Inns of Court and the discipline of the Bar should become Law, they are of opinion that it would be injurious to the interests of the Bar and the Public. [p. 408.]

May 20th, 1862. [p. 409.]

Michael O'Brien Esq., a Barrister of this Society, took leave of the Society this day on taking the Degree of Serjeant at Law.

Council held on June 17th, 1862. [p. 430.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Reported that William Morgan had been appointed Gardener to the Society from March 10th, 1862, and that £15. 7. 4. had been expended "in repairing the damage to the grass caused by the Drill of the Volunteers". [pp. 434, 450.]

Adjourned Council held on July 9th, 1862. [p. 437.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

Ordered that 52 Benchers and 1044 Barristers might compound for their Absent Commons on payment of half what is due.

The purchase of a "Garden Engine" at a cost of about £5. 5. 0. was authorised, "it being impossible, especially in London, to maintain the flower beds in proper order and cultivation without such assistance". [p. 451.]

The recommendation that "a very great improvement in the appearance of the North Garden would be made by the removal of the uncouth and unsightly serpentine gravel walk which was made some years since dividing the principal quadrangle into two parts, and by replacing turf in its place, thus restoring to the North Garden the Collegiate character which properly belongs to it and in which it was originally planned" was adopted, and carried out. [pp. 453, 467.]

Upon reading two Reports of the Chambers Committee, it was ordered that the Staircases in Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 of the Stone Building should be repaired in manner similar to Staircase No. 3, and that every staircase in the Old Buildings and the Stone Building should be lighted with gas on a uniform plan under contract with the London Gas Company. [pp. 453-456.]

William Lloyd Birkbeck was reappointed Reader on Equity for one year. [p. 457.]

Council held on November 3rd, 1862. [p. 460.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

The recommendation of the Master of the Walks that an improvement in the New Square Garden would be effected "by reducing the central circular parapet raised round the reservoir to the level of the ground, removing the broad gravel walks or roads within the iron railings, altering the arrangement of the flower beds by reducing their number and size, so as to extend the turf lawn throughout the enclosure, and limiting the Shrubberies to the angles and exterior of the quadrangle within the railings" was adopted. [p. 468.]

Council held on November 11th, 1862. [p. 470.]

Twelve Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Arthur Hobhouse Esq., on his appointment as Queen's Counsel. [*pp.* 470, 485.]

Council held on November 25th, 1862. [p. 485.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

A letter dated November 20th, 1862 was read, reporting that the number of the trustees of the Warburtonian lectureship had been filled up by the appointment of the Lord Bishop of London and Lord Justice Turner to be trustees with Lord Mansfield, and that they had appointed the Preacher of this Society to give the next course of lectures.

Permission was granted to the Preacher to use the Pulpit for the purpose. [*p.* 491.]

Officers for 1863: [*p.* 494],

Treasurer: Robert P. Roupell Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: Kenyon Stevens Parker Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: Loftus Tottenham Wigram Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: John Walker Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Ryan.

No Bencher died during 1862.

BOOK XXX

Council held on January 12th, 1863. [p. 1.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

John Osborne Esq., on his appointment as Queen's Counsel. [p. 1.]

Robert Wilkinson was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 24.]
[Text on pp. 32-34.]

Adjourned Council held on February 25th, 1863. [p. 84.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

"Resolved that the occasion of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales be celebrated by a Dinner in the Hall, at 6 o'Clock on Tuesday the 10th day of March to be given to all the Members of this Society; by a Dinner, on the same day, to all the Officers and Servants of the Society, and to the Schoolmaster, and the Choir Boys of the Chapel; by the Distribution of 400 Tickets of 2/6 each amongst the Poor in the neighbourhood of Lincoln's Inn; and by a Gift of 5/- to each of the Pensioners of the Society." [p. 87.]

"A Committee on Legal Education to confer with the Committees of the other Inns of Court on the matters of detail referred to in the 4th Resolution of the Special Council of this Inn, held on February 26th, 1862",¹ was appointed. [p. 88.]

Special Council held on March 5th, 1863. [p. 94.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

The following suggestions of a scheme for a Court of Discipline made to a Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court by the Master of the Rolls,² at the Rolls House on February 4th and 19th, 1863, were taken into consideration:

"1. It is suggested that a Court of Discipline should be constituted, consisting of two Members of each Society to be selected by the Benchers for that purpose for some definite period, such as a year.

"2. That to this Court each Society should refer such cases of misdemeanour in a Member of the Bar as they should think fit.

"3. That such Court should thereupon proceed to investigate the case so referred and report thereon to the Society from whence it proceeded, stating in such report the opinion of such Court as to the course expedient to be adopted by such Society.

"4. That without having received the Report of such Court, no Society should disbar or suspend any Member of the Bar; but that the Society, after receiving such Report, should be at liberty to adopt or reject the conclusions arrived at by the Court of Discipline.

"5. That Parliament should be applied to for the purpose of enabling such Court to administer Oaths, require the attendance of Witnesses, and the like."

It was resolved: "That in the opinion of this Bench it is expedient that all

¹ *Ante*, p. 106.

² Lord Romilly.

questions involving the disbaring or suspending of Barristers should be decided by a Council of Discipline consisting of a limited number of Benchers." Further discussion was adjourned.

Council held on April 15th, 1863. [p. 99.]

Twelve Benchers present.

The Report of the Master of the Walks, relative to improvements in the New Square Inclosure, from which the following passage has been extracted, was confirmed. [pp. 100-102.]

"The gravel of the walks which have now been laid with turf was found to consist of the most ordinary description of road material useless for garden purposes, and fitted only for repair of the roadway round the Enclosure—to which purpose it was applied accordingly. The only Garden gravel on these walks was a thin surface sifting which could not be separated from the rest, a fact which could not be ascertained until the operations began, and could not have been reasonably anticipated."

Special Council held on April 16th, 1863. [p. 107.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

Upon taking into further consideration the proposed Council of Discipline, and a motion of which notice [p. 97] had been given:

"Resolved that in the opinion of this Bench the creation of a Legal University to which the various Inns of Court might be affiliated, and through which Legal Degrees might be conferred, and discipline exercised, would be desirable."

Council held on May 22nd, 1863. [p. 135.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

The following Report of a Committee appointed relative to payment to the Society for Absent or Eating Commons and other Dues, and on Admissions and Calls to the Bar, and on leaving the Society was taken into consideration. [pp. 136-142.]

The Report

"Before entering on the more complicated question of the charges for Commons, we report our opinion respecting the fines for leaving the Society, which are £10 for Students and £5 for Barristers. There is no such fine at either of the Temples; at Gray's Inn the fine is 15/- to Barristers, and £7. 1. 0. to Students (not being Members of the King's Inns at Dublin, who are allowed to leave without any fine). The fine was reduced from various higher sums to £5 for all Barristers, on the recommendations of the Committee on fees in 1857.¹ We think it desirable to keep up a moderate fine, to prevent Members from leaving precipitately, and the only alteration we recommend is that the present fine of £10 to Students be reduced to £5, as it has been already to Barristers. In all cases where insisting on the fine would be a hardship, on the ground of poverty or otherwise, the Finance Committee are in the habit of recommending its remission, and sometimes the remission of Dues also, and the Bench usually adopts their recommendation.

"In order to enable the Bench to entertain our proposals on the subject of Commons and other Dues, we must give a short account of the present income and expenditure, so far as they will be affected by the changes we propose in the present charges for Commons.

"The income of the Society has been so much affected of late by the recovery

¹ *Ante*, p. 65.

of long standing arrears that only an approximate statement can be made of the probable regular income. But it is accurate enough for the present purpose to say that there is a surplus income, after allowing for bad debts, of about £4000 a year of which about £2000 is, after giving credit both for Eating and Absent Commons, profit upon the Barristers' and Students' Tables in the Hall. As the Building debt is now paid off, and the charges to our Members considerably exceed those at the other Inns, especially the Middle Temple, the expediency of reducing them can hardly be doubted, provided a sufficient surplus is retained to provide for future requirements of building. In comparing the charges here with those at either of the Temples, however, it must be borne in mind that they both have (or had when the income and expenditure of all the Inns was published by a Parliamentary Committee in 1855) a much larger income from rents and other property in proportion to their expenditure than Lincoln's Inn; while the expenses of our Hall considerably exceeded theirs. Therefore it must not be expected that the charges to our Members for Commons can be reduced to the same scale as theirs, at any rate until our income from rents is considerably increased by the falling in of Leases, as it will be in 16 years.

"Independently of the amount of the charges for Commons here, the complexity of the system is such as can hardly be stated without proving that it ought to be abolished for a simpler one. For this purpose, the Members of the Society are divided into two classes, of which the first are the Students and Junior Barristers (under 3 years), and the Senior Barristers and Benchers form the other. The Junior Class are charged as follows, neglecting, for simplicity of explanation, the distinctions between what are called "Absent" and "Eating Commons", and giving only the results in money.

"For every dinner eaten in what are called the broken weeks of a term, 2/- is charged. In the week containing Grand day (which is generally the second Wednesday in Term) a Man dining not at all, or on any Grand day only, or on any two or more days in one half of the week and any two or more days, or none, in the other half, pays 14/-. But if he dines only one day in each half of the week 18/-. In the second "whole week", if he dines on Wednesday only or any one other day he pays 16/- but for Wednesday *and* any other day, only 14/-. In other cases the same as in Grand week.

"There is, however, one distinction between Students and Barristers, viz. that Students who do not eat dinners enough to keep their Term, in the two whole weeks, may eat them in the broken weeks, without paying more than the minimum charge of 28/- for the Term.

"Barristers are also charged for their first 3 years £5 a year under the name of "Vacation Commons", which we shall afterwards deal with separately, as not belonging to the Hall, and having no relation to any actual or possible dinners.

"The charges to the Senior Barristers and Benchers are further complicated, though reduced in amount, by the "composition for Absent Commons", for which an Order is annually made, and 4/6 charged for it to the Barristers, and whereby the charges for Absent Commons are reduced from 14/- a week, and 7/- a half week to 7/- and 3/6: Consequently they pay as follows:

"For dining on Grand day only, or any two or more days in one half, and any two or more days in the other half of the week, 14/- for Eating Commons. For one day in one half of the week and none in the other 2/- for Eating and 7/-

for Absent Commons. For one day in one half and another in the other half 4/- Eating and 7/- Absent Commons. For not dining at all 7/- Absent Commons. In the other whole week, for Wednesday *or* any day 2/- Eating and 7/- Absent Commons; but for Wednesday and any other day 7/- Eating and 3/6 Absent Commons. In other cases the same as in Grand week. They also pay 2/- for every Dinner out of the two "whole weeks".

"It appears, therefore, that any Man may dine the 14 right days of a term for 28/- or 2/- a dinner; but if he dines 14 wrong days i.e. one day in each half of the two whole weeks and 10 days out of those weeks, in the long terms, he will pay 56/- or 4/- a dinner if a Junior, and 42/- or 3/- a dinner if a Senior; not to mention intermediate cases. And the consequence of all this is, that the charge for Eating to the few who carefully select the right days for dining, 2/-, amounts on the average to 3/9½ each for the dinners actually eaten".

"The mere simplification of this system, by allowing everybody to eat out the number of dinners which he must pay for, on *any* days of the term, instead of 14 specified days, would clearly be a great benefit to the diner. But it would be no benefit to the non-diners, who are as many as $\frac{5}{6}$ of the Senior Barristers, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Juniors, and to whom the excess of payments here over the other Inns is most striking. A Barrister of the Inner Temple never dining pays 19/8 a year for all Dues: At the Middle Temple £1, at Gray's Inn, £1. 3. 4.; while here the Junior Barristers pay £6. 7. 4. (besides the £4 for Vacation Commons) and the Seniors £3. 15. 10.

"We have considered a variety of schemes, of which the results have been calculated in the Steward's Office, with a view of giving such a reduction as the Society can afford, by making the Barristers' and Students' tables do little more than pay themselves, and at the same time distributing the benefit equally and fairly among all the Members, and without curtailing any existing privilege of dining.

"The following is the scheme we recommend:

1. That there be charged for every Dinner eaten on any day in a Term 2/- at the Students', 2/6 at the Barristers', and 3/- at the Benchers' table.

2. That the amounts chargeable to Members for Absent Commons in every Term, be as follows:

To a Student a maximum sum of 28/- (as at present) to be diminished by 2/- for each Dinner he may eat on any day during the same term up to 14 inclusive.

To a Barrister of not more than 3 years' standing, a maximum sum of 21/- (instead of 28/- as at present) to be diminished by 1/6 for each dinner he may eat, on any day during the same term up to 14 inclusive.

To a Benchers or other Barrister of more than 3 years' standing a maximum sum of 7/- (instead of 14/- as at present) to be diminished by 6d. for each dinner he may eat on any day during the same term up to 14 inclusive.

"The charge of £4 a year for "Vacation Commons" to Junior Barristers we recommend to be abolished, except as to those now existing; but as it now produces £750 a year, and the fees on Calls to the Bar are less here than at either of the Temples, we propose to raise those fees (including the Stamp) from £71. 10. to £82 adding the additional £10. 10. 0. to the present Library Fine of £10. At the Inner Temple, the payments on Call amount to £82. 12.: at the Middle Temple to £87. 11.: at Gray's Inn to £71. 15. 10. As there are generally nearly 70 Calls a

year to the Bar here, this will produce nearly, or quite, as much as the Vacation Commons, considering that it will be a certain payment at the beginning of the 3 years, and free from any bad debts, and from the risk of men leaving the Society before the end of the 3 years. If however any existing Student should prefer paying for Vacation Commons, as heretofore, in lieu of paying the additional sum of £10. 10. on Call, we think he should be allowed to do so.

"We also propose for simplicity to abolish the 4/6 now charged to the Senior Barristers for the Order to Compound for Absent Commons, and to raise the Dues called Chapel etc. and Pensions to all Barristers, including the Benchers, from 15/4 to £1.

"If no more dinners are eaten hereafter than at present, and if the number of Members does not fall off, the loss to the Society by these alterations will be only £1880, or rather less than the present profit on the Barristers' and Students' Tables. And as 15 per cent appears to be still lost by bad debts, notwithstanding the greater strictness which has been introduced in recovering arrears, the loss will be reduced to about £1600 in money, which the Society can well afford to part with now in favor of its Members.

"The benefit of these alterations will be shared very equally by all Classes of its Members. The 296 Students who dine out of 400, will gain 16/6 each on the average: The 140 Junior Barristers who dine 16/4, and the 52 non-diners 23/4 (allowing for the raising of the other dues): the 171 Senior Barristers who dine will gain 17/- each and the 849 non-diners 28/-; and the Benchers will also gain on the average 16/-.

"These are the alterations we recommend, and if adopted, they had better come into operation after the end of the present financial year, i.e. after next Trinity Term. We also think a Schedule of the new Charges for Commons to Barristers and Students should be screened for their information.

"We recommend also that we be authorised to prepare and submit to the Bench a scheme for allowing Barristers to compound for all future payments, except, of course, for dinners eaten,¹ as is the practice with respect to Masters of Arts at both Universities. It would evidently keep many men from leaving the Society, and probably many would be glad to be saved the trouble of annual payments, if they were satisfied that the composition is a fair one; and the Society could afford to make it more than strictly fair to them, because of the advantage we should gain in avoiding bad debts and long arrears".

"Ordered that the Report be confirmed, and that the recommendations therein contained be acted upon". [p. 142.]²

Council held on June 12th, 1863. [p. 170.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

Ordered that the Dinner hour in Lincoln's Inn Hall be altered from 5 to half past 5 o'clock. [p. 185.]

Adjourned Council held on July 1st, 1863. [p. 187.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Ordered that 53 Benchers and 1092 Barristers might compound for their Absent Commons on payment of half what is due. [pp. 187-200.]

On a motion "that it is desirable that four members of the Outer Bar should be invited to the Bench", no order was made.

¹ *Post*, p. 120.

² *Post*, p. 155.

William Lloyd Birkbeck was reappointed Reader on Equity for one year.

Special Council held on July 29th, 1863. [p. 207.]

Twelve Benchers present.

Extracts from a Report of the Chambers Committee:

"The lead forming the covering of the Hall roof has greatly decayed, so as in many places to admit the rain water into the building. This has occurred probably throughout the space of the roof, but principally at the lower part.

"Mr. Hardwick" (whose Report dated 13 Inst., together with a plan for the repairs of the roof, accompanied the Report of the Committee) "informed us that the decay was novel in his experience, but stated as his impression that it arose from chemical action upon the lower surface of the lead by volatilization of the acids contained in the Oak timbers and Oak covering the roof.

"The Committee were desirous that this suggestion should be examined by some scientific Chemist, and accordingly Dr. Frankland of the Royal Institution was requested to examine the roof and report his opinion on the cause of the mischief in order to apply an efficient remedy.

"The Report of Dr. Frankland" (which also accompanied this Report) . . . "confirms the accuracy of the suggestion made by Mr. Hardwick.

"The Committee submit to the consideration of the Council whether directions should be forthwith given, and to whom, to take the necessary steps for removing the decayed lead and replacing it by lead on a layer of deal boards, so arranged as to allow of a space between them and the boards which now cover the roof, with a layer of tarred felt on a Coat of Lime and hair, under the boards, which would form the bed of the new lead work as recommended by Mr. Hardwick's Report. . . .

"With regard to the present state of the external stone work of the Hall and Building, it will be seen on reference to Mr. Hardwick's 1st Report that he recommends, having regard to the experiments now being made elsewhere on the subject, that any decision as to the steps to be taken should be postponed until next year". Mr. Hardwick was requested to make a further Report.

Special Council held on August 6th, 1863. [p. 211.]

Nine Benchers present.

In consequence of Mr. Hardwick's further Report dated August 3rd 1863, temporary repairs were ordered to be executed.¹

Council held on November 2nd, 1863. [p. 212.]

Twelve Benchers present.

Ordered that the Report of the Dinners and Finance Committees, recommending refusal of the application of the Cook, Edward F. Page for a Salary, in addition to his Contract Price and extra allowance, was confirmed. [p. 219.]

The Steward reported that the situation of Gardener to the Society was void by the resignation of William Morgan.²

Special Council held on November 16th, 1863. [p. 234.]

Eleven Benchers present.

The Report of the Committee of the Four Inns of Court (dated July 6th, 1863), on a Uniform Scheme of Legal Education was approved and adopted.

The Report

"It appears to your Committee that the Rules and Regulations contained in

¹ *Post*, p. 121.

² *Post*, p. 118.

the Report of the Committee of the Four Inns of Court on the subject of Legal Education in Hilary Term, 1852,¹ (which were confirmed and adopted by the Four Societies), should be varied and added to as hereinafter mentioned:

"1. That it is desirable that a separate course of Lectures on International Law should be delivered. That it is desirable that such separate course of Lectures should for the present be delivered by the Reader on Jurisprudence and the Civil Law, and that the Title of such Reader should from henceforth be the Reader on Jurisprudence and Civil and International Law. That it be part of the duty of the Reader on Common Law to give instruction in his Lectures on the subject of the Office and Duties of Magistrates.

"2. That the duties of the Readers (subject to regulations by the Council of Legal Education) shall consist of the delivery of two courses of Lectures in each Educational Term, of the formation of Classes of Students for the purpose of giving instruction in a more detailed and personal form than can be supplied by general Lectures, and of affording to Students generally advice and directions for the conduct of their professional studies.

"3. That the Readers on Common Law and on Equity shall have particular regard to the Law of Evidence in their Lectures and other instruction to the Students.

"4. That (subject to regulation by the Council of Legal Education) one of the courses of Lectures to be delivered by each Reader on Common Law, on Equity, and on Real Property, shall be on the Elementary, and the other on the more advanced, portion to which his Lectures apply.

"5. That the Fees of Five Guineas now paid by the Students on admission, and which, under the 9th of the Rules of 1852² are divided among the Readers, shall form part of the Common Fund for the payment of the Stipends and Studentships, and the system of dividing the same among the Readers shall be abolished.

"6. That each Reader shall receive a fixed sum of Four hundred Guineas a year, and also the Fees paid by Students who attend his Private Class.

"7. That each Student shall be privileged to attend all the Private Classes on payment of £5. 5. 0. per annum, and the amount so paid shall be distributed among the Readers at the end of each year, in proportion to the number of Students attending their respective Private Classes.

"8. That in the month of July in each year, there shall be Voluntary Examinations of the Students upon the subjects of the several Courses of Lectures; but no Student shall be entitled to go in for Examinations on any of the subjects, unless he shall have obtained a Certificate from the Reader that he has duly attended his Lectures on the subject on which he offers himself for Examination. Each Examination shall be conducted by some Barristers or Barrister (not being the Reader of the Class to be examined) to be nominated for that purpose by the Council of Legal Education, and power shall be given to the Council of Legal Education to allot such remuneration as they shall think fit to such Examiners.

"9. That no Student who shall be entitled to a Certificate of having attended the advanced course of Lectures of either of the Readers on Common Law, on Equity, or on the Law of Real Property, shall be at liberty to go in for Examination upon the subject of the Elementary Course of Lectures on the same head; and that no Student shall be admitted for Examination on the subject of the Elementary

¹ *Ante*, p. 36.

² *Ante*, p. 37.

Course of Lectures, on any of the last mentioned heads, after he shall have kept more than Eight Terms, or for Examination on any of the subjects after he shall have kept all his Terms, unless in case the Council of Legal Education shall for special reasons think fit to allow the same.

"10. That the Public Examination of Students who shall desire to be examined previously to being called to the Bar shall be continued, and shall be held in, or shortly before, Michaelmas Term and in, or shortly before, Trinity Term in each year, and the two Studentships of Fifty Guineas a year, established by the 15th of the Rules of 1852,¹ as altered by the Rules of the Four Inns of Court in Hilary Term, 1858,² be continued.

"11. That as an inducement to Students to attend and make themselves proficient in the subjects of the Lectures, Junior Studentships of the respective values hereinafter mentioned shall be established, and be conferred on the most distinguished Students on the Examinations in July.

"12. That Five of such Studentships shall be given to Members of the Advanced Classes in the Common Law, in the Law of Real Property, and in Equity, and the most proficient among the Students in Jurisprudence and the Civil Law and International Law, and in Constitutional Law and Legal History, every year; and be £31. 10. a year to endure for two years, making Ten running at one time.

"13. That Three Studentships for Elementary Classes shall also be given, after the Examination in July, in every year at £21 each, for Two years, making Six running at the same time; but to merge on the acquisition of a Superior Studentship.

"14. That all the Students attending the Lectures of any of the Readers shall be at liberty to attend the several Oral Examinations, and that all Members of the Inns of Court, who shall have obtained written Orders of Admission from any of the Readers or from any Benchers of any of the Societies, shall also be at liberty to attend such Examinations.

"15. That all arrangements touching the number of Public Lectures to be delivered by the Readers, and the hours and extent of Private Classes, be left to the Council.

"16. That no Student shall be eligible to be called to the Bar who shall not have attended during one whole year the Lectures and Private Classes of two of the Readers, or have been a Pupil during one whole year in the Chambers of some Barrister, or some Certificated Special Pleader, Conveyancer, or Draftsman in Equity, or have satisfactorily passed a Public Examination.

"17. That the Rules for the Preliminary Examination of Students previous to Admission at an Inn of Court, as contained in the Report of the Committee of the Four Inns of Court of the 27th May, 1859,³ be adopted.

"18. That these Resolutions, when confirmed by the several Societies⁴ should take effect, as from the first day of Hilary Term 1864".

Council held on November 25th, 1863. [p. 239.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

Officers for 1864: [pp. 242, 255],

Treasurer: Sir Roundell Palmer, Q.C., Attorney General.

¹ *Ante*, p. 38.

² *Ante*, p. 41.

³ *Ante*, p. 79.

⁴ Adopted by the Middle Temple on November 6th, 1863, the Inner Temple on November 20th, 1863 and Gray's Inn on December 2nd, 1863.

Master of the Library: Robert Prioleau Roupell Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: John Walker Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: Kenyon Stevens Parker Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: Loftus T. Wigram Esq., Q.C.

2nd December, 1863.

A Meeting of the Bar on the subject of Law Reporting was held in the Hall this day. Present 650 Barristers. The Attorney General in the Chair. [p. 246.]

Adjourned Council held on December 16th, 1863. [p. 246.]

Thirty Benchers present.

A Report of the Garden Committee, recommending that in future the Chief Gardener should be paid a salary of £80 per annum for his personal skill and services, supplying his own tools, exclusive of garden engines, rollers, wheelbarrows and brooms, but without obligation to furnish any articles for the use of the garden; and that his appointment should be deferred until the following March,¹ the Under Gardener being retained meanwhile; was confirmed and ordered to be acted upon. [p. 248.]

A Report of the Chapel Choir Committee stating that in their opinion the management of the musical service in the Chapel was unsatisfactory, and that Mr. Pittman's engagement as Organist, Chapel Master and Instructor of the Boys ought to be terminated, was confirmed; and it was Ordered that notice be given to Mr. Pittman accordingly. [p. 250.]

The following communication from the Council of Legal Education was taken into consideration:

"Since the Report of Hilary Term, 1852² was directed to be carried into effect by Order of the several Inns of Court, the Council has issued to Students printed copies of such Report, as containing the Regulations of the Four Inns. . . . By the Report of July 6th, 1863, and the Orders of the several Inns of Court adopting such Report, the Regulations have been varied and . . . are now to be found in the Report of 1852, the Report of 1863, and the Report of the Committee of the Four Inns of May 27th, 1859³ and in certain Orders of each of the Inns passed in Trinity term 1859.⁴

"The Council has considered that it would be advisable . . . that the several existing regulations should be consolidated, and that printed copies of such consolidated regulations should be issued to Students. The Council has accordingly prepared a Paper . . . containing the regulations which now exist . . . but has considered that before such consolidated regulations are issued . . . they should receive the sanction of the several Inns."

Resolved: "that this Bench sanctions the consolidation of the Regulations of the Four Inns . . . and leaves it to the Council of Legal Education to carry such consolidation into effect." [p. 252.]⁵

Ordered that a transcript be made of the most "antient" volume of records of this Society called the Black Books. [p. 253.]

¹ *Post*, p. 121.

² *Ante*, p. 36.

³ *Ante*, p. 79.

⁴ Not extracted.

⁵ The 1st edition of the Consolidated Regulations, issued in Michaelmas Term, 1863 is set out on pp. 258-266.

The following Benchers died during 1863:—

April 19. Clement Tudway Swanston Esq. Q.C.

1864

Council held on January 11th, 1864. [p. 267.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

William Lloyd Birkbeck Esq. was appointed Reader on Equity for a further period of three years. [p. 268.]

Edward George Clarke was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 272.] [Text on pp. 273–274.]

Adjourned Council held on February 17th, 1864. [p. 300.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

The Report of the Committee on the subject of the Admission of Barristers Called at the other Inns was confirmed and ordered to be acted upon. [pp. 300–305.]

Extracts from the Report

“We recommend that the principle of the existing Orders and practice respecting Admissions of Barristers *ad eundem*¹ at this Inn should be adhered to, and that such Admissions should not be allowed, except on the conditions of the applicant undertaking to leave his own Inn, and taking rank in this Inn as from his Admission *ad eundem*, and not being eligible for invitation to the Bench until ten years afterwards, and producing Evidence to this Society of his having ceased to be a Member of his former Inn. We are, however, of opinion that these conditions should in future take effect from the date of actual admission, and not from the date of the Order for it, and the applicant should also undertake not again to become a Barrister of any other Inn of Court than Lincoln's Inn. . . .

“The converse Case, viz.: that of a Barrister of this Inn, applying to another Inn to be admitted *ad eundem*, without taking his name from our Books, deserves consideration. This case is not provided for by our Rules; but it may happen, and particularly where the party is desirous of retaining his right to hold Chambers in this Inn, or to read in the Library. Consistency, if the object is to confine the jurisdiction over a Barrister to one Inn of Court, seems to require, and we recommend, that a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, applying to be admitted *ad eundem* at another Inn, should be required to withdraw his name from the Books of this Society. In order to secure the observance of this Rule, we recommend that unless the intention of Admission *ad eundem* elsewhere be avowed, all Petitions for Certificates of persons being Barristers of this Society, and all such Certificates, should state that they are not asked for, and given, respectively, for the purpose of enabling the Barrister to be admitted *ad eundem* at any other Inn, for which a further Order will have to be made, and then only on the condition of his leaving this Society; and that where an *ad eundem* Admission elsewhere is intended, it should so appear, and the application should accordingly be for a Certificate, and for permission to leave the Society; and that Notice of this, and the other Rules relating to this subject be sent to the other Societies, with a request that

¹ *Ante*, p. 22, 73, 103.

they will furnish this Society with any corresponding Rules made by them. . . .

"We find that a practice has long existed, upon Petitions for the purpose by Barristers of other Inns of Court, of making Orders admitting such Petitioners to be Members of this Society, for the purpose of holding Chambers in this Inn, without requiring them to become actual holders or occupiers of Chambers, and no inconvenience, so far as we can ascertain, has resulted therefrom. Such Orders are now always accompanied by a Declaration that the party so admitted is to have no rank or seniority in this Inn as a Barrister by virtue of such Admission, and a direction that the terms of the Order be communicated to the Petitioner by the Steward. Under these circumstances we think that the present practice may be safely adhered to, but we recommend that in future cases the words "for the purpose of holding Chambers" be omitted. . . .

"Although we have proposed that Barristers admitted *ad eundem* should be required to withdraw as Barristers from their former Inn, we also recommend that Barristers admitted *ad eundem* at this Inn should be at liberty to become Members, as distinguished from Barristers, of their former or any other Inn of Court: and that Barristers admitted *ad eundem* at other Inns of Court, having been formerly Barristers of this Inn, should be at liberty upon the usual terms to become Members of this Inn, as distinguished from Barristers; and that if in the last case, they do become such Members within Six months after leaving this Inn, they shall only be liable to the Annual Dues, and payments for Dinners in such cases, and should not be liable to the usual Fines upon Admission".

Adjourned Council held on March 9th, 1864. [p. 315.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

Charles Steggall Mus.Doc. was appointed Organist, Musical Teacher of the Boys and Master of the Choir. [p. 321.]

Council held on April 15th, 1864. [p. 324.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

A Report (dated March 9th, 1864) on the Composition of Dues was taken into consideration, from which the following passages are extracted:

"The ordinary payments of Barristers, which, we think, alone can be conveniently made the subject of Composition are first, for Senior Barristers (that is of more than Three years' standing) 7/- a Term for Absent Commons, and 5/- a Term for Dues called Chapel etc. and Pensions, amounting together to £2. 8. 0. per annum, and for Junior Barristers, (that is, of less than Three years' standing) 21/- a Term for Absent Commons, and 5/- a Term for the above mentioned Dues, making together £5. 4. 0d. per annum.¹

"The payments therefore to be compounded for in the cases of Junior Barristers are £2. 16. 0. in excess of those to be compounded for in the case of Senior Barristers, and besides, in the case of a few Junior Barristers who were Members of the Inn before the date of our said former Report,² and therefore not necessarily brought within the New Rules which abolish Vacation Commons, there is a further Charge of £4 per annum for Vacation Commons which must be provided for in their Composition.

"We have thought it best, under these circumstances, to determine in the first place, the proper Composition (varying of course according to age) to be

¹ *Ante*, p. 113.

² *Ante*, p. 111.

paid for £2. 8. 0. per annum, being the amount chargeable to Senior Barristers, and then to determine the requisite addition to the Composition of Junior Barristers, in respect of the excess of their Annual Payments.

"For this purpose we have had various Returns made to us from the Office, and we will proceed to state a few facts resulting therefrom, which may be of some interest to record.

"The number of Barristers of this Inn on the 31st of December last was 1251, and their average age was 42, and it appears, from the experience of the last 20 years, that on that number we may reckon upon an average of 45 Vacancies in a year, of which about 15 or $\frac{1}{3}$ rd will be the result of retirement, and the remaining $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of death. The number of Calls, taking the average of the last 3 years, is 65, and the average age at the time of Call is 27. The excess of the 65 Calls over the 45 required to fill up the Annual Vacancies goes of course to increase our numbers, and, in fact, we find that our numbers have increased from 960 in 1842 to 1251 our present number. The average age of the 15 Barristers who retire annually, is found to be 45. . . .

"There are a few Barristers of the other Inns who, for the convenience of holding Chambers, or otherwise, are admitted as Members, but are not Barristers of this Inn, and who are charged for all Dues £3. 15. 0. per annum, and we think that they should be allowed to compound according to age upon the same terms as Senior Barristers, having regard to the different amounts paid by them and such Senior Barristers respectively".

A scheme of Composition was accordingly propounded by the Committee together with the following recommendation: [p. 329.]

"We also recommend that, where a Member on his Call to the Bar shall elect to Compound under this Scheme, no Surety be required to join in the Bar Bond.¹ To be freed from the necessity of asking persons to become their Sureties will, we think, be a considerable boon to Members, and, as the Society can protect itself from any long arrear for Eating Commons, by excluding (as in fact is done now), Barristers in arrear from Dining in Hall, no loss of any importance can accrue to the Society by the absence of a Surety in the Bonds of Compounders."

The Report and the Scheme were adopted. [p. 332.]

A recommendation of the Committee relative to the Roof of the New Hall, that it should be roofed with slate and an Inner layer of felt in accordance with Mr. P. C. Hardwick's plan, and that the lead of the then existing roof should be disposed of,² was adopted. [p. 337.]

Council held on May 9th, 1864. [p. 354.]

Eleven Benchers present.

The Master of the Walks having recommended that the garden in the New Square be thoroughly trenched and drained, and a quantity of fresh soil introduced, and then again laid down in grass: Ordered "that the Master of the Walks be at liberty to carry this improvement into effect."³ [p. 361.]

Special Council held on June 23rd, 1864. [p. 390.]

Five Benchers present.

"Ordered that the use of the Hall be granted for a Meeting of the Bar, on the

¹ Intro: § 38.

² Ante, p. 115.

³ Henry Peck had been appointed Chief Gardener in March 1864. Ante, p. 118; post, p. 236.

subject of Law Reporting, on the 1st day of July next or such other day as the Attorney General may appoint.

Note. The Meeting was held on the 1st of July.¹ There were present 400 Members of the Bar. The Attorney General in the Chair".

Adjourned Council held on July 6th, 1864. [p. 391.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

The following Petition against the Courts of Justice Site Bill 1864 was approved:

"The humble Petition of John Walker Esq., Chairman,² on behalf of himself and the other Masters of the Bench of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn in Council assembled, Sheweth: "That a Bill has been introduced into your Honorable House to enable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to acquire a Site for the erection and concentration of Courts of Justice, and of the various Offices belonging to the same.

"That your Petitioner objects only to so much of the said Bill as will enable Her Majesty's Government, or the Lord Chancellor, to remove the Five Courts of the Lord Chancellor, the Lords Justices, and the three Vice Chancellors from Lincoln's Inn, where they now are, to another Site, to be purchased for that purpose; and your Petitioner submits to your Honorable House that such removal is inexpedient, for the following reasons:

"The convenience of the Equity Courts being in Lincoln's Inn, where most of the Practitioners therein have Chambers, and are Members of this Society, greatly preponderates over any real advantage of all the Superior Courts of Law and Equity being under one roof, as has been proved by the Lord Chancellor from time immemorial³ and the Vice Chancellors ever since the institution of that office above Fifty years ago,⁴ and the Lords Justices since their institution in 1851, having always sat in Lincoln's Inn out of Term Time, and ever since the year 1853 in Term time also,⁵ instead of Sitting with the Common Law Courts in Westminster Hall.

"The Master of the Rolls has always sat at the Rolls House in Chancery Lane,⁶ when the other Equity Judges have sat in Lincoln's Inn, and your Petitioner understands that the present Master of the Rolls objects to his Court being removed to the Site contemplated by the said Bill.

"Whatever advantage there may be in the proximity of all the Superior Courts will be fully attained, with less confusion and more convenience, by the Equity Courts not being in the same building with the Common Law and other Courts, but at a short distance therefrom, as will be the case if the Equity Courts are left in Lincoln's Inn, while the other Courts are built on the proposed site near Lincoln's Inn.

"This Society has always hitherto provided Courts for the Lord Chancellor and for the Lords Justices since their institution, without any cost to the public or any charge on the Chancery Suitors' Fund except a small sum for interest on the cost of altering the old Dining Hall of the Society for that purpose which the

¹ And adjourned to November 28th (*post*, p. 126).

² Of the Committee on the subject of the Courts of Justice Site and the Courts of Justice Money Bills. He was Treasurer when a similar Petition was prepared in 1861 (*ante*, p. 95).

³ Intro: § 15.

⁵ *Ante*, p. 97.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 97.

⁶ *Ante*, p. 96.

Lord Chancellor is authorised to pay out of the Suitors' Fund by the Act 15 and 16 Victoria, Chap. 87, Sec. 52.

"Those Courts are convenient and sufficient, and it would be a mere waste of money to buy a Site for, and to build, other Courts instead within the distance of a quarter of a mile, as is proposed by the said Bill.

"In 1816,¹ this Society granted a Site in Lincoln's Inn for the Court of the first Vice Chancellor, then called the Vice Chancellor of England, and his Court was built thereon under the Act 56 George 3rd. Chap. 86.

"In 1841,² the Society built two more Courts for the second and third Vice Chancellors, at a cost of £4000, and the Society has never received, or asked for, any Rent or payment for the same.

"The two last mentioned Courts were only built by the Society as temporary buildings, although they have now been used for 22 years, in consequence of no better Courts being provided. Those Courts, and also the first Vice Chancellor's Court, are now inadequate and inconvenient for the business which has to be transacted by the Vice Chancellors under the altered practice of the Court of Chancery.

"In the year 1859, the necessity for new Vice Chancellors' Courts and Chambers having become urgent, the means of providing the same were discussed between the then Lord Chancellor and the Vice Chancellors and the Masters of the Bench of this Society, and it was found that a slight extension of the aforesaid Act, 15 and 16 Victoria, Chapter 87³, would be sufficient to enable the Lord Chancellor to guarantee a perpetual, instead of a temporary, Rent for any buildings to be provided for the accommodation of the Court of Chancery; and the Masters of the Bench undertook to spend a sum not exceeding £100,000 in building such Courts and Chambers on a plan arranged with the Vice Chancellors and approved by the Lord Chancellor on being guaranteed a Rent equal to Four per Cent on the cost thereof.

"Accordingly, Lord Chelmsford, then Lord Chancellor, introduced a Bill⁴ for that purpose, which was read a second time and the plans of the proposed Courts were laid before the House of Lords; but before any further proceedings therein, the Parliament was dissolved, and soon afterwards a Commission was issued to enquire into the subject of removing all the Superior Courts from Westminster Hall. The Commissioners in 1860 recommended such removal, and several Bills have since been introduced for the purpose, which have always been opposed in Parliament on the ground of the great expense of such a scheme, which is estimated to cost One million and a half of money, and objected to by your Petitioner on grounds similar to those now stated, and such Bills have all been rejected or abandoned.

"If the said Bill of 1859 had been passed, the necessary Courts for the Three Vice Chancellors would have been completed several years ago, and at an insignificant cost compared with the expense of building a complete set of new Equity Courts as part of a grand scheme, which will probably not be completed for many years.

"It appears by another Bill now introduced into your Honorable House,

¹ *Ante*, IV. 134.

² *Ante*, IV. 204.

³ An Act for the relief of the Suitors of the High Court of Chancery (1852).

⁴ *Ante*, pp. 76, 97.

that it is again proposed to apply a portion of the Chancery Suitors' Fund, or of moneys arising therefrom, to the building of New Common Law Courts, although it is apparent, from Returns made to Parliament, that there is barely enough of the Suitors' Fund and moneys arising therefrom unappropriated to pay interest on the cost of New Vice Chancellors' Courts, if built on the comparatively cheap plan proposed by your Petitioner.

"Your Petitioner therefore humbly submits to your Honorable House that the Courts of Equity ought to be excepted from the said Bill; and your Petitioner hereby repeats the offer of the said Society to build on their own Ground new Courts and Chambers for the three Vice Chancellors, according to the said plan already laid before the House of Lords, or with any alterations thereof which may be approved by the Lord Chancellor, on being guaranteed out of the Suitors' Fund or otherwise, either the actual cost thereof, or a perpetual rent for the same at the rate of Four pounds per Centum on such actual cost, including the loss of Rent of any Chambers which may be destroyed thereby.

"Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that the said Bill may not pass into a Law as it now stands; but that the same may be amended by excluding the removal of the Courts of Equity therefrom, and by inserting a power similar to that contained in the said Bill of 1859, to authorise the Lord Chancellor to order a perpetual Rent to be paid out of the Suitors' Fund to the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn for any improvement or alteration which they may make in the present Courts of Chancery in Lincoln's Inn, and for any new Courts and Chambers which they may build or provide for the Judges of the Court of Chancery, with the approval of such Judges and the Lord Chancellor, at a cost not exceeding a sum to be fixed in such Bill; and that no appropriation of the Suitors' Fund may be made inconsistent with such power or with the provisions of the said Act 15 and 16, Victoria, Chapter 87,¹ under which the Suitor's Fund is already applicable to such purposes." Ordered that "the Petition be signed by the Chairman of this Council, and that Mr. Charles Jasper Selwyn be requested to present it to the House of Commons".

Special Council held on July 23rd, 1864. [p. 399.]

Eleven Benchers present.

Upon reading the Report of the Committee appointed to take the necessary steps consequent on the termination of the contract of E. F. Page the Cook, Christopher F. Griffiths, one of the Under Cooks, was appointed Cook and Purveyor in his room.

Extract from the Report: [p. 400.]

The general subject of the Hall Dinners has been carefully considered by the Committee; who, for their guidance, have obtained information of the terms of the Contracts subsisting with the Cooks of the other Inns of Court respectively. The information thus gained, while it has satisfied the Committee that the Contract between the Society and the late Cook was not unfair towards Page, has brought forcibly to their Notice the difference in the character of the Dinners served to the Barristers and Students in the Halls of the several Societies; It appears that at all the other Inns of Court, the Dinners served at the Barristers' Tables comprise 3 Dishes, instead of 2 only, as at Lincoln's Inn, and that both at the Inner and Middle Temple, the Dinners at the Students'

¹ An Act for the relief of the Suitors of the High Court of Chancery (1852).

Tables also comprise 3 Dishes, instead of 2 only, as at Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn.

"The Committee are of opinion that it is expedient to make a new arrangement for the Dinners to be served at the Barristers' and Students' Tables in the Hall of this Society, and that it will be proper to add to the Dinners, as at present served, an extra Dish, at least on 5 days of the week; so that on every day, except Sundays and Saturdays, and excepting also Mondays in the two Winter Terms, there shall be Soup or Fish, a Joint and a Tart or Pudding, to each mess, and on the Mondays in the two Winter Terms, there shall be a Fowl, a Joint, and a Tart or Pudding to each Mess".

The Report of the Finance Committee relative to the Office of Supernumerary Porter was confirmed.

Extract from the Report: [p. 405],

"The number of Supernumerary Porters¹ has of late years been two. These Porters are not paid any Salary by the Society, their appointment merely giving them the privilege of plying for hire in the Old Buildings during the day time, and the privilege and duty, in common with the Badge Porters, of taking charge of the Gates of the Inn at night. For this they are paid 3/- for each night's duty, during the Six months from Michaelmas to Lady Day, and 2/6 a night, during the remainder of the year.

"The duty of sweeping and keeping clean the Paths, Gutters etc. in the Old Buildings rests with Henry Jacobs, who is appointed to that duty, as Scavenger, and is paid 18/- a week. Jacobs has made application to be appointed a Supernumerary Porter.

"Your Committee think it desirable to take this opportunity to abolish the appointment of Scavenger, as a separate office. They are of opinion that it is desirable to appoint Three Supernumerary Porters, with a Salary of 6/- a week each; and that the duties of the Scavenger should, in future, be discharged by the Supernumerary Porters, and be extended, so as to include the cleaning of the Staircases in the Old Buildings, and the preservation of general good order, cleanliness, and quiet, in that part of the Inn".

Council held on November 25th, 1864. [p. 434.]

Eleven Benchers present.

Officers for 1865: [pp. 436, 448],

Treasurer: Loftus T. Wigram Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: Sir Roundell Palmer, Q.C., A.G.

Dean of the Chapel: Robert P. Roupell Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Ryan.

Master of the Walks: Kenyon Stevens Parker Esq., Q.C.

Adjourned Council held on December 14th, 1864. [p. 444.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Read the following letter from Thomas Bros Esq., a Barrister of this Society: [p. 455],

"I have thought it right, as Executor of the late James McMahon Esq. of the Oxford Circuit, to acquaint the Society of Lincoln's Inn through you that Two Scholarships of £150 a year each for the benefit of Law Students have been founded in St. John's College, Cambridge under his Will in conformity with a

¹ Intro: § 47.

scheme, of which I enclose a Copy; and that it is hoped that the Estate, after the Annuities which are charged upon it have fallen in, will be sufficient to provide for two additional Scholarships of the same amount.

"The Testator directed his residuary Estate 'to be appropriated to the foundation of Scholarships in one or more of the Colleges in one or both of the Universities of Cambridge or Oxford, or of Law Studentships at Lincoln's Inn, or some other of the Inns of Court, in such manner and form and under such Rules and Regulations as his Executor might deem most conducive to the permanent, and as far as might be extended, efficiency of the Charity that it was his purpose to found.'

"Under these circumstances it was thought that his intention would be best effected by providing substantial assistance for Members of the College who should be bona fide engaged in the study of the Law during the period between their leaving the University and the commencement of the practice of their profession." [Scheme: pp. 456-459.]

The Treasurer made a Communication to this Council, on the subject of Law Reporting, to the following effect: [p. 459],

"At a Meeting of the Bar held in Lincoln's Inn Hall on the 2nd of December, 1863,¹ it was resolved: (1) That the present system of preparing, editing and publishing Reports of Judicial Decisions in this Country requires amendment, and: (2) That a Committee (then named) should be appointed to prepare a plan for the amendment of the present system of preparing, editing and publishing Reports of Judicial Decisions, and to report thereon at a future Meeting. The Committee appointed under these Resolutions met and considered the subject referred to them, and on the 14th of June last made their Report.

"At a subsequent Meeting of the Bar held in Lincoln's Inn Hall (by adjournment from the 1st of July last)² on the 28th of November, it was resolved: (1) That the Report of the Committee be adopted, and: (2) That the Attorney General be requested, as President of the Meeting, to communicate the Resolution adopting the Report to the Lord Chancellor, the Benchers of the several Inns of Court, the Society of Serjeants' Inn and the Council of the Incorporated Law Society, with a request on behalf of the Meeting that they severally will be pleased to further the objects of the Scheme. In compliance with the latter Resolution, the Report, and the Resolution adopting it, are now communicated to the Benchers of this Society, and on behalf of the Gentlemen of the Bar who passed the Resolution, the Treasurer expresses their hope that the Benchers may be pleased to approve and further the objects of the Scheme embodied in the Report."

"Mr. Amphlett gave Notice that he would make a Motion in this matter, at the Council to be held on the first day of Hilary Term, 1865, and the consideration of the Treasurer's communication was postponed to the same Council".

No Benchers died during 1864.

1865

Council held on January 11th, 1865. [p. 462.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

¹ *Ante*, p. 118.

² *Ante*, p. 122.

Thomas Pitts Taswell Langmead was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 468.] [Text on pp. 470-473.]

Special Council held on January 16th, 1865. [p. 469.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

"Upon taking into consideration the communication made to this Society by the Attorney General on the subject of Law Reporting, and a Motion on the same subject made by Richard Paul Amphlett Esq.: Resolved that this Society is willing to concur with the other Inns of Court in giving the Guarantee mentioned in the 4th Rule of the Scheme recommended by the Committee in their Report, and in the event of the other Inns so concurring, to appoint Two members of the Council proposed by the 1st Rule of the Scheme."

Council held on January 31st, 1865. [p. 484.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

Read the communications received from the other Inns of Court on the subject of Law Reporting. [p. 486.]

"Resolved 1. That, while regretting the determination of Gray's Inn not to join in the scheme, this Society is willing to concur with the Inner Temple and Middle Temple alone in giving the Guarantee mentioned in the 4th Rule of the Scheme, each of the Societies guaranteeing 2/7th of the £500 per annum, and to nominate Two Members of the Council proposed by the 1st Rule".

List of 39 Barristers who compounded for their Absent Commons and other dues up to and including 10th January, 1865 for the total sum of £1190. 15. 6. under the Order of Council of April 15th, 1864.¹ [pp. 491-493.]

Adjourned Council held on February 15th, 1865. [p. 494.]

Thirty-five Benchers present.

Resolved "1. That no Person in Holy Orders be called to the Bar by this Society without first making and signing a Declaration that he has not held any Clerical Preferment or Duty, or performed any Clerical Functions, for the last year, and that he intends no longer to act as a Clergyman.

"2. That any person who is afterwards found to have either not disclosed the fact of his being in Holy Orders, or to have made such Declaration untruly, shall be liable to be disbarred". [p. 499.]

Adjourned Council held on March 8th, 1865. [p. 505.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

The Report of the Finance and Dinners Committees on a Petition of the Barristers for a third Bar Table (from which the following passages are extracted) was confirmed: [p. 511].

"We have gone through the dining lists of the whole of last Term, and omitting Sundays, when 27 Barristers dined on the average, the following is the result:

"On only 10 days of the Term were the Bar Tables full. The greatest number of Barristers who had to dine at other Tables was naturally on Grand Day, when there was not room at the Bar Tables for 41 out of the 105 who dined. But all except 5 of those were under Two years' standing; on no other day were anything near one half of the Barristers dining in Hall compelled to dine at the Students' Table, and on the average of the 18 week days of the Term only 16, or just one fifth instead of one half, of the Barristers present had to dine at the other Tables.

"The two Bar Tables hold 32 men each, or 64 in the whole, and we do not

¹ *Ante*, p. 120.

consider that sufficient cause is shewn to justify the Bench in further increasing by a Third Bar Table the expenses of the Hall, which have been materially increased lately, besides the reduction made in the charges about two years ago, by which the Society sacrificed a very large annual amount."

"Ordered that a Committee be appointed to enquire and report whether (in the event of the Government Scheme for the Concentration of the Courts being approved by Parliament) it will be desirable to pull down all or any of the Buildings (including the existing Courts) in this Inn, and to build new Chambers on the site thereof, or elsewhere within the precincts of the Inn, and if so, how the same can be effected with least inconvenience to the present occupants of Chambers, and what will be the probable cost thereof,¹ and the probable annual return therefrom to this Society, in the shape of Rent or otherwise, and how the necessary funds can best be provided." [p. 513.]

"Ordered that 4 grey Cloaks be provided for the use of the Porters on night duty at the gates of the Inn, one Cloak for each of the four Lodges. [p. 516.]"

Special Council held on March 27th, 1865. [p. 516.]

Seven Benchers present.

Upon considering the propriety of Petitioning Parliament against a change in the proposed Site of the New Courts: Resolved, that a Petition, according to a Draft approved at this Council, be signed by the Treasurer, and that the Attorney General² be requested to present the same to the House of Commons.

Extract from the Petition: [p. 517],

"In the present Session of Parliament, the Masters of the Bench of this Society, being unwilling to persist in opposing a Scheme which in its leading provisions was held to be a public improvement, withheld all opposition to the said Bill, and presented no Petition against the same.

"In so withholding their opposition, the Masters of the Bench of this Society were mainly influenced by the consideration that the Northern side of the Site proposed for the New Courts was in the immediate vicinity of, and almost in proximity to Lincoln's Inn, and in the confidence (from the manifest propriety of the case), that the part of the said Site which was nearest to Lincoln's Inn, would be appropriated to the Equity Courts, so as to obviate as far as possible, the inconveniences which would result from the said Courts being removed from Lincoln's Inn.

"The Masters of the Bench of this Society have recently learned, that a question has been agitated, whether the said proposed Site should not be abandoned, and a new Site be selected on the Bank of the Thames or elsewhere.

"If the said Courts of Equity were not only to be removed from Lincoln's Inn, but to be removed to a distance therefrom, the greatest inconvenience and embarrassment will be caused to numerous Practitioners who have their Chambers and Offices in, and near, Lincoln's Inn.

"If the said Courts of Equity be removed from Lincoln's Inn in order to effect a concentration upon one Site of the Courts of Justice, the Site now proposed for the same is the best that could be proposed; and the Masters of the Bench of Lincoln's Inn trust that no change will be made in such Site, without excluding from any Bill for the Concentration of the Courts of Justice, the

¹ *Post*, p. 138.

² Sir Roundell Palmer.

removal of the said Courts of Equity from their present situation in Lincoln's Inn".¹

Council held on April 19th, 1865. [p. 519.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Called to the Bench: [pp. 519, 539],

Thomas Webster Esq., John Peter De Gex Esq., Joshua Williams Esq. and George Jessel Esq., on their appointment as Queen's Counsel.

Council held on May 11th, 1865. [p. 537.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

The Report of the Chambers Committee relative to the Appliances for extinguishing Fires was confirmed. [p. 542-545.]

Extracts from the Report:

"The existing arrangements as to Water supply are as follows: Besides the Tank or Reservoir in the New Square Inclosure, there are 8 Tanks of small dimensions, and 5 Plugs, within the Inn. These Tanks have Service Pipes connected with the Public Mains outside the Inn, from which they can be filled, and kept filled, with water; but as the Main Pipes are under the exclusive control of the Servants of the New River Company, no Water can be drawn from them without the aid of the Company's Turncock, and the only Supply of Water *immediately* available is, therefore, the comparatively small quantity which may be found in the Tanks. . . .

"There are Two Fire Engines, both of them old, and both out of repair: about 70 yards of Hose, much of it defective, and 5 Buckets very old.

"In recent cases of Fire, the Public Engines of the Fire Brigade have always been promptly on the spot, and have in fact reached the Inn, and been brought to play, before the Society's Engines; but they are dependent for their supply of Water on the Lincoln's Inn Tanks and Plugs, unless the Fire occurs in such a place as is sufficiently contiguous to the Fire Mains in the Public Streets to enable the Engines to procure water from that source. The portion of the Old Buildings abutting on Chancery Lane is in such a favourable situation, but several of the blocks of Chambers in Lincoln's Inn are in positions where the Public Mains cannot be made directly available, and in such cases the dilatory or deficient supply of water might result in most disastrous consequences.

"The Committee considered that it might be desirable for the Society to have within the area of the Inn, and under their own control, a Fire Main, by which they might immediately, and at any moment, obtain a High Service supply from the New River Company, by whom the Society is at present served. They understand that the Temple has such a Fire Main.

"The Committee have accordingly obtained from Mr. Docwra, a well known Contractor employed by the New River Company, an Estimate which is annexed to this Report, and is dated the 26th April, 1864, by which it will seem that the sum of £420. 15. 6. is stated as the cost of providing the necessary Mains and Apparatus, including Three Fire Cocks and Ten Hydrants. . . .

"The Committee find that by means of a hose, screwed on to the mouths of the Hydrants belonging to the proposed Fire Main, a continuous stream or jet of water could be thrown to a height of 50 feet during the day, and 60 feet or thereabouts during the night, without the aid of any Engine, and by the ordinary

¹ The Petition presented to the House of Lords is to be found on pp. 548-551.

High Service pressure alone, and that if such Hose were carried up a Staircase, or otherwise gradually conducted and raised towards any particular floor where the Fire was, the Water might even be thrown 10 feet higher.

"The mode of payment to the New River Company for the Water supply for Fire purposes is by a charge of One Guinea a year on each Hydrant or Aperture.

"It is considered desirable to continue the Old Tanks, having them properly cleaned out and repaired, and made to communicate with the Fire Main, which could be done at a small expense.

"It thus appears to the Committee that for a present outlay of a sum not exceeding £450, and an annual charge of about £12, the Society might have a powerful and efficient Fire Main and Apparatus of their own always ready, with a plentiful supply of Water available at any moment, and in a simple manner, for Extinguishing Fire; or, at all events for materially keeping such Fire in check, until the more powerful aid of the Public Engines arrived.

"Should the Bench agree with the Committee in their views, and authorize the Mains to be laid down, it will be proper to consider whether the Society's Fire Engines might not be dispensed with. The cost of keeping them in what is called working order is about £10 a year: and in their present condition a considerable outlay would be necessary to put them into complete repair."



The Chapel and the Old Hall (T. H. Shepherd, 1830)

[Facing p. 131]

BOOK XXXI

Council held on June 15th, 1865. [p. 1.]

Ten Benchers present.

The Master of the Walks reported extensive renewal of walks in the garden surrounding the Hall and Library, involving 140 loads of new gravel, and removal of old gravel mixed with soot, the laying of 500 turves, the improvement of the soil in beds and borders by 5 loads of good maiden earth and 10 loads of manure, and other works in the garden, at a cost of £123. 10. 10. [*pp.* 2-4.] The Report was confirmed.

The Chambers Committee reported a serious drain nuisance in Chambers on the first floor of 4 Old Buildings looking into Chancery Lane and occupied by Mr. Webb, a Barrister of the Middle Temple. "The smell was so strong that it had produced in Mr. Webb's case alarming illness", the symptoms of which are fully described, and after he had recovered sufficiently to return to Lincoln's Inn, he took refuge in the Chambers of a friend. Industrious efforts by the Committee and the Surveyor to find the cause, and a remedy, were of no avail, and Dr. Letheby, the Medical Officer of Health of the City of London was called in. The Surveyor explained to him that the communications between the Society's Buildings and the Sewer were made by horizontal Drains passing from a larger and very old Drain, which was itself parallel to the Sewer, and lay immediately under the Wall of the Old Buildings, and within the palisade fence, and ran from the Stone Building Gate to the Old Gateway; and that this Drain was constructed of Bricks and Mortar only. "Dr. Letheby, after much discussion and attention expressed his decided opinion, founded on experience of similar cases," that the nuisance proceeded from some defect in this Brick and Mortar Drain, and that it was probably caused by a Rat hole, the effect of which would be that the effluvia of the Sewer would diffuse itself under or through the Brickwork of the Wall, and thus between the Wall and the Wainscot, and could find a vent for itself in any place in which the wainscot was in the slightest degree defective, and indeed, between joints of it; and as often as the wall and the wainscot were both made tight in one place, the smell would shift to another. He also expressed a strong opinion that a Glazed Earthenware Pipe Drain should be substituted for the Brick and Mortar Drain.

Under the pressure of the circumstances, the Committee adopted Dr. Letheby's suggestion, and caused the old parallel Brick and Mortar Drain thus described to be opened by degrees, and to be filled in as the opening proceeded with a glazed tile earthenware Pipe Drain, with similar horizontal pipes carefully trapped at each of the present places of communication with the Sewer. In the course of this work no Rat hole was discovered: but it was found that, immediately under the Chambers in question, (Mr. Carpmael's, occupied by Mr. Webb) there was not only a horizontal Drain of communication, but a small Cesspool, which although nearly empty, was capable of holding a great quantity of noxious Gas,

and was in immediate connection with the Sewer, and that the Brickwork of the old parallel Drain immediately behind this horizontal Drain and Cesspool was in a defective state through age—and it thus appeared highly probable that Dr. Letheby's theory was perfectly well founded, except as to a Rat having been the cause of the defect. Experience has since confirmed this opinion. The defects in the Brickwork were made good, the Pipe Drain, with perfectly trapped communications, was completed on the 29th of April, and no further smell has been perceived in the Chambers.

"The Committee therefore request the Bench's confirmation of the proceedings thus taken, and its sanction to paying Five Guineas to Dr. Letheby." [p. 4-7.]

Council held on November 24th, 1865. [p. 38.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Ordered that the Receptions of Students be abolished, and that the resolutions of January 21st,¹ and May 8th, 1856,² so far as the same relate to Receptions, be rescinded: that the Petitions for Call to the Bar be in future³ presented by Students in person to the Treasurer in the Hall.⁴ [p. 46.]

Officers for 1866: [pp. 46, 52, 57],

Treasurer: The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Ryan.

Master of the Library: Loftus T. Wigram Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: The Attorney General.⁵

Keeper of the Black Book: Montagu Chambers Esq. Q.C.

Master of the Walks: The Hon. the Vice Chancellor Wood.

Adjourned Council held on December 13th, 1865. [p. 50.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

"Upon considering the subject of a Railway to be called "The Mid-London Railway", including the project of a new Street; both Railway and Street being proposed to pass through the Society's Garden at the North End,⁶ and upon considering the Notices served on the Society in relation thereto, Resolved: that the Society dissent from the proposed Undertaking, and that the Treasurer be requested to fill in the necessary Notices accordingly". [p. 53.]

The following Benchers died during 1865:—

April 6. William Loftus Lowndes Esq., Q.C.

April 27. John George Phillimore Esq., Q.C.

1866

Council held on January 11th, 1866. [p. 55.]

Twelve Benchers present.

Mr. Pemberton was instructed to oppose the Mid-London Railway Bill, and in addition to Mr. Hope Scott, Q.C. already retained for the Society, to retain Mr. Denison, Q.C., as Counsel.

In the Matter of the Order of Council of the 24th November, 1865, abolishing

¹ *Ante*, p. 54.

³ A change was made in 1876, *post*, p. 202.

⁵ Sir Roundell Palmer, Q.C.

² *Ante*, p. 58.

⁴ *Post*, p. 133.

⁶ See *post*, pp. 134, 136.

Receptions, Resolved: "(1) That the day on which the Petitions for Call to the Bar are to be presented in person by Students be the day on which their Call is to be moved, unless the Bench shall otherwise order; (2) That Students who have attended two Receptions be exempted from the requirement to present the Petition for Call in person; (3) That the Introductions at the Bar Table be omitted on the days appointed for moving the Calls."

Read the following letter from Judah Philip Benjamin, accompanying his Application, in the usual Form, to be admitted a Student of this Society: [p. 59],

"I beg respectfully to represent that I have this day made application to be admitted a Student of this Honorable Society for the purpose of being Called to the Bar: that I have not passed a Public Examination at any of the Universities within the British Dominions; and I submit to your Honorable body the special circumstances on which I venture to base this my respectful application that I be dispensed from passing the Special Examination required under the Second Consolidated Regulations adopted at Trinity Term 1865.

"Born of British Parents in the year 1811, I am now in my 55th year; I was taken to the United States when an Infant by my parents, and was educated at Yale College in the State of Connecticut. I have been a Member of the Bar of the United States for more than thirty years, during thirteen of which I was in extensive practice as a Counsellor in the Supreme Court of the United States. I was a Senator in Congress from the State of Louisiana, and had been eight years such Senator, when my State seceded from the Union. I was a Member of the Cabinet of the President of the Confederate States, first as Attorney General, next as Secretary of War, and finally as Chief of the Cabinet, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. I am now a Political Exile, proscribed for my loyalty to my own State, which is now again a member of the Union, and have established my residence in London with a view to recommencing the practice of my profession.

"I venture humbly to hope that these circumstances will satisfy your Honorable body that I may be properly admitted to be a Student of this Honorable Society without being submitted to a preliminary Examination."

Ordered, "under the special circumstances, that the Preliminary Examination be dispensed with in the case of Mr. Benjamin." [p. 60.]

Robert Wilkinson was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 60.] [Text on pp. 61-66.]

Council held on January 31st, 1866. [p. 76.]

Twelve Benchers present.

The second list of Barristers who had compounded for their Absent Commons and other Dues contains the names of 20 who had paid £650. 0. 4. in all. [p. 85.]

Ordered "that the Cook¹ be told that the Bench are much dissatisfied with their Dinners."

Adjourned Council held on February 21st, 1866. [p. 87.]

Eleven Benchers present.

Read and confirmed the Report of the Finance and Dinners Committee from which the following is extracted: [p. 89],

"We waited on the Cook and informed him of the Resolution of the last Council 'that the Bench were much dissatisfied with their Dinners'. He said he

¹ C. F. Griffiths.

was aware they had not been what they ought to be during a great part of last Term, but that he had discharged his head man, who had chiefly had the charge of them, and promised they should be better for the future.

"The question of permitting him to sell Wine in the Refreshment Room was also referred to us by an Order of the first day of Easter Term, 1864.¹ He produced to us his Freedom of the Vintners' Company and said the Master thereof had told him, as the concluding Section of the Refreshment House Licensing Act (23 Victoria, Chapter 27 (1860)) seems to contemplate, that he is by virtue thereof at liberty to sell Wine here without a Licence. It will no doubt be convenient to the members of the Society and of the Equity Bar that he should, and we therefore recommend that he be allowed to do so. He engages not to charge more than Six pence a Glass, and probably if he did, it would not be taken".

Adjourned Council held on March 14th, 1866. [p. 91.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

Read the Joint Petition of the Society and the Trustees of Lincoln's Inn Fields presented to the House of Commons against the Mid-London Railway Bill. The Petition showed: "that a Bill is pending in your Honorable House, intituled 'A Bill for making Railways from the West London Railway at Shepherds Bush to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railways in the City of London, and for making New Streets from New Bond Street to Hanover Square, and from Oxford Street to Lincoln's Inn Fields, and from Lincoln's Inn Fields to High Holborn, and for other purposes'.

"That by the said Bill it is proposed to take for the purposes of the Railways and Streets therein proposed to be made, or one of them, part of the private Garden of the said Society of Lincoln's Inn, in which the said Society's Hall and Library were built a few years ago, and in front of Stone Buildings, which consist of Chambers occupied by Barristers and other persons practising the Law there, some of whom reside in such Chambers, and all of whom use the said garden as appurtenant to their Chambers for the purposes of air and recreation.

"That the said Society strongly objects to part of their Garden being taken away, and that no money can be any compensation for the same, as no Members of the Society derive any pecuniary advantage from belonging thereto; and the quiet enjoyment of the said Garden is of great importance to the Society.

"That the Society has no other ground on which it is possible to extend their Chambers when required, and that in consequence of the building of the New Courts in the immediate neighbourhood, it is expected that there will be an increased demand for Chambers, of which the Society has not now enough to meet the wants of all their Members: And that the Old Buildings or Old Square Chambers are now in a bad condition, and it has for some time been intended by the Society to rebuild them, and for that purpose first to [re]build some New Chambers at the North end of the said Garden exactly on the Ground which has been scheduled for the said Bill, and that Plans were prepared for the same when the Society received Notice of the said Bill.

"That if that part of their Garden is allowed to be taken for a Railway or a Street, it will be impossible to build Chambers farther South without altogether destroying the Garden, and putting the new Chambers directly in front of Stone Buildings, and too close to the Library, which the Society has for some years

¹ Not extracted.

contemplated enlarging, as it is now quite full of Books, and too small for the convenience of Readers there.

"That the said Garden has for some years been used as the practising ground for the Inns of Court Volunteers, being quiet and secluded, though small, and for this reason also it will be inconvenient for any portion of it to be taken away, especially in prospect of the said necessity for curtailing it by further buildings of the said Society.

"That by means of an Agreement and Lease entered into in the year 1657¹ between the then Masters of the Bench of this Society, and the then Owners of the Eastern part of the land and houses now called Lincoln's Inn Fields, the Society is entitled to the benefit of the stipulations contained in the said Agreement and Lease for preserving the said Eastern part of Lincoln's Inn Fields as a Garden, and preventing the erection of any building thereon; and the said Society is entitled to the use of the said Garden for the convenience of the Students of the said Society.

"That your Petitioners the Trustees of Lincoln's Inn Fields are acting under the authority of an Act of Parliament passed in the 8th year of the Reign of King George the Second,² intituled an "Act to enable the present and future Proprietors and Inhabitants of Lincoln's Inn Fields in the County of Middlesex to make a rate on themselves for raising money sufficient to enclose, clean, and adorn the said Fields"; And that by means of such Act the entire management of the said fields (subject to the covenants and stipulations before referred to for the benefit of the said Society) is vested in your Petitioners the said Trustees, and they are thereby empowered to make and levy rates for the purposes of the said Act.

"That by the said Act power is given to the said Trustees from time to time to direct how and in what manner the said fields shall be enclosed from all horses, coaches, carts, and carriages: and from time to time kept and preserved from annoyances as occasion shall require, as also what ways or passages shall be made or left open for passengers, horses, coaches, carts and carriages.

"That the general object and purpose of the said Act was to enable the said Trustees to enclose, clean, or otherwise adorn and beautify the said Great Square called Lincoln's Inn Fields, and to keep and preserve the same as a private garden for the use and recreation of the Owners of the surrounding houses, and as an appurtenance thereto, and to control the traffic through the same with the view to preserve the quiet and comfort of the Inhabitants thereof.

"That all your Petitioners strongly object to any of the Garden of Lincoln's Inn or of Lincoln's Inn Fields being taken away for the purposes of the said Bill.

"That under the provisions of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, gardens appurtenant to houses cannot be taken for Railway purposes without the houses themselves, if the Owners require the undertakers to take the whole; and that in this case it is still more unreasonable that the Promoters should be allowed to take the private Garden of the said Society or of the inhabitants of Lincoln's Inn Fields, as it is manifestly impossible that the Society of Lincoln's Inn, or the inhabitants of Lincoln's Inn Fields, can sell their whole property to which the said Gardens respectively are appurtenant, and remove elsewhere.

"That although it is stated on the deposited Plans that the said Lincoln's Inn Fields Garden will be cut and covered again, yet your Petitioners are by no means

¹ II 469.

² 1735. See III 471.

satisfied therewith, and: that the Trees and shrubs in the Garden will probably be seriously injured by such cutting. That Lincoln's Inn Fields is the finest of all the Metropolitan Gardens, and it will be a serious injury to the same if its symmetry is to be destroyed by carrying either a Railway or a Street through it.

"That all your Petitioners strongly object to such part of the said scheme as proposes to open the North side of Lincoln's Inn Fields by means of a new Street to the general traffic of the metropolis; and that your Petitioners the Trustees of the said Lincoln's Inn Fields submit that if any such Street should be permitted, the traffic through the same should be subject to their control.

"That besides all these other objections, it appears to be the object of the Promoters to take the said Society's Ground from them, and afterwards to build houses on such parts as are not actually used for the Railway, or to grant building Leases of the same; and your Petitioners object thereto independently of their objection to the taking of their property at all.

"Your Petitioners say that for these and other reasons, the Preamble of the said Bill is not true, and that divers clauses thereof are objectionable, and that if the Preamble is allowed to pass, other Clauses ought to be introduced.

"Your Petitioners therefore pray that the said Bill may not be allowed to pass, and that they may be heard by their Counsel, Agents and Witnesses against it, and against all the Clauses thereof, and in favor of any Clauses they may desire to introduce."

Read also the following letter from Mr. Pemberton, the Solicitor, to the Steward: [p. 95],

"Whitehall Place.
7th March 1866.

"You will have seen by the House of Commons Votes of this morning that the Mid London Railway Bill has been thrown out."

Council held on April 16th, 1866. [p. 96.]

Eight Benchers present.

Confirmed the following Report of the Building Committee appointed by an Order of the Adjourned Council of the 8th March 1865,¹ to enquire and report whether (in the event of the Government Scheme for the Concentration of the Courts being approved by Parliament) it will be desirable to pull down all or any of the Buildings (including the existing Courts) in this Inn and to build New Chambers on the Site thereof, or elsewhere within the precincts of the Inn, and if so, how the same can be effected with least inconvenience to the present occupants of Chambers, and what will be the probable cost thereof and the probable annual return therefrom to this Society in the shape of Rent or otherwise, and how the necessary Funds can be best provided:

Report

"We were proceeding with this matter last November when we were stopped by Notice of the Mid London Railway, which proposed to take part of the Ground on which we had agreed that the New Chambers should be built, viz. at the North end of the Gardens, as near to the wall as some existing lights will allow, and also leaving sufficient space in front of the Northern part of Stone Buildings. There will probably be room for a block of Chambers about 220 feet long reaching endways to the West wall of the Gardens, and having a Road between them and

¹ *Ante*, p. 128.

the North Wall. We have done as much as we can without consulting an Architect, which we have no authority to do. We therefore recommend the Bench to allow us to get a plan and estimate made. And as Mr. Scott was engaged to make Plans of New Courts in the Inn some years ago which have never been proceeded with in consequence of the Action of the Government and the greater scheme of New Courts, we recommend that Mr. Scott be employed now for this purpose. We think no steps can well be taken towards rebuilding any part of the Old Buildings until New Chambers have been built."

Council held on May 8th, 1866. [p. 108.]

Seven Benchers present.

On consideration of the applications made for the carved woodwork forming the screen lately removed from the East end of the pews in the Chapel,¹ ordered: that it be given to the Rev. Mr. Earl, Vicar of West Alvington, near Kingsbridge, Devon. [p. 109.]

Council held on May 22nd, 1866. [p. 113.]

Eight Benchers present.

Upon taking into consideration the Memorial of Judah Philip Benjamin from which the following passage is extracted: "When the Government of the Confederate States was provisionally formed at Montgomery, in March 1861, Jefferson Davis called on me to join his Cabinet as Attorney General and to aid in organising the several Departments of the Government. I served some months in that capacity, and subsequently in that of Secretary of War, and when the Government was finally, and as was hoped permanently, established at Richmond, Mr. Davis in February 1862 selected me to be the Head of the Cabinet as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. I so remained until the month of April 1865, when the Government of the Confederacy was overthrown, and I was driven, an exile, proscribed, with all my fortune confiscated, to seek safety in flight. I reached England in September last after great perils and hardships, with no means of providing for the support of my family other than such as I may derive from the practice of the profession for which I was educated, and in which I have had an experience of more than thirty years.

"Soon after my arrival in England, I was received into the Chambers of Mr. Charles Pollock, where I have been reading with a view to practice at the Common Law Bar, and I became a Member of this Honorable Society, and have kept Terms since the beginning of the present year.

"This, my Lords and Gentlemen, is a statement of the facts on which I venture to hope that you will not consider the rules which regulate the Call to the Bar of young Gentlemen just entering into life, as applicable to my case, the more especially as in one somewhat analogous, you were pleased to favor a similar application. (Case of Mr. Ogden,² recently deceased, Attorney General of the Isle of Man—year 1844.)"

Ordered that: "Under the special circumstances set forth in the Memorial, the said Judah Philip Benjamin be allowed to offer himself for Call to the Bar in the present Term, and that the further keeping of Terms, and all other requirements as Qualifications for Call be, in his case, dispensed with. [p. 115.]

"Upon considering the Estimates submitted by the Master of the Walks, for an additional Railing of Wrought Iron, as a Dog Fence, to be placed round the

¹ In connection with the alteration of the Ladies' Seats.

² IV. 259.

Garden in the New Square and the South and East boundaries of the Garden surrounding the Hall, Ordered that the Estimate of Daniel Coales, the Smith, in the sum of Ninety pounds (£90) be accepted for the above mentioned work. [p. 117.]

Council held on June 12th, 1866. [p. 136.]

Six Benchers present.

"The Building Committee having produced the plans of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott for a block of Chambers proposed to be built at the North End of the Garden, and also Mr. Scott's approximate Estimate of the Cost of such Building in the sum of £35,000, Ordered: that Mr. Scott be requested to obtain Tenders." [p. 138.]

Upon information that the Trustees of the Warburton Lecture had appointed the Rev. Benjamin Morgan Cowie, Vicar of St. Lawrence, Jewry, to preach the next course, Ordered: "that permission be granted to The Rev. Benjamin Morgan Cowie to use the Pulpit of Lincoln's Inn Chapel for his series of Warburtonian Lectures, subject to the usual conditions". [p. 140.]

16th July, 1866.

Sir FitzRoy Kelly, one of the Masters of the Bench, took leave of the Society this day, on taking the degree of Serjeant at Law. [p. 142.]

Adjourned Council held on July 4th, 1866. [p. 143.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Upon reading the second Report of the Building Committee recommending that Mr. Scott's plans for the new Garden Chambers be approved, the Report was confirmed, so far as related to those plans, and it was ordered that when the Builder's tenders should have been obtained, a Special Council be held to consider the same.¹ [p. 146.]

Read the Memorial of 181 Barristers and Students complaining of the closing of the Library during "nearly a fortnight at Christmas and during a whole month in the Autumn", and also of "the impossibility of obtaining access to books by reason of their being already in use, or out of the Library".² [pp. 147-149.]

Ordered that the escutcheons of arms now in the Courts of the Lord Chancellor and the Lords Justices be removed to the Hall. [p. 149.]

Special Council held on July 26th, 1866. [p. 151.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Read the third Report of the Building Committee.

"The Committee have to report that Mr. Amphlett communicated to them that he was present at a Meeting of the Commission for superintending the building of the New Courts of Justice on Tuesday last, at which it was suggested that it would be desirable, with the view of improving the access to the New Courts, that the Great Turnstile should be widened and made into a Private Carriage Road with Gates to be under the care of Lincoln's Inn if they would consent to undertake that duty, and Mr. Amphlett having stated to the Commission that it was contemplated by this Society to build a block of Chambers at the North End of their Garden, it was ultimately decided by the Commission that this Society should be invited to join with the Commission in appointing a Joint Committee to consider whether some scheme might not be adopted with reference

¹ *Post*, p. 155.

² *Post*, p. 139.

to the Turnstile and the projected new buildings which would be mutually beneficial to the Commission and to this Society.

"In anticipation of this Society's concurrence, the Commission nominated Alderman Lawrence, Mr. Hunt, Dr. Bayford, and Mr. Amphlett to be Members of the Committee on their part, upon the understanding that this Society would nominate three others of their own body, Mr. Amphlett being a Member both of the Commission and of this Society.

"Under these circumstances we recommend that three Members of the Bench be appointed on such Joint Committee and that the further consideration of the building scheme be postponed until after such Joint Committee shall have made this Report, and it has been considered and reported upon by the Building Committee."

The Report was approved, and a Deputation from the Bench was appointed to confer with the Committee of the Commission. [p. 152.]

Ordered that the Library should be open from August 10th to October 10th from 11 to 3 only, that it be entirely closed for cleaning during the first 10 days of September, and should also be closed from December 25th to January 2nd. Ordered also that only 1 copy of all books of which there were duplicates in the Library be taken out at the same time. [p. 153.]

Council held on November 2nd, 1866. [p. 155.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

James Dickinson Esq. and Richard Garth Esq. on their appointment as Queen's Counsel. [pp. 156, 187.]

The Chambers Committee reported [p. 158] that: "there are two Pumps in Lincoln's Inn at the North End of the New Square, from which all comers, whether connected with the Society or not, have been allowed for many years to take, drink, and carry away, as much water as they pleased. One of these Pumps is supplied by a Well about 20 feet deep, the Water of which Well is hard Spring Water, generally used for drinking purposes, and which is supplied to the Hall of Lincoln's Inn itself, for constant drinking use, by means of a Pipe carried from the Well to the inside of the Hall. The other Pump is supplied by a Tank containing New River¹ Water of a Soft description, and, probably, generally used for culinary purposes, although as wholesome for drinking as the hard Water from other Pumps." The Medical Officer of Health having questioned the purity of the well water, the Committee had caused it to be analysed. As the analysis was unfavourable, the pump handle had been removed. Ordered that measures be continued to keep the water of the well from being used until further order.² [p. 160.]

Permission was granted by the Bench and the Committee of Proprietors of Chambers in the New Square to the Courts of Justice Commission for a temporary building³ in the garden of New Square for the exhibition of the plans and drawings for the Courts of Justice. [p. 166.]

Council held on November 26th, 1866. [p. 184.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

¹ "New River" was the name of the supply company.

² *Post*, p. 141.

³ This building is depicted in *The Illustrated London News* dated February 16th, 1867; also in R.C. II. 65.

The recommendation of the Finance and Dinners Committee that the allowance of 6 per cent., which was granted to the Cook last year, should be continued for this Term, but not further increased "on account of the badness of the Dinners", was confirmed. [p. 188.]

Upon an inquiry by Order of a Pension of Gray's Inn "if it be the fact" that the Bench have called Mr. Benjamin to the Bar, with the intention of his practising in England, without his having kept the Terms required by the Consolidated Rules of the Four Inns of Court, "and if so, requesting that they would be good enough to inform the Society of the Grounds upon which they acted"; Resolved: that the Honorable Society of Gray's Inn be informed that this Society did Call Mr. Judah Philip Benjamin to the Bar, in Trinity Term last, in the exercise of the discretion which has always been considered to be vested in the Bench of each Society in special cases: and that this Bench considered Mr. Benjamin's position and professional reputation in the United States a sufficiently special reason for Calling him to the Bar." Ordered: that the Treasurer of this Society be requested to communicate this Resolution to the Treasurer of the Honorable Society of Gray's Inn, [p. 192.]

Officers for 1867: [pp. 192, 198],

Treasurer: The Hon. Sir William Page Wood, Vice Chancellor.

Master of the Library: The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Ryan.

Dean of the Chapel: Montagu Chambers Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: James Bacon Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: The Rt. Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole.

William Lloyd Birkbeck Esq. was re-appointed Reader on Equity for a period of 3 years. [p. 196.]

The following Benchers died during 1866:—

March 2. James Campbell Esq., Q.C.

May 13. Wilkinson Mathews Esq., Q.C.

June 2. Kenyon Stevens Parker Esq., Q.C.

July 29. Rt. Hon. Sir James Wigram.

November 7. Rt. Hon. Sir James Lewis Knight-Bruce.

December 21. Walker Skirrow Esq., Q.C.

1867

Council held on January 11th, 1867. [p. 204.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Called to the Bench: [pp. 211, 233],

Harris Prendergast Esq., Charles Grevile Prideaux Esq., Benjamin Hardy Esq., John Pearson Esq., Henry Cotton Esq., Edward Kent Karslake Esq., George Druce Esq. and Edward Ebenezer Kay Esq., on their appointment as Queen's Counsel.

Henry Burton Buckley was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 213.] [Text pp. 214–217.]

Council held on January 31st, 1867. [p. 229.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

The third list of Barristers who had compounded for their Absent Commons and other Dues contains the names of 17 who had paid £555. 0. 7. in all. [p. 233.]

Adjourned Council held on February 20th, 1867. [p. 240.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Upon reading the second Report of the Chambers Committee with respect to the Hard Water Pump which recorded that several occupiers of Chambers, some of them resident members, had recently signified their desire that it should be reopened; Ordered: that the handle of the Pump be restored. [p. 242.]

Read the Report of the Chambers Committee relative to the Fire Mains recently laid in the New Square, Old Buildings and the Stone Building and as to Fire Appliances generally, [p. 243] from which the following passages have been extracted:

"The Committee have caused the Scheme of Fire Mains recommended to the Bench in their said Report¹ to be carried into effect by Messrs. Docwra & Son, the Contractors, at a Cost of Four hundred and fifty pounds (£450) as authorized by the said Order of Council of Easter Term 1865.

"The Committee have twice met specially, for the purpose of witnessing the trial of the New Mains, and all the Hydrants, 10 in number, have been tested in their presence. On the occasion of the first Trial, the Committee were attended by Captain Shaw,² the Chief Officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade who conducted the proceedings, assisted by five men of the Brigade, and by means of the Brigade Hose and Gear. . . .

"The Committee have already drawn the attention of the Bench to the defective state of the two Fire Engines belonging to the Society. . . . Captain Shaw recommends the Society to part with them, on the ground of their being untrustworthy, if not useless. A recent investigation and trial of the Old Hose and Fittings not only proves that they are in a bad state of repair, but shews that they were constructed on a Guage and Plan which have been greatly improved upon by the more modern Guage and Plan adopted by the London Fire Brigade and which is the only one adapted to the Hydrants now fixed in the Inn, and it thus appears that the new provisions for extinguishing Fire will be wholly inefficient without a fresh supply of Hose, and all necessary Fittings and Implements for the same.

"The Committee have accordingly applied to Messrs. Merryweather, and they have furnished the Committee with a List and Estimate of the several things necessary for the above purpose, to which the Committee refers. . . . It appears thereby that the cost of such Hose and other things will be about £89. 2. 0.

"Captain Shaw recommended that, as a means of additional security, a communication should be made between the Lodge at the Entrance from Lincoln's Inn Fields and the Fire Brigade Station in Holborn by means of a Bell.

"While the above investigation was in progress by your Committee, they thought it right to extend their enquiry to the state and condition of the Fire Apparatus at the Hall, Library and other Buildings attached thereto. They find that the Fire Cock, and all the Hose at the Hall, are constructed upon the same Guage as the Old Hose belonging to the Society's Engines, and consequently, that

¹ *Ante*, p. 129.

² "Oh, Captain Shaw! . . . Could thy Brigade, with cold cascade, quench my great love. I wonder?" The Queen in *Iolanthe*. Gilbert and Sullivan.

Hose of the modern and improved Guage would be useless there in case of a Fire. As it is obviously desirable that there should be uniformity in the Guage of all the Hose and Fittings, the Committee have consulted Messrs. Merryweather & Co. on this, as well as the former subject, and they have had Mr. Merryweather before them; Messrs. Merryweather & Co. have supplied your Committee with an Estimate for altering and improving the Fire Cock, and altering so much of the Old Hose as is proved to be good, and adapting it to the Guage of the Fire Brigade. Mr. Merryweather has also recommended that the existing appliances should be increased by the addition of two portable Fire Pumps in Pails, 12 Fire Buckets, and some other things necessary to be kept always in readiness at or near the Hall. The Committee also refer to such last mentioned List. . . . The Cost of these Alterations Improvements and Additions is estimated at £25. 2. 0. It thus appears to the Committee that, for a present outlay of £120 or thereabouts, the Society will have a good and sufficient supply of Hose, Gear, and Implements for working the New Fire Mains and other Fire Apparatus, and that the same is, in the opinion of the Committee, necessary for the protection of the Buildings and property of the Society."

Ordered that the Report be confirmed and the old Engines disposed of. No order as to the bell suggested by Captain Shaw. [p. 247.]

Read and confirmed a long report on the "offices" of Dustman and Scavenger, which recommended that they should be consolidated. [pp. 247-251.]

Council held on May 13th, 1867. [p. 266.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Read the following Report of the Finance and Dinners Committee as to the offices of Chief Porter and Chapel Keeper: [p. 267.]

"We are of opinion that the two Offices of Chief Porter and Chapel Keeper should still be united in the same person, and that he should be appointed to them by the Bench upon each vacancy, and that the appointment should be made from amongst the existing Porters of the Society, and that the duties and emoluments of the combined offices should be such as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

"He is to reside at the Porter's Lodge, and is not to be away from the Inn, except for Holidays as hereinafter mentioned:

"He is to see to the observance of quiet, cleanliness, and good order generally throughout the Inn; To see that the Stone Building Porter, and the Dustmen and Scavengers, perform their duties thoroughly, and at the appointed times; and also, to see that the man in charge of the Closets in the Base Court, and the Dustmen, continue on duty throughout the day; the time allowed to them for meals only excepted: To superintend and assist in all matters relative to the care and use of the Hydrants, Hose and Gear for extinguishing Fires, including the Apparatus at the Hall:

"To set the Watch, and see to the closing of the Inn Gates at the appointed times: To visit the men on Night Duty, up to the hour of 11 p.m.; and to keep the Watch Book. In cases of misconduct by any of the Porters he is to make an entry in the Orderly Book, specifying the particulars of the Porter's offence; and he shall be empowered, after consulting with the Steward, to suspend any offending Porter from Watch Duty, for a period not exceeding six nights:

"To see to the closing and keeping of the Gates etc. on Ascension Day:¹ To see to the cleaning of the several Lodges:

"To receive, at the Porter's Lodge, Papers and Parcels brought for Gentlemen having Chambers in the Inn (in cases where the same cannot be delivered at the Chambers): To make the necessary payments on such Papers and Parcels, and to deliver them at Chambers according to the directions, as soon as may be: To give enquirers all such information and assistance as may reasonably be expected to tend to the convenience of the Occupiers of Chambers in the Inn:

"To attend at the Hall from half past 5 to half past 6 on the Grand Day in Trinity Term; and from 5 to half past 5 on the Grand Day in Hilary Term:

"To keep clean the Chapel, and the Staircase and Approaches, and the Ground under the Chapel, and keep clean all the Furniture of the Chapel: To arrange the Decoration of the Chapel with Holly etc. at Christmas: To take charge of the Communion Table Cloths, and the Gowns, Surplices and Bands of the Clergymen and the Surplices of the Men Singers and Boys, and see to the washing and repairing of the Cloths Surplices and Bands as may be requisite: To take up, clean and relay all the Carpets and Matting, and clean all the Cushions and Hassocks belonging to the Chapel in the month of September in every year; and also, to take up, clean, and relay the loose Matting in the Aisles etc. twice at least at other periods of the year:

"To make the necessary arrangements amongst the Porters for the customary Staff Duty at the Chapel on Sundays:

"To be in attendance at the Chapel whenever there is Divine Service, either on Sundays or on week days, to officiate as Pew Opener, and to conduct the Clergymen to and from the Communion Table and the Pulpit.

"He is generally to perform such other duties as the Steward may be authorized to prescribe.

"He shall be allowed four weeks for Holidays in each year, at times to be approved by the Steward, subject to his making satisfactory arrangements with the Porter next in seniority for the performance of his duties during his absence. *As to Emoluments:*

"The Society to provide him with Coals and Gas Light at the Lodge, and an Overcoat, annually, for Night Duty; and to pay him for the due performance of his duties the sum of £140 per annum.

"It is to be understood that he is not to be at liberty to apply, as an Officer of the Society, for Gratuities, either as Christmas Boxes, or for his duties in respect of Papers and Parcels; and that he is not to be entitled to any allowance for such assistance as he may require in the performance of any of his duties."

Ordered that: "the Report be confirmed, subject to the alteration that the appointment to the combined Offices of Chief Porter and Chapel Keeper is not to be restricted to existing Porters of the Society. Ordered also that the Treasurer be requested to appoint to the present vacancy."

Resolved: [*p.* 269], That two Sureties shall be required in every Bar Bond, except in the case of Compounders: That no Surety shall be required in the Bond entered into by a Student of full age on Admission to the Society in cases where the Deposit of £100 is made; but upon the withdrawal of his Deposit by any Student

¹ This practice is still followed to prevent the acquisition of public rights of way through the Inn.

before Call, he shall be required to enter into the same Bond, with the same Surety or Sureties as is required in ordinary cases from a Student on Admission. That a Certificate of any Student having passed a Public Examination at any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London or Durham or the Queen's University in Ireland, shall have the same effect as regards the Deposit as a Certificate of his having kept Two years' Terms at any of those Universities."

Council held on June 17th, 1867. [p. 290.]

Ten Benchers present.

The Treasurer communicated the appointment of James Doe to the combined Offices of Chief Porter and Chapel Keeper. [p. 295.]

Adjourned Council held on July 10th, 1867. [p. 297.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

It was reported that the scheme for dinners out of Term-time during the legal year had been tried and had failed. Ordered that the Cook might discontinue them. [p. 304.]

Ordered: that with reference to the exemption of Students from making the Deposit of £100, or the return of such Deposit when made, a Certificate produced by a Student from the University of St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, Glasgow, or Edinburgh, shall have the same effect as a similar Certificate from any of the Universities in England or Ireland.

Council held on November 25th, 1867. [p. 330.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

Officers for 1868: [pp. 346, 348, 354],

Treasurer: Montagu Chambers Esq. Q.C.

Master of the Library: The Hon. Sir William Page Wood.

Dean of the Chapel: James Bacon Esq. Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Rt. Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole.

Master of the Walks: Sir Roundell Palmer, Q.C.

Adjourned Council held on December 11th, 1867. [p. 347.]

Sixteen Benchers present.

The Treasurer communicated the purchase from the Rev. F. B. Zuicke of a portrait by Opie of the late Chief Baron Sir Alexander Thomson at the price of 10 guineas. [p. 348.]

The following Benchers died during 1867:—

July 9. Rt. Hon. Sir George James Turner.

October 7. Rt. Hon. Lord Kingsdown formerly Thomas Pemberton-Leigh, Q.C.

November 3. Edward James Esq. Q.C.

1868

Council held on January 13th, 1868. [p. 349.]

Eleven Benchers present.

William Rann Kennedy was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 353.] [Text on pp. 359–361.]

Council held on January 31st, 1868. [p. 365.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

The recommendation of the Committees of the Four Inns of Court on the subject of Dispensations, that the Regulations of the Four Inns of December 14th, 1863¹ should be modified as follows, were considered." [p. 367.]

"1. That not more than Four Terms under any circumstances be dispensed with in favor of Students coming from India or the Colonies with a view to return to residence there; but that it is not expedient to dispense with any Terms for such Students except on condition of their passing such an Examination as may be prescribed by the Legal Council from time to time:

"2. Provided that each Inn be at liberty to dispense with this condition in such very special circumstances as they may think fit, and that such circumstances be stated in the Certificate of Call to the Bar given to every such Student; the Benchers of each Inn subject to the foregoing limitations being guided in the dispensation of Terms by the circumstances of each particular case."

Ordered that the Recommendation be confirmed and acted upon by this Society.

The rapidly decreasing attendance of Benchers during Term was brought to the notice of the Bench, and discussed.

Ordered: that it be referred to the Finance and Dinners Committee to consider if any, and what, steps should be taken to improve the Benchers' Dinners.² [p. 369.]

The fourth list of Barristers who had compounded for Absent Commons and other Dues contains the names of 19 who had paid £677. 18. 5. in all. [p. 370.]

Adjourned Council held on February 19th, 1868. [p. 376.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

Upon the Application of Arthur John Williams Esq. for the use of the Dining Hall of this Society for a Meeting of Members of the Four Inns of Court, with the object of promoting the formation of a Bar Club and Library: Ordered that the use of the Hall be granted for such purpose.

Adjourned Council held on March 11th, 1868. [p. 378.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Finance and Dinners Committee in the matter of the Night Watch, from which the following passages have been extracted:

"The existing arrangements for watching the Inn during the Night have been in operation since January 1842, when a full Report on the subject was made by a Committee of the Bench, and was confirmed by Order of Council.³

"Under this system the Night Watch is entrusted to the Metropolitan Police—the Society reserving to itself the custody of the Gates, and the necessary provision for searching the Staircases. Seven of the Society's Porters are required to be on duty every night for the purposes thus reserved.

"At an Adjourned Council held on the 16th⁴ of February 1847, a Night Watchman was ordered to be employed at the New Hall, and this duty is also assigned to the Porters; so that there are, or should be, now, Eight men on duty every night.

"The number of Porters is 15 viz. Twelve Badge Porters, and Three Supernumeraries. The Regulations of 1842 provided for a Staff of 18, including Six Supernumeraries; but in compliance with Petitions from the Porters themselves, the number of Supernumeraries has been reduced to Three.

¹ Not extracted.

³ IV, 212.

² *Post*, p. 146.

⁴ February 10th, 1847: *ante*, p. 13.

"The duties of the Watch are arranged among the 15 Men by the Chief Porter, according to Rota; it being understood that each man is responsible for the particular duty assigned in the Rota, unless released by the Chief Porter, in consideration of some other Porter offering, and being accepted, for the appointed place.

"It appears from the Statements made to the Committee by James Doe the Chief Porter, that at the present time the Staff of Porters is not sufficient for the duty of the Watch; and that places are sometimes left unfilled. Besides a vacancy in the number of Badge Porters, caused by the recent death of James Monty after a long illness, the Committee find that John Knight, the Senior Badge Porter, does no Night Duty, that Peter Stacey, next in Seniority, is from age and infirmity incompetent to the Duty, that Charles Brazier, another of the Badge Porters, has been prevented by illness, from doing duty Eight months out of Twelve, and that Frederick Ashton, the Junior Supernumerary, has proved too weak for his work, and has not conducted himself well.

"The Committee are informed that the recent difficulties in filling the Eight places with the requisite number of men, willing and fit for duty, have been aggravated by occasional instances of drunkenness; and as the only punishment now for neglect of duty, or drunkenness, is *Suspension* from the duty of the Watch, some alteration seems absolutely necessary to ensure a proper performance of duty in future".¹

Read the following Report of the Finance and Dinners Committee relative to the dinners at the Benchers' Table: [*p.* 380],

"The Committee have considered the matter referred to them, and have called the Cook² before them. They have told him that he may put less Dinner on the Benchers' Table; but that if there are any more complaints of the quality of the Dinners, his Contract will be terminated.

"The Committee recommend, and the Cook says it will be a great convenience, that a Bell be fixed to ring in the Kitchen, from near the head of the Benchers' Table, with a view to remedy an objection made by the Cook that Dishes are brought up from the Kitchen too soon, and allowed to get cold."

"Ordered that the Report be confirmed and acted on; and that it be referred to the Committee to get a Lift made from the Kitchen, if found feasible."

Read the following letter from Mr. Johnson, Solicitor to the Suitors' Fund: [*p.* 383],

March 7th, 1868.

"I am directed by the Lord Chancellor³ to call the attention of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn to the very inadequate accommodation afforded to him at his Lincoln's Inn Court, and to request that they will be so obliging as to procure for him two more rooms adjoining those now occupied by him; if two rooms cannot be procured, he will be content with one; but two would be preferred.

I shall feel obliged by your laying this application before the Board." The subject was referred to the consideration of the Chambers Committee.

"Read a Letter from Mr. Francis Wigg, communicating to the Bench the death, on the 26th February last, of his Father, the Surveyor to the Society, and applying for the appointment thereby vacant.

¹ A further Report, *post*, p. 148. See also, *post*, p. 253.

³ Lord Cairns.

² C. F. Griffiths.

Ordered that Mr. Wigg's Letter, and the terms of the engagement of the late Surveyor, be referred to the consideration of the Finance Committee."

Council held on April 15th, 1868. [p. 385.]

Ten Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Henry Matthews Esq., Clement Tudway Swanston Esq. and Robert Stuart Esq., on their appointment as Queen's Counsel. [pp. 389, 425.]

Read the Report of Mr. Henry Pemberton and Opinion of Mr. Archibald in the case of Mr. Clive, from which the following passages are extracted: [p. 390],

"Although my Father has nearly recovered from the effects of his recent accident, he will not be able to attend to his usual business during the next few days, and as he has been prevented from making his Report upon various cases referred to him, I trust that you will make this excuse for him to the Finance Committee tomorrow, should you have a convenient opportunity of doing so.

"A statement of the facts connected with the Action against Mr. Clive has been submitted on behalf of the Society to Mr. Archibald and, as it appeared doubtful whether the form of Action upon the Bar Bond afforded the most convenient mode of trying the question, his attention was called to the point, as well as to the general question of the power of the Society to enforce compliance with their Rules and Regulations with regard to the Petition and Fine on leaving, and I now enclose a Copy of his Opinion.

"It would seem that no trace can be found in the Society's Books of the Order prescribing a Petition to leave, although Search has been made through the Books kept for many years prior to the year 1776, in which the first Entry of an Order upon such a Petition occurs. It would have been convenient had this been forthcoming, but the evidence of the usage and custom of the Society appears to be sufficiently shewn without it and the changes which have been made since 1766 [*sic*] are explained clearly down to the present time by subsequent Entries." . . .

Brown v Clive

Copy Opinion of Mr. Archibald

"I am of opinion that the Society of Lincoln's Inn have power to enforce compliance with the Rules and Orders referred to.

"Other legal methods might no doubt be devised, which, according to circumstances, would prove more or less effective, but practically, compliance may be enforced, or damages for non-compliance recovered, by means of an Action on the Bond required to be given on a Call to the Bar. By the condition of the Bond all duties etc., whether imposed by past or subsequent Orders, or by virtue of, or according to, the usage or custom of the Society, are to be paid and discharged by the Obligor during life, or "*so long as he shall continue a Member*". This is extremely comprehensive, and, as against the Obligor, confers upon the Society, as pointed out in the case of Lord Rosslyn v. Jodrell, the fullest power to vary the amount and nature of the Charges imposed. As regards the point now raised that a Barrister may withdraw from being a Member of the Society by simply giving a Notice to that effect, and thus cease to be a Member within the meaning of the condition of his Bond, I am of opinion that, within the meaning of the condition, he continues to be a Member until his Membership is determined

in accordance with the Orders and usage of the Society, and that unless expressly waived, the usual Petition must be presented and the arrears paid.

"With respect to the present case, I am of opinion that the Action is maintainable and may be continued. I have therefore settled the Draft Declaration.

"There being really no facts in dispute, I think the question might be conveniently raised by a Special Case without Pleadings, if the Defendant consent. But if the Action proceeds in the usual course, I think it advisable to declare simply on the obligatory part of the Bond, leaving the Defendant to plead the condition and performance, and I have accordingly settled the Declaration in that form.

T. D. Archibald

Temple

March 21st 1868."

Council held on May 8th, 1868. [p. 409.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Read the Second Report of the Finance and Dinners Committee in the matter of the Night Watch, from which the following passage has been extracted: [p. 412],

"After due consideration the Committee propose the following alterations:¹

1. To dispense with the man hitherto put on duty for the purpose of twice Searching all the Staircases, and to divide the duties of the Search between the 5 Men on duty at the Gates.
2. To dispense with the Night Watchman inside the Building of the Hall.
3. To close the Gate from Carey Street into the New Square at 12 o'Clock, and to reduce the pay to the Man on the Short Watch there 1/- a Night.

"These alterations would result in a saving of expense to the amount of about £118 a year. But on the other hand, it appears to the Committee highly desirable there should be a Deputy Chief Porter, or Master of the Watch, to examine the whole of the Passages and Offices of the Hall at Night, to inspect the Men on duty after 11 o'Clock p.m. when the Chief Porter goes to Bed, and generally to perform the duties of the Chief Porter, as to the care of the Inn, and all the duties of the Watch, until the Chief Porter himself resumes duty at 7 a.m."

The Report was confirmed.

Read the Report of the Finance and Dinners Committee relative to the vacant office of Surveyor. [p. 413]:

Extract from the Report:

"The Salary of the Office was raised to £100 a year by Order of the Bench dated 24th May 1841,² and it was continued at that rate to the time of the decease of Mr. Wigg.³

"Among the duties which the Committee suggests should be required of the Surveyor, are that he is to take care that the Gates and Lodges, and *all* the roads, paths, stone steps (external to the Main Staircases), Curbs, Iron rails, and Lamp Irons within the Gates, and the Iron rails bounding the Old Buildings on the West side of Chancery Lane, are kept in good condition as to repairs and Painting. To take care that all the Houses and Buildings within the Inn (except the Houses in the New Square numbered 1 to 10 inclusive), are repaired from time to time as occasion requires: He is to examine and report upon the Roofs, Gutters, Pipes,

¹ *Ante*, p. 145.

² B.B. XXIII 531.

³ *Ante*, p. 146.

Main Walls, and Timbers, Parapet Walls, Chimney Shafts, Pots etc. Window Frames and Stanchions, Staircases (including Stone and Wood Stairs) and Areas, as to the repairs, amendments, painting, and cleansing, from time to time necessary to be done; and as to the necessary repairs, amendments and painting to the Society's Dining Hall and Offices, and the Chapel, and the several Courts of Equity: Also to see to the state of the Drains and Cesspools, and the Water Mains, Tanks, and Hydrants, and the whole Apparatus of the Closets in the Base Court and Stone Building.

"He is to attend the Benchers in Council, or Committee, and give his Professional assistance, when required so to do: To accompany the Chambers Committee in viewing Chambers about to be purchased, or repaired, and in other inspections as required: To make Contracts, under sanction from the Chambers Committee, for the execution of the Works from time to time authorised by the Benchers in Council, or the Committee: To superintend the execution of all works; and to examine and certify the Tradesmen's Bills." . . .

The Report was referred to the Finance Committee and the Chambers Committee jointly. [p. 415.]

Read the following Report of the Chambers Committee relative to the execution of repairs: [p. 415],

The several Appointments of Mason, Carpenter, Smith, Plumber, Painter and Glazier, are now vacant.

The Appointment of Bricklayer and Plasterer to the Society is held by Messrs. Patman & Fotheringham, who were elected thereto by an Order of Council of the 3rd November, 1856.¹ The Mason's work also, has for some time past been done by them, although no appointment is held by them as Masons.

"The Committee are of opinion that it would be well to have all ordinary repairs executed by one appointed Tradesman, or Firm of Tradesmen, and to have competing Tenders for large works. They find that Messrs. Patman and Fotheringham are Builders on a large scale, having workmen in all branches constantly in their employ; and as they have done the Bricklayers', Plasterers', and Masons' work for the Society for several years, and to the satisfaction of the Committee, whilst under their observation, the Committee are of opinion that the Firm might properly be employed to execute *all* ordinary repairs in future, and be allowed to compete for large Works. Messrs. Patman & Fotheringham have made an application to be so employed. . . .

"The Committee accordingly recommend that Messrs. Patman & Fotheringham be appointed to execute all ordinary repairs for the Society during the pleasure of the Bench, and that the Committee be at liberty to procure competing Tenders for the larger Works whenever they think fit".

Ordered that the Report be confirmed and acted upon.

"The Treasurer communicated to the Bench the [following] letter (not transcribed in the Black Book) received by him from the Revd. George R. Turner, and also the possession of a Picture of William Pitt, by Gainsborough, referred to in Mr. Turner's Letter."

"Ordered that the Treasurer be requested to write to Mr. Turner in acknowledgment of his Letter, and to signify the Society's grateful acceptance of the Picture; and also to express towards Lady Turner and the other Members of the

¹ Not extracted.

late Lord Justice Turner's Family, the sense of the obligation entertained by the Benchers for the valuable Present". [p. 416.]¹

Council held on July 8th, 1868. [p. 443.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

Mr. Francis Wigg was elected Surveyor to the Society in succession to his Father. [p. 448.]

It being represented to the Bench that one of the Masters of the Bench had fallen into a state of hopeless lunacy, the result of decaying health and family troubles which had involved him in very considerable losses and anxiety, and that his Family had not the means of properly maintaining him; Ordered that an annuity of £100 a year be paid to trustees for him until further order, such sum to be applied by them solely for his benefit.

Read a communication from Dr. Steggall, the Organist, suggesting an improvement in the Chapel Organ, by the addition of a Second Case to the Swell, recommended by W. Hill & Son, the Builders of the Organ, and stated by them to involve a Cost of £10. Ordered that the improvement be carried out during the ensuing Vacation. [p. 449.]

31st October, 1868. [p. 450.]

Sir William Baliol Brett, one of the Masters of the Bench, took leave of the Society this day, on taking the Degree of Serjeant at Law.

Council held on November 2nd, 1868. [p. 450.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

The Report of the Committee appointed to consider an offer of preemption of Mr. Swanston's Collection of Books for the Library was confirmed; [p. 454],

The Report:

"Considering the present crowded state of the Society's Library, and the continually increasing difficulty of providing accommodation for the numerous additional Law Books, of which the purchase is indispensable, and for the Books presented to the Society by Professional Donors or other Donors;

"Considering also that in regard to the present deficiency of space in the Library for the accommodation of Legal Works, the addition of Books in the department of General Literature is not perhaps of primary importance;

"Considering also the difficulty of making a discriminative selection from Mr. Swanston's Library without a careful examination of the existing resources of the Society's Library in similar branches of Literature, and without the previous preparation of a List of the Works deemed eligible for purchase by the Society;

"Considering also that we are unable personally to examine Mr. Swanston's Collection at Twickenham during the short interval before its intended removal, and that a hurried or superficial examination might lead to injudicious selections;

"Considering also that a purchase by valuation is not the most convenient or economical mode of making additions to the Library of the Society, and that in view of the contemplated Sale by Auction of Mr. Swanston's Library a Catalogue will be issued, from which a Selection, if desirable, can readily be made under the superintendence of the Library Committee, by whom an Agent might be authorised to attend the Auction and bid for the selected Lots;

"Understanding also from Mr. Spilsbury, as the result of his inspection,

¹ IV. 341. A.P.B. 47.

that the List which he has made of valuable or desirable Books in Mr. Swanston's Collection does not consist of Books which are strictly rarities; and seeing that many of them are marked at moderate prices in the published Catalogues of London Booksellers, from whom the same Works may generally be procured on short Notice, and on terms not unfavorable;

"Your Committee have on these grounds come to the conclusion, that it is not expedient to accept the offer."

Ordered that the Resolution (No. 7) of January 21st, 1856 relative to the signature of the Register of Call¹ be varied, and that the Register be in future signed by the Students before Publication in the Hall. [p. 460.]

Special Council held on November 16th, 1868. [p. 469.]

Eight Benchers present.

Read the following Report of the Committee appointed to consider the existing Regulations as to the proceedings on Calls to the Bar with reference to the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868:

"We have considered the subject referred to us and are of opinion that Oaths and Affirmations taken and made on Calls to the Bar are in effect abolished by the Promissory Oaths Act 1868, and that no Oath, Affirmation or Declaration has been substituted".

Resolved: that on the Publication in this Term of the Barristers who may be Called to the Bar, no Oath, Affirmation or Declaration be administered or made. But as it is desirable that the practice of all the Inns of Court should be uniform, Resolved further: that the consideration of the practice in future be adjourned to the Council of the last day of this Term.

Council held on November 25th, 1868. [p. 477.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Officers for 1869: [p. 490. Book XXXII, pp. 6, 9],

Treasurer: James Bacon Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: Montagu Chambers Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: The Rt. Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Hon. Sir Richard Malins, (Vice Chancellor).

Master of the Walks: John William Willcock Esq., Q.C.

The following Benchers and former Bencher died during 1868:—

May 7. Rt. Hon. Lord Brougham and Vaux.

May 10. Samuel Bush Toller Esq., Q.C.

July 26. Lord Cranworth²

¹ *Ante*, p. 55.

² He had left the Society on November 11th 1839 on taking the degree of Serjeant at Law.

BOOK XXXII

Council held on January 11th, 1869. [p. 8.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Called to the Bench: Charles Parker Butt Esq. on his appointment as Queen's Counsel. [p. 10.]¹

Richard Wilson Buckley was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 10. Text omitted.]

"The Hon. George Denman, one of the Masters of the Bench of this Society, having offered for the acceptance of the Benchers a Marble Bust of the late Lord Denman, formerly a Bencher of the Society, and afterwards Chief Justice of England: Resolved that this Society receive with great pleasure the very handsome Present."

Council held on February 1st, 1869. [p. 24.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

The fifth list of Barristers who compounded for their Absent Commons and other Dues contains the names of 19 who paid £705. 2. 5. in all. [p. 33.]

Read the following letters from Mr. Pemberton, the Solicitor, and his son Henry Leigh Pemberton:

1st February, 1869.

"Far advanced age, and the infirmities which attend it, compel me to resign the Office which I have held for many years of Solicitor to your Honorable Society. I have always regarded this Office as the chief distinction of my long professional life; and the courtesy and indulgence I have invariably received from the Benchers have rendered the execution of it very agreeable to me.

"I relinquish the Office with great regret, and in doing so beg to add the expression of my warm gratitude to the Masters of the Bench for their uniform kindness to me."

1st February 1869.

"My Father having reluctantly resigned the office of Solicitor to your Honorable Society, I venture to express a hope that one of the continuing Members of his Firm may be appointed in his stead." . . .

Resolved that: "the Treasurer be requested to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Edward Leigh Pemberton's communication," And Ordered Unanimously: "that Mr. Henry Leigh Pemberton be, and he is hereby, appointed Solicitor of the Society in succession to his Father."

Adjourned Council held on February 25th, 1869. [p. 44.]

Twenty Benchers present.

The Treasurer read a Letter received by him from Lord Brougham, offering for the acceptance of the Benchers, a Marble Bust of the late Lord Brougham, a Bencher of the Society.

¹ He accepted, but his acceptance is not recorded.

Resolved that: "this Society receive with great pleasure the very handsome Present." [p. 50.]

Special Council held on May 3rd, 1869. [p. 71.]

Eight Benchers present.

Read Resolutions of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court dated April 27th, 1869, recommending the appointment of a Reader of Hindoo, Mahomedan and Indian Law by the Council of Legal Education.

Resolved that the Resolutions be adopted by this Society. [p. 72.]

Council held on May 7th, 1869. [p. 73.]

Nine Benchers present.

The following Report of the Building Committee appointed by an Order of Council of March 8th, 1865¹ was considered. [p. 74.]

"The questions referred to their consideration, as to pulling down all or any of the buildings (including the existing Courts) in this Inn, and of building new Chambers on the site thereof, or elsewhere within the precincts of the Inn, were contingent on the final approval by Parliament of the Government Scheme for the Concentration of the Courts on what is called "the Carey Street Site".

"A question having been agitated in the year 1865, whether the Site referred to should not be abandoned, and a new Site selected on the Banks of the Thames, or elsewhere, it was, at a Council held on the 27th of March, 1865,² resolved by the Bench that a Petition against a change in the proposed Site for Concentration should be signed by the Treasurer of the Society and presented to the House of Commons; and this was done accordingly.

"On the 27th April last, Mr. Layard, First Commissioner of H.M.'s Works and Public Buildings, announced to the House of Commons that he was about to introduce a Bill to authorize the erection of the New Courts on a Plot of Ground between the Temple and King's College, bounded on the South by the Thames Embankment, and on the North by Howard Street.

"Having regard to these circumstances, the Committee have thought it right to present this Report to the Bench; and they beg to express their opinion that it is expedient that, as soon as the Bill announced by Mr. Layard respecting the Site of the Law Courts shall be brought into the House of Commons, a Petition by this Society (similar to a Petition presented in 1861,³ and to the before mentioned Petition of 1865) be presented to the House against such Bill".

The Report was confirmed.

Council held on June 11th, 1869. [p. 101.]

Sixteen Benchers present.

The Council of Legal Education communicated to this Bench the Appointment of Standish Grove Grady Esq., a Barrister of the Middle Temple, to the Readership on Hindu Mahomedan and Indian Law.

Adjourned Council held on July 1st, 1869. [p. 108.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Resolved that the Master of the Walks be authorized to expend not exceeding £100 in alterations and improvements of the Gardens. [p. 109.]

Council held on November 2nd, 1869. [p. 111.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

¹ *Ante*, p. 127.

² *Ante*, p. 128.

³ *Ante*, p. 95.

Confirmed the Report of the Chambers Committee from which the following has been extracted: [p. 113.],

"The Committee ordered the Crimson Cloth Curtains of the Hall Windows, which have been in use since 1845,¹ when the Hall was opened, and had become discoloured with dirt, to be cleaned and re-dyed according to an Estimate furnished by Mr. Caldecott; and they likewise ordered Six additional Escutcheons of Arms, viz: of Lord Cairns,² Lord Chief Baron Kelly,³ The Lord Justice Selwyn, The Vice Chancellor Malins, The Vice Chancellor James, and Mr. Justice Brett, to be placed in the Hall, and all these things have been done."

Read a Memorandum from the Council of Legal Education, [p. 114], accompanying a copy of the revised Consolidated Regulations:

"The Consolidated Regulations of the Four Inns of Court have been revised by the Council of Legal Education in consequence of the New Rules respecting Students from India and the Colonies, and of the Increase in the Number of Readers, by the addition of a Reader on Hindu and Mahommedan Law, and on the Laws in force in British India. The Revised Regulations (the alterations being in Red Ink) are now submitted by the Council to each of the Four Inns of Court for their sanction and confirmation."

The Council drew attention to two of the draft rules, which departed from the Resolutions of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court dated April 27th, 1869, and gave their reasons for making them. One of them involved an increase from five guineas to six guineas of the fee payable by Students for admission to all the private classes. Resolved that: "the Council be requested to reconsider this proposal." In all other respects the alterations which it proposed were approved.

Called to the Bench: [pp. 117, 134],

Arthur Shelly Eddie Esq., Douglas Brown Esq., George Osborne Morgan Esq. and Edward Fry Esq. on their appointment as Queen's Counsel.

Council held on November 25th, 1869. [p. 132.]

Twelve Benchers present.

Officers for 1870: [pp. 134, 144],

Treasurer: The Rt. Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole.

Master of the Library: James Bacon Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: The Hon. Sir Richard Malins, Vice Chancellor.

Keeper of the Black Book: Brent Spencer Follett Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: Montagu Chambers Esq., Q.C.

Read a further communication from the Council of Legal Education to the effect that, consequent on the Resolution of the Bench of this Society dated November 2nd, 1869, which had been communicated to the other Inns of Court, it had amended the draft rules in question so as to conform with the original Resolution of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court dated April 27th, 1869, and submitted them as altered to the Four Inns for their sanction and confirmation. The amended rules were approved.

William Lloyd Birkbeck Esq. was reappointed Reader on Equity for a period of three years. [p. 137.]

¹ *Ante*, p. 43.

³ Rt. Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly. T. 1854.

² Lord Chancellor.

The Treasurer communicated to the Benchers a Letter from Mr. G. F. Watts, dated November 2nd, 1869,¹ "relative to the Fresco in Hall, and as to means for arresting its decay." No Order made. [p. 141.]

Adjourned Council held on December 15th, 1869. [p. 142.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Courts of Justice Commission: [p. 144],

"The Rooms now occupied by this Commission being required for the New Court of Appeal in Bankruptcy, I am instructed by the Lord Chancellor,² as Chairman of the Commission, to beg the favor of your Hon. Society of the use of their Council Room for any Meeting of the Commission which may have to be held. According to the terms of the Commission the powers of the present body of Commissioners expire on the 29th June, 1870, and it is probable that their Meetings will not be frequent during the intervening Six months" . . .

Ordered that the application be acceded to.

"Resolved that the Committee for building Chambers be requested to proceed with the works,³ provided they are satisfied that they can be completed for a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand pounds, and without involving the Society in any litigation about light and air." [p. 146.]

The following Benchers died during 1869:—

April 15. George Druce Esq., Q.C.

August 11. Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Jasper Selwyn.

November 6. John Walker Esq., Q.C.

1870

Council held on January 11th, 1870. [p. 147.]

Sixteen Benchers present.

James Smith Reid was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 147. Text not recorded.]

Council held on January 31st, 1870. [p. 161.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Upon the motion of Edmund Beckett Denison Esq. "That it is expedient to enlarge the Library", Resolved: "that it is expedient to enlarge the Library by lengthening it Eastwards, at an expense not exceeding Three thousand Pounds". Resolved: "that Mr. G. G. Scott be the Architect employed for this purpose. That a Committee be appointed to confer with Mr. Scott, and to obtain Plans and Tenders, provided he is of opinion that the works can be completed for the sum of £3000". [p. 163.]

The sixth list of Barristers who had compounded for their Absent Commons and other Dues contains the names of 20 who paid £733. 4. 0. in all. [p. 168.]

Adjourned Council held on March 16th, 1870. [p. 173.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

The following Report of the Finance Committee on further reducing the charges for Absent Commons, was read [pp. 176–180]:

¹ Not recorded.

² Lord Cairns.

³ *Ante*, p. 138.

"When we recommended the simplification and reduction of the Charges for Absent Commons etc. in 1863,¹ we calculated that the Society would lose, and could afford to lose, £2000 a year thereby. We are glad to find that the income of the Society has again risen to such an amount that it can afford to lose the same amount again, and yet have an annual surplus of about £4000 a year, besides the interest of its funded property, which will probably be wanted soon to build the Chambers which have long been contemplated. Moreover the Society's Rents will at no distant date be increased £4000 a year, by the falling in of the Chambers in Stone Building, No. 1 to No. 6, of which from £2000 to £3000 will accrue in 1879, when the Leases of Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 expire.

"The Charges for keeping Barristers' names on the Books at both of the Temples are now only about £1 a year, and nothing is charged under the name of Absent Commons; while the charges here are £5. 4. 0. a year to Barristers under 3 years' standing, and £2. 8. 0. to Seniors; of which £1 a year in both cases is for "Chapel and Pensions" and the rest for Absent Commons, which are subject to certain deductions for dinners eaten; or so much of the Absent Commons is then converted into Eating Commons according to the Rules of 1863. But of the whole 1400 Benchers and Barristers (not Compounders), not more than 200 of the Barristers dine during a Term, and they, only 7 times on the average, and of the Benchers, 68 in number, 34 dine during a Term, and those only 4 times on the average.

"The Students at the Inner Temple are allowed to dine often enough to keep the Term, (i.e. 3 or 6 times according as they are University or Non-University men,) for 1 guinea, and are charged 3/6 for every dinner eaten beyond that. At the Middle Temple the charge is 16/- for 3 dinners, and 2/- extra for every dinner over 3, whether for keeping Term, or otherwise.

"Our Students pay 28/- a Term as a minimum, and are allowed 2/- of that as Eating Commons for every Dinner they eat up to 14. Of the 400 Students, there are about 300 diners a Term, who dine (like the Barristers) only 7 times a Term on the average.

"We therefore recommend as follows:

"(1) Our charges for Call to the Bar were assimilated to those of the Temples in 1863. But our fees (including stamp) on Admission are only £37. 1. 0. while they are £41. 12. 0. and £40. 6. 0. at the Inner and Middle Temples respectively. We think that, in consideration of the reductions we are going to propose, the Admission Fees may well be raised to £40, by which we shall gain nearly £300 a year; but we do not think it necessary again to raise the fees on Admissions from the other Inns, as they were raised lately.

"(2) The first reduction we propose is in what is called the Fine on leaving. We are still of opinion that it is desirable to retain some payment on leaving and thereby escaping the liability to all further payments, as a check upon its being done hastily or capriciously; but we think it may be further reduced to 3 guineas, and that it should be called a Composition, as the name of Fine is often objected to. The Society will only lose about £45 by that annually.

"(3) We propose to reduce the Students' payment for Commons from 28/- to 21/- a Term, for which they may dine free often enough to keep the Term, or 6 times, without distinction between University and Non-University men, and

¹ *Ante*, p. 111.

that for any dinners beyond 6 they should pay 2/- each, as at present. We shall thus lose 7/- a Term or £560 a year on the 400 Students; but if 300 of them continue to dine 7 times on the average, and if, as is the case now, 80 Students dine only the 3 days necessary to keep their Term, we shall get back from the other 220 Diners £54 a Term, or £216 a year, which will reduce the loss on the Students to £344, while it gives a clear benefit of 28/- a year to the Absentees, and better terms to the Diners than at the Temples.

"(4) The present high charge for Absent Commons to the Junior Barristers is more complained of than anything. The average number of Students called to the Bar here during the last 10 years is 62 in a year—or 186 for 3 years. About 120 of these are Diners, and by the Rules of 1863 they are credited with 1/6 a dinner, while Seniors are credited with 6d, but pay only 7/- a Term. Therefore, if we abolish the distinction, we shall lose $186 \times 56s. = £520$, but gain $120 \times 28s. = £168$ or have a net loss of £352 thereby. But the whole of this loss will not be felt immediately, inasmuch as about 25 per cent of the present Juniors are Compounders at the old rate of charges.

"(5) The Absent Commons of all the 1400 Barristers and Benchers (not Compounders) will then amount to $1400 \times 28s. = £1960$ a year; from which is to be deducted the allowance of 6d. each on the 28 Dinners a year eaten by 200 Barristers = £140, and 16 Dinners a year eaten by 34 Benchers = £13; which would make the loss by giving up all the Absent Commons of Barristers (after abolishing the distinction of Juniors and Seniors) £1807.

"The losses will then be $£1807 + 352 + 344 - 300 + 45 = £2240$, which we believe the Society can well afford to give up, and thereby diminish the temptation to prefer the Temples which we have no doubt has affected our Admissions.

"(6) Of course the Composition must be altered in the same proportion, and the Steward will prepare a Table accordingly, to be submitted to the Bench if this Scheme is confirmed.

"The payments for Dinners eaten will remain as at present, viz. 3/-, 2/6 and 2/- for Benchers, Barristers and Students, respectively.

"(7) As the only payment remaining to be made by Barristers (except for Dinners eaten) will be the £1 for what is called 'Chapel and Pensions', but will really be for keeping their names on the Books, we think it will be better to change that somewhat unmeaning title into 'Dues to the Honorable Society' to be charged at the rate of 5/- a Term¹ in case of any fraction of a year. Students only pay 15/4 for 'Chapel and Pensions', but they also pay 1/6 a Term for Gowns, for every term they keep, and Barristers dining pay the same if they dine two days. The same change of name may as well be made for 'Chapel and Pensions' in the case of the Students, and the 15/4 reduced to 15/- for simplicity, making exactly a guinea a year, with the charge for Gowns.

"These charges will of course not come into operation till after the next Trinity Term."

The Report was confirmed. [p. 180.]

Read a Report of Mr. George Gilbert Scott, R.A., the Architect; from which the following passages have been extracted: [p. 180],

"I have, in obedience to your instructions, gone into the subject of the proposed enlargement of your Library; and have so far drawn out the plans, in a

¹ *Post*, p. 176.

rough form, as to convince myself that the proposed plan will be thoroughly practicable and good; subject, of course, to the rectification of the details of the arrangement in conjunction with the Committee. I have, however, abstained from proceeding further because I have found a considerable difficulty to exist in respect of the estimated cost. . . .

On the whole I cannot think that it can come to less than £8000.

"The expectation of a much less sum must have resulted from an insufficient idea of the height of the building and its consequently great cubic contents; and also of its costly character, as having dressings of a peculiarly expensive stone, oak roof covered with lead, and costly oak fittings.

"I have thought it right to place the matter before you as it presents itself to me, before going further into my work, and will await your instructions."

On consideration of the above Report, and of the Order of Council of the 31st January, 1870,¹ relative to the enlargement of the Library: Resolved unanimously, "that it be referred to the Library Building Committee, to carry out the proposed addition to the Library."²

Council held on April 20th, 1870. [p. 182.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

"Resolved that the Invitation given by the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench of the Honorable Society of the Inner Temple, for the Treasurer and seven of the Benchers of this Society to dine in the New Hall of the Inner Temple on Wednesday the 18th of May next, to meet H.R.H. The Prince of Wales and H.R.H. Prince Christian be accepted". [p. 188.]

Council held on May 26th, 1870. [p. 201.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

Read the following letter from Mr. Francis Wright: [p. 204],

"I have been requested by some of the members of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn to communicate with you with reference to the restoration and preservation from further injury of the large Fresco painted by G. F. Watts, Esq. R.A. in their Dining Hall. At their suggestion also, I have inspected that work; and I am glad to be able to report that, though there are unmistakable indications of serious injury which is still progressing, I have no doubt that the whole may be effectively restored, and all further decay arrested,³ at a very moderate cost.

"The method I should propose to pursue would be that which has been followed with so much success with the Frescoes of Mr. Dyce, in the Queen's Robing Room, and with those of Mr. Cope in the Peers' Corridor of the Houses of Parliament. You are probably aware that these latter paintings have been recently *cleaned* by me under the authority of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, and I may therefore mention that, though it is now 2½ years since my process was applied to them, their restoration still remains complete, and the closest inspection has revealed no sign of further decay.

"With reference to the Fresco in Lincoln's Inn, I should state that in making this application I have the cordial sanction of the Artist; and that in the event of my being permitted to operate upon his Work, he has kindly consented to repaint some three or four of the Heads which are destroyed beyond the power of

¹ *Ante*, p. 155.

² But see *post*, p. 159.

³ *Ante*, p. 155.

restoration, and to execute some few minor repairs which may be needed to harmonize the coloring.

"Should your Honorable Society see fit to entrust me with this undertaking, I shall gladly wait upon you to explain the details of my process, and to make all needful preparations for its application."

Referred to the Finance Committee. [p. 205.]¹

Council held on June 23rd, 1870. [p. 237.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

"Read a communication from Mr. S. B. Robertson (with a plan)² in reference to a Main Thoroughfare proposed to pass through Lincoln's Inn Fields on the West side. Resolved: that this Society approves the scheme for such new Road." [p. 241.]

Council held on July 7th, 1870. [p. 245.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

Resolved that: "Mr. Scott be requested to consider, and report to the Bench, whether any, and what, additional Library Room can be conveniently obtained under the present Library or elsewhere in the block of Building of which such Library forms part, and to furnish the Bench with an approximate Estimate of the expense of effecting the necessary alterations for that purpose: And that in the meantime, further proceedings under the Order of the 16th of March last,³ authorizing the lengthening of the present Library Eastward, be suspended." [p. 246.]

The following Petition, signed by 28 Tenants of Chambers held of the Society at rack rent was presented. [p. 247.]

The following passages have been extracted from it:

"1. Your Petitioners are Members of this Honorable Society holding Chambers direct from the Society, and are as such at present liable to pay the following Rates and Taxes in respect of such Chambers viz: Poor Rate, Police Rate, House Tax, Land Tax, Metropolitan Drainage Rate, Metropolitan Common Poor Rate and County Rate. . . .

"2. Your Petitioners have learned with great satisfaction that, in contemplation of the satisfactory position of the Income of the Society, your Honorable Bench have resolved to reduce the Dues now payable by Members of the Inn. . . .

"3. Your Petitioners are however given to understand that, after making full allowance for the diminution occasioned by such reduction of Dues, the income of the Society will remain considerably in excess of current expenditure. . . .

"4. The rents paid by the Members of the Inn for Chambers in the Inn (whether held from the Society or from Private Individuals) are on a higher scale than those paid for Chambers in the other Inns of Court, and your Petitioners humbly represent to the Bench that it would be an act of consideration, and would be well appreciated by the Members of the Inn, if a portion of the surplus Income of the Society were appropriated to the relief of its members from such rates and taxes as aforesaid." . . .

The Bench declined to entertain the Petition.

The Treasurer communicated the presentation by Robert P. Roupell Esq.,

¹ *Post*, p. 161.

² Neither the text of the communication, nor the content of the plan are recorded.

³ *Ante*, p. 158.

one of the Masters of the Bench, of the Picture of "the Death of Milo" by Giorgione.¹ [p. 249.]

The following Resolution of the Ball Committee of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers was communicated to this Council, and ordered to be entered in the Black Book: "Resolved unanimously:

"That Mr. Cotton, as Chairman of the Inns of Court Ball Committee, be requested to tender the grateful thanks of Lieut. Colonel Cunningham and the members of the Inns of Court Rifle Corps to the Treasurer and Benchers of Lincoln's Inn for their kindness in lending their Hall to the Corps for the purposes of the Ball held there on the 21st ultimo, and generally for the facilities afforded to the Corps on the occasion of the Ball." [p. 252.]

Special Council held on July 28th, 1870. [p. 253.]

Twelve Benchers present.

Read the following Report of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott:

"In obedience to the resolution of the Council held on the 7th instant.² . . . I have very carefully considered the question proposed to me.

"The space beneath the Library is, of course, about co-extensive with the Library itself; and must obviously be capable of containing a large number of Books. In all respects, however, but the single one of superficial area, no two rooms, or sets of rooms, can differ more widely than do your Library and the storey beneath it: The one noble in character, of great height, and lighted by large and lofty windows: the other mean in character, of the height of a very ordinary sitting room—and, though of width and extent equal to the Library, lighted only by small and low windows, wholly incapable of throwing their light across its great width.

"The space is divided up by irregularly disposed walls into a number of sitting rooms, bedrooms, offices, passages and a large strong room. The ceiling above is vaulted with brick partly resting on these walls and partly on iron girders. On these brick vaults rests the floor of the great Library above, with its massive and lofty book-cases.

"To remove *all* these divisional walls, and to substitute for them Iron Pillars and Girders, would perhaps be possible, but it would involve considerable practical risk; and by throwing the whole space into a single room would make its low proportions the more manifest and offensive.

"I have made a plan which accompanies my report, shewing what I deem to be the greatest extent to which this process could be safely carried out.

"It divides the space into three rooms: one at each end, and one occupying three central bays facing north. These rooms are divided in parts by Iron pillars supporting the girders above, and I have so distributed the book-cases as to have as much space as possible near the windows for tables.

"The rooms however, even after enlarging some of the windows and lowering the floor and at the same time lengthening all the windows, would in all but the brightest weather be inconveniently dark.

"That they will hold the requisite number of books there is no doubt, but that they will do so "conveniently", I am unable to assert; indeed I am convinced

¹ A note on the picture was entered in the Black Book [p. 249]. But as it was sold on December 18th, 1946 (B.B. XLVII, 172), the note has not been extracted.

² *Ante*, p. 159.

that such would not be the case in any sense extending much beyond mere stowage.

"The cost of the work, including lowering the floor and fitting up another space as a Strong room I estimate at from £4000 to £4300 in addition to which must be reckoned a sum (probably about £1500 or £1600) for providing another residence and offices for the Steward, if the same can be placed on your own ground. I have omitted the projection at the North-west corner as being obstructive to light.

"In reply to your own enquiry as to my opinion on the general architectural effect of the plan of extending the Library Eastward, I would beg to remark that in my view, the want of projection Eastward is the one defect in the architectural composition of the groups of buildings containing the Hall and Library, and that the plan previously proposed was just what is needed to remedy this defect. The addition of two or three bays to the length of the Library would be in every way an improvement of a most marked character. Internally it would add vastly to the noble effect of the room; as viewed externally from the North, it would correct a palpable defect in the proportions of the building, while from the South-east it seems to me to bring the whole together into a far more picturesque and agreeable group than at present.

"Possibly *two* additional bays might on the whole be more perfect in effect than three, and if sufficient, it would save about one fourth of the cost. In such case you would have in reserve the future utilization of the lower storey for stowage—an arrangement far superior to that on which I have been requested to report.

"I send herewith a slight sketch shewing the effect, as viewed from the South-east, of the building with three bays added eastward to the Library."

Resolved that the further consideration of the foregoing Report, and of the scheme for extending the Library Eastward, be postponed until the last day of next Michaelmas Term.¹ [p. 256.]

Council held on November 2nd, 1870. [p. 257.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Read the following Report of Mr. F. Wright relative to the Fresco in the Hall:

"I have now the honor to report that, in obedience to your instructions, I have completed the works for the preservation and restoration of 'The Watts Fresco' in your Hall. You will be glad to learn that, notwithstanding a close inspection revealed many indications of decay not contemplated at the time of undertaking the work, I am able to give you every reasonable assurance that what has been done will effectually arrest the progress of further decay. The effect of my process in restoring some of the colors which had faded, and in giving strength and clearness to the whole, I submit to the appreciation of your own competent judgments; but I may be allowed to observe that in addition to this, the loose portions of the intonico have been fixed, all the unsound portions of the coloring have been secured, and very much of the efflorescence which obscured some portions of the Picture has been removed. I may also state for your satisfaction, and future guidance, that the materials employed have been pure Paraffin and Benzole, to which, in the first application, a small portion of American Wax has been added to give strength to the parts which had become weakened by decay.

¹ *Post*, p. 161.

"As the effect of this treatment is to render the surface impermeable to moisture, any future cleansing that may be needed can be effected by the careful use of pure water.

"I would, however, advise that resort to this means of cleansing should be rendered unnecessary by an annual inspection, and the removal, by mechanical means, of any dirt which may have accumulated upon it."

Ordered that Mr. Wright's account for £100 and an account of £37. 10. 0. for scaffolding be paid. [p. 262.]

Read the following extract from a minute of the proceedings at a Meeting of the Joint Committee of the Inns of Court on the subject of Legal Education:

The Joint Committee having conferred on the matters referred to their consideration:

It was Resolved:

"That this Meeting be adjourned to an early day in next Michaelmas Term.

"That previously to such Meeting, the Committees nominated by the Four Inns be requested severally to consider the following questions:

"1. Whether there should be a Legal University, or some one Body, with united action to superintend and control the Education of Students and their Call to the Bar, and the discipline of Students and of the Bar.

"2. Whether that Body should be formed of the Four Inns of Court exclusively.

"3. If not exclusively, then what other Bodies or Persons be associated with the Four Inns of Court.

"That the Chairman of this Meeting be requested to communicate the foregoing Minute of the proceedings of the Joint Committee to the several Inns of Court, and to state that a Notice was given by Mr. Pearson that at the next Meeting he would move as follows:

"That it is desirable that the Joint Committee should enter into communication with the Council of the Legal Education Association, to ascertain accurately what that Association proposes to aim at, in order to see to what extent the Inns of Court can co-operate with that Association."

The Preacher's¹ nomination of The Rev. William Henry Karlake, M.A. to the office of Assistant Preacher, in succession to The Rev. James G. Lonsdale, M.A., who resigned that office at Midsummer last, was communicated to the Bench. Resolved that the nomination be confirmed.

Council held on November 25th, 1870. [p. 278.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

On consideration of the matter postponed from the Special Council of July 28th, 1870,² Resolved that "it is the opinion of the Council that it is not desirable to proceed with the scheme of lengthening the Library". [p. 283.]

Read a communication from the Legal Education Association, and its proposals for a School of Law enclosed therewith. [p. 283.]

Officers for 1871: [pp. 288, 290],

Treasurer: The Hon. Sir Richard Malins, Vice Chancellor.

Master of the Library: The Rt. Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, M.P.

Dean of the Chapel: Brent Spencer Follett Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: William Bulkeley Glasse Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: The Hon. Sir James Bacon, Vice Chancellor.

¹ The Rev. F. C. Cook.

² *Ante*, p. 161.

Read a letter from the Clerk to the Trustees of the Warburton Lectureship notifying the appointment of Dr. Edward Hamilton Gifford, Rector of Walgrave and Honorary Canon of Worcester, to preach the next course of Lectures. [p. 288.]

No Bencher died during 1870.

1871

Council held on January 11th, 1871. [p. 292.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Read the Fifth Report of the Chambers Building Committee appointed on March 8th, 1865:¹ [p. 293],

"The Committee beg to report that they have lately held several Meetings respecting the Block of New Chambers proposed to be built at the North end of the Garden, with the view of giving effect to the Resolution of the Bench of the 15th December, 1869,² whereby the Committee were requested to proceed with the Works, provided they were satisfied that the Building could be completed for a sum not exceeding £30,000 and without involving the Society in any litigation about light and air.

"Owing to the illness of Mr. Scott, the Committee have not had the advantage of his personal attendance at their recent Meetings; but they have been attended by Mr. John Scott, his Son, and Mr. Hughes, both of whom are conversant with the business in hand.

"The Committee by their Report which was laid before the Bench at an Adjourned Council held on the 4th July, 1866,³ recommended the approval of the Plans which had been prepared by Mr. George Gilbert Scott, and the Report was confirmed in this particular. But as Mr. Scott's approximate Estimate for the Building, according to this Plan, including contingencies and incidental expenses, was £35,000, it became necessary to modify the original Plans in order to reduce the expense to a sum not exceeding £30,000.

"The Plans which were before the Council held on the 4th of July, 1866 were accordingly modified by Mr. Scott, and as so modified were brought before a Meeting of the Committee held on the 5th day of December, 1870, and they, subject to the question of expense, approved of the Plans as so modified, and also directed that the ground in the Garden should be staked out, so as to shew the space which would be occupied by a Building according to the modified Plans.

"The ground in the Garden was staked out, and afterwards on the 8th of December 1870, the Committee met, and came to the following Resolutions:

1. That the East end of the new block of buildings, be not less than 70 feet from the projection of the Stone Building.
2. That the North front of the new block of buildings be at a minimum distance of 50 feet from the North boundary wall.

¹ *Ante*, p. 128.

² *Ante*, p. 155.

³ *Ante*, p. 138.

3. That the West front of the building be at a distance of not less than 10 feet from the boundary of the Inn next Lincoln's Inn Fields.
4. That the West front of the building be 75 feet next Lincoln's Inn Fields, according to Mr. Scott's Plan.
5. That the Entrance and Entrance Lodge to the New Buildings be at the North-West Corner of the Gardens.
6. That the foregoing Resolutions be communicated to Mr. Scott, requesting him to consider and report, (1) in what way a convenient access may be made to the New Buildings through Stone Buildings, and (2) what modifications in his former Plans, both as regards the internal arrangements, and also as regards the external elevation, will be required in consequence of the alterations as above agreed upon.

"It will be observed that the first of these Resolutions was intended to prevent the New Buildings injuriously affecting the Northern block of Stone Buildings, and that the Second and Third were intended to secure a sufficient space between the New Buildings and the Houses in Lincoln's Inn Fields and Holborn. The Northern boundary wall of the Garden, as it runs from East to West, inclines considerably to the North, so much so that the North front of the New Building will, if erected in accordance with these Resolutions, be at a distance of about seventy feet from the North Boundary Wall.

"Resolutions One and Three rendered it necessary to make a reduction in the length of the New Buildings, and on the 14th of December Mr. John Scott attended a Meeting of the Committee, and explained that he could make the alterations in the Plans required by the Resolutions of the 8th of December, 1870 by taking off half a set of Rooms in one of the Staircases, and this alteration was, both as regards the internal arrangement and external appearance of the building, approved by the Committee.

"The Committee were satisfied from the statement made to them by Mr. J. Scott that the Building could be erected in accordance with the Plans, as finally modified, at an expense of less than £30,000.

"The question of access to the Building still remained for consideration. The Committee were of opinion that it was essential to provide an access from the other Chambers and the Courts in Lincoln's Inn to the New Buildings, without the necessity of going into Lincoln's Inn Fields, and accordingly, at the Meeting held on the 14th of December, it was determined to ascertain whether it would be practicable to purchase a portion of the Land beyond the Wall which forms the Northern boundary of the Inn property, so as to render it more easy to make an approach to the New Building through Stone Buildings.

"The Committee met again on the 22nd of December. They were satisfied that it was not practicable to purchase any portion of the Land lying beyond the wall forming the Northern boundary of the Society's property, but that an access for foot passengers to the New Buildings through No. 2 Stone Buildings might be obtained, without further inconvenience than the sacrifice of two small rooms on the Ground floor, and of one small room on the Basement floor, and a partial diminution of light to five windows in the Basement, and they estimated the total loss of rent upon all the sets of Rooms affected (of which one does not as yet belong to the Society) at about £70 a year.

"The Committee were satisfied that the only alternative mode of securing the

access to the New Buildings in connection with the Courts and the rest of the Inn, (which they consider essential) will be to rail off a public footpath in the Garden in front of the West side of Stone Buildings.

"As the question of access to the New Buildings is one of difficulty and of great importance, the Committee have thought it right to report to the Bench what they have done, and to leave the Bench to decide what course shall be adopted."

"Ordered that it be referred back to the Committee to reconsider the subject matter of the Report."

Edmund Robertson Jun. was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 297. Text on pp. 298-302.]

Adjourned Council held on February 21st, 1871. [p. 334.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

The seventh list of Barristers who had compounded for their Absent Commons and other Dues contains the names of 52 who paid £743. 2. 10. in all. [p. 337.]

Adjourned Council held on March 15th, 1871. [p. 341.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Read the sixth Report of the Building Committee appointed on March 8th, 1865,¹ as follows: [p. 342],

"The Committee beg to report that in pursuance of the Order of reference of the first day of Hilary Term 1871 they have reconsidered their Report of that date . . . and they are of opinion that there is no preferable site to the North end of the Garden; and therefore ask the Council to empower them to carry out the building mentioned in the last Report, subject to such modification of the Plan as may appear expedient."

"The matter having been discussed, Mr. Amphlett moved the adoption of the Report. The Motion was negatived."

Read the following Report of the Finance Committee relative to the office of Bellringer: [p. 345],

"With regard to the duty of the Bellringer, the Committee think that the custom of ringing the Bell at 9 o'Clock every Evening may be abolished, and if the Bench were pleased to sanction the discontinuance of that custom, it would remain only for the Bell to be rung whenever there is Service in the Chapel on Sundays or Weekdays, on the death of Benchers, and when it is requested to toll for a deceased Barrister or Student.

"In the last mentioned case, it is expected the Bellringer should be paid for his trouble. The Belfry Rooms will be cleaned and their general convenience improved, so as to make the place desirable for residence. The Committee are of opinion that 2/- a week would be a proper sum to pay as Wages for the duty of Bell-ringing."

The Report was confirmed "except as to the discontinuance of the nightly Bell-ringing", which was to be continued at 9 p.m. the wages of the Bellringer to be 3/- a week with the use of the room if the Treasurer shall think fit.

The following Regulations recommended by the Chambers Committee were adopted. [p. 346.]

¹ *Ante*, p. 128.

Proposed Order as to letting Chambers

"That Chambers belonging to the Society be not let otherwise than by note in writing to be signed by the Steward and the Tenant, and that every letting be from year to year, except in the case of arrangements for a broken quarter of a year at the commencement of a letting.

"That the lettings from year to year be from one of the four usual quarter days, determinable by either party on a Quarter's Notice ending at any one of the four usual Quarterly days. Such Notice, if on behalf of the Society, to be signed by the Steward and to be sufficient if left at the Chambers—if on behalf of the Tenant to be signed by him or his representatives, and to be addressed to the Steward, and to be left at the Steward's Office.

"That the Agreement or Note in writing of every such letting contain an Agreement or Undertaking on the part of the Tenant not to assign or underlet the whole of the premises at all, and not to assign or underlet any part of the premises without giving, within one week of such last mentioned Underletting, Notice to the Steward of the Underletting, and of the person or persons to whom such Underletting is made and also an Agreement or Undertaking that the Tenant and his Representatives will submit to any Orders or Regulations made, or to be made, by the Benchers with reference to Laundresses and Servants.

"That a Bond in a penalty double the yearly Rent be taken from every Tenant to answer for the Rent and for the Rates Taxes and Compositions to be charged on the Tenant or the premises, and to observe and perform the stipulations in the Agreement for letting."

Proposed Order as to Laundresses and Servants

Great inconvenience having arisen from negligent and disobedient conduct in some of the Laundresses or Servants employed in the Inn: It is Ordered that a Register of the names and addresses of the Laundresses, and of the Chambers they attend, be kept at the Steward's Office and the Chief Porter's Lodge, and that no persons be allowed to enter the Inn and act as Laundress or Servant, unless and until their names are so entered, or after their names shall have been removed from such Register by order of the Chambers Committee. All persons are to be warned, upon their names being entered on the Register, that they will be liable to have their names removed from the Register if they fail to observe strictly the Sanitary Regulations of the Society, especially as to disposing of Slops and Dust.

Council held on April 17th, 1871. [p. 349.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

The Rt. Hon. Spencer H. Walpole gave Notice that he would move at the Council appointed for the 26th April inst: That The Hon. The Vice Chancellor Wickens (who was Called to the Bar by this Society in Easter Term 1840) be invited to the Bench. [p. 352.]

Mr. Walpole also presented to the Society on behalf of the Subscribers, a Marble Bust of Lord Lyndhurst, to be placed in the Hall.

Ordered that the Bust be accepted with Thanks. [p. 352.]

Special Council held on April 26th, 1871. [p. 353.]

Twenty-four Benchers present,

Called to the Bench: [pp. 357, 366],

The Hon. the Vice Chancellor John Wickens.

Council held on May 8th, 1871. [p. 366.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

Confirmed the following Report of the Chambers Committee: [p. 367],

"The Bell Carriage and the Wheel of the Chapel Bell having been examined and reported on by Mr. Wigg the Surveyor, and it appearing that new Timbers, and a new Wheel were required, your Committee have authorized the execution of the necessary works in that behalf according to the Tender of Messrs. Patman & Fotheringham in £47. 10. 0.

Upon the motion of Thomas Webster Esq., Ordered that a Committee be appointed for the purpose of considering the expediency of increasing the Library for the accommodation of Books and Reading. [p. 368.]

Council held on June 12th, 1871. [p. 389.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Read the following Report of the Library Extension Committee: [p. 390],

"Resolved:

"1. That the Plan proposed by Mr. Webster with reference to the conversion of part of the rooms under the Library to Library purposes, and building a new Reading Room in connection with the present Library, does not appear to this Committee to be a sufficient Scheme for affording the additional accommodation which is required.

"2. That having considered the various suggestions for enlarging the Library accommodation, none appears to this Committee so likely to be satisfactory as Mr. Scott's Plan for lengthening the present Library by Three Bays."

On the Motion of Edmund Beckett Denison Esq. seconded by the Lord Justice James, Resolved: "that the Library Building Committee be authorised to carry out Mr. Scott's Plan of lengthening the present Library by Three Bays Eastward."¹

"Ordered that the Chambers Building Committee be instructed to inquire and report to the Council whether any, and what, site or sites within Lincoln's Inn can be made applicable for the purpose of erecting New Chambers—and in what manner such sites may be best applied—and what Buildings may be erected thereon". [p. 391.]

A Motion "That the privilege of Benchers to have a Son or Brother admitted to the Society, paying only according to the Ancient Admittance, be abolished, and that the exception in that respect contained in the Order of the 9th Elizabeth be revoked", was discussed, and negatived.² [p. 394.]

Adjourned Council held on July 6th, 1871. [p. 401.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Read the following Report and Resolutions of the Legal Education Committee of the Four Inns of Court dated June 22nd, 1871: [p. 402],

"The Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court beg to report to the several Societies that they have met and considered the subject of Legal Education, which has been referred to them,³ and they have considered the proposal of the Legal Education Association dated 18th November, 1870,⁴ and they have received and conferred with a Deputation from such Association, and they have also had certain communications on the subject of Legal Education with the Incorporated

¹ *Ante*, p. 157.

² There is a reference to this ancient usage in 1743 (III. 330).

³ *Ante*, p. 162.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 162.

Society of the United Kingdom; and this Committee, after careful consideration of the subject, have come to the following Resolutions:

"1. That in the opinion of this Committee it is not desirable that the Education of Students for the Bar and the Education of the Articled Clerks of Solicitors and Attorneys, should be under one joint system of management.

"2. That this Committee are of opinion, and recommend, that there should be a compulsory Examination of Students for the Bar, before they are Called to the Bar, or allowed to practise under the Bar, and that the Four Inns of Court should establish such an Examination.

"3. That this Committee are of opinion, and recommend, that such Examinations should be carried into effect under the directions and through the instrumentality of the Council of Legal Education.

"4. That this Committee also recommend that the Consolidated Regulations be amended, and the Council of Legal Education increased in number and authority."

"It was moved by James Dickinson Esq. and seconded by Edmund Beckett Denison Esq.: 'That the Report and Resolutions be confirmed on the part of this Society, and that steps be forthwith taken in concurrence with the other Inns of Court to carry the Resolutions into full effect.'

"An Amendment was proposed by John Hinde Palmer Esq. and seconded by George Osborne Morgan Esq.: 'That while this Council approves of so much of the Report of the Legal Education Committee as recommends a Compulsory Examination and the improvement of the present system of Legal Education, it is not prepared to affirm the Report so far as respects the means for carrying such recommendation into effect'.

"The Amendment and Motion having been put, the motion was carried. It was thereupon Ordered that the Report and Resolutions of the Legal Education Committee of the Four Inns of Court be confirmed on the part of this Society, and that steps be forthwith taken in concurrence with the other Inns of Court to carry the Resolutions into full effect."

Special Council held on July 26th, 1871. [p. 406.]

Seven Benchers present.

Read the following letter dated July 14th, 1871 from Mr. Scott to Mr. Denison:

"Am I too late to ask a payment from Lincoln's Inn on account of the projected buildings in the Garden?

"The customary charge for works brought to that stage is 2½ or 3 per cent. I have really made the drawings more than twice over. The first tenders were probably about £30,000—the second would be perhaps, £25,000. I would, without going into this, ask a payment on account of £600, or whatever might be convenient.

"There is a very old affair almost out of date—I made drawings for Chancery Courts which if not carried out it was left to you to fix my remuneration for.

"Would you also kindly think of this?

"The Surveyors, I should think, would also be glad of a payment.

"Begging you to excuse my troubling you on a matter in which you are not officially concerned."

"Ordered that £600 be paid to Mr. Scott on account."¹

Special Council held on August 1st, 1871. [p. 407.]

Five Benchers present.

The Contract made on July 27th, 1871 for the enlargement of the Library was laid before the Bench and approved.

Council held on November 2nd, 1871. [p. 409.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

Read a Report of the Finance and Dinners Committee, relative to the Office of Purveyor and Cook to the Society, from which the following passages have been extracted: [p. 410],

"In consequence of the Death of Mr. Christopher Flood Griffiths, the Contracting Cook and Purveyor, the Committee met on the 13th October last to consider what steps it was expedient to take in order to make the necessary arrangements for the Hall Dinners and the Service of the Refreshment Room. The Committee thereupon ordered Advertisements for a Cook and Purveyor to be forthwith inserted in several of the Daily Newspapers.

"The Advertisement was answered by 25 Persons, who declared themselves Candidates for the appointment. . . .

"At a Meeting of the Committee held on the 23rd of October, all the Applications, Tenders, and Testimonials sent in were examined, and the Committee came to the conclusion that George Robinson was to be preferred, and that Thomas Simon Nicholes stood second. It was arranged that the Committee would meet again on the 24th October and see those two Candidates. . . .

"The Committee came to the conclusion that it was expedient to make a Contract with Nicholes, and they directed the Steward to prepare and enter into an Agreement with him, on the same terms as had existed with the late Cook and Purveyor."

The Report was confirmed, and Thomas Simon Nicholes was appointed Cook and Purveyor in succession to Christopher Flood Griffiths deceased.

Council held on November 24th, 1871. [p. 432.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

Officers for 1872: [pp. 445, 451, 461],

Treasurer: Brent Spencer Follett Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: The Hon. Sir Richard Malins, Vice Chancellor.

Dean of the Chapel: William Bulkeley Glasse Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Rt. Hon. Sir William Milbourne James.

Master of the Walks: Edmund Beckett Denison Esq., Q.C.

Adjourned Council held on December 13th, 1871. [p. 446.]

Thirty Benchers present.

The following Report of the Legal Education Committee of the Four Inns of Court was read and adopted: [p. 448],

"The Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court beg to report to the several Societies that they have met and considered what should be done with the view of carrying into full effect the Resolutions on the subject of Legal Education, dated the 22nd of June, 1871,² and confirmed by subsequent Orders of the several Societies; and for that purpose they recommend the adoption of the following Amendments of the Consolidated Regulations of the Four Inns of Court:—

¹ *Post*, p. 176.

² *Ante*, p. 167.

"1. That no Student admitted after the 31st of December, 1871, be called to the Bar, or allowed to take out a Certificate to practise as a Special Pleader, Conveyancer, or Draftsman in Equity, unless such Student shall, to the satisfaction of the Council of Legal Education, have passed a Public Examination for the purpose of ascertaining his fitness to be called to the Bar, and have obtained from the said Council a Certificate of having passed such Examination.

"2. That the Council of Legal Education established by Clause 24 of the Consolidated Regulations consist for the future of twenty Benchers, five to be nominated by each of the Inns of Court.

"3. That the subjects for Examination, and the times and mode of conducting the Examinations, be under the regulation of the Council of Legal Education; but one such Examination at least shall be held in or shortly before each Term.

"4. That the appointment of the Readers and Examiners be for the future with the Council of Legal Education, who shall from time to time recommend to the Inns of Court the amount of remuneration to be paid to the Readers and Examiners.

"5. That each Inn increase the contributions now made to the Common Fund, with a view to augmenting the remuneration of the Readers and otherwise advancing Legal Education.

"6. That for every Student who obtains a Certificate of having satisfactorily passed a Public Examination, the Inn of Court to which he belongs shall, in addition to the aforesaid contributions, pay to the Common Fund the sum of £5. 5/-.

"7. That the Council of Legal Education be empowered to accept, on such conditions as they shall think fit, a Degree in Law granted by any of the Universities of England, Ireland or Scotland to any Student, as an equivalent for Examination in any one or more of the subjects in which the Council shall require Students to be examined.

"8. That Clauses 15 and 22 of the Consolidated Regulations be repealed as from the 31st day of December, 1871, with respect to Students who shall be admitted to any Inn of Court after that day, but shall remain in force with respect to Students admitted before that day."

The following Benchers died during 1871:—

January 21.	Judge Christopher Temple, Q.C.
November 30.	William Henry Tinney Esq., Q.C.

1872

Council held on January 11th, 1872. [p. 453.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

Read a letter of resignation from the Rev. Charles John D'Oyly the Chaplain. [p. 460.]

John Scott Fox was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 462. Text not recorded.]

Council held on January 31st, 1872. [p. 484.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

Read the following Report of the Chapel Committee relative to the duties of the Chaplain and Assistant Preacher: [p. 486],

"The Chaplain is the oldest ecclesiastical officer of the Society, having certainly existed in the time of Henry VI,¹ and probably from the time when there was first a Chapel, dedicated to St. Richard a Bishop of Chichester; whereas the first Preacher appears to have been appointed in 1581.² He ranks next to the Preacher, and his Salary has long been £300 a year.³ He reads Prayers in the Morning and Afternoon of every Sunday, Christmas Day and Good Friday, and preaches every Sunday Afternoon, and is considered to have the spiritual charge of the Inn. He has also been in the habit of visiting the servants of the Society living elsewhere when they require such visitation, subject of course to the rights of the Parochial Clergy where they live. He has to say Grace in Hall before and after Dinner and has the tenth seat at the Bar Table.

"A former Chaplain who had the same Salary in 1838 volunteered to read Prayers at 8 o'Clock every morning on Week days,⁴ for which no more Salary was ever paid. After some years the congregations became so small, especially in winter, from the decrease of Members living in the Inn, that the daily Service was discontinued in 1866 by Order of the Bench, except from Easter to the Long Vacation.⁵ But a Service at Ten O'Clock during Passion Week and on Holy Days was sanctioned on the proposal of the present Chaplain.

"The Assistant Preacher used to be appointed and paid by the Preacher as his Deputy out of Term, or whenever he was not able to preach himself, which he is at liberty to do, and apparently used to do in old times out of Term as well as in Term, which was probably the reason of his having had Chambers equivalent to a small house in the Inn. But in Bishop Lonsdale's time as Preacher the Bench offered to pay the Salary of the Assistant Preacher, and has ever since done so.⁶ They also resolved to make the appointment themselves whenever Bishop Lonsdale should vacate the Preachership, but that Order was rescinded⁷ and varied, and it was finally settled that the Preacher is to nominate an Assistant Preacher to the Bench for their approval.

"On one occasion of a change of Preacher, the Bench intimated to the new one (the Archbishop of York)⁸ that they considered the place of Assistant Preacher vacant and he accordingly made a fresh nomination. But on the next change of Preacher⁹ the then Assistant Preacher was retained without any fresh nomination.

"He is still the Preacher's Deputy in Chapel, having to preach in the Morning out of Term, and in Term if the Preacher is unavoidably absent without appointing some other Deputy, except when the Warburton Lecturer preaches or any person at the request of the Bench. He therefore has to preach about 37 times a year on the average.

His Salary used to be £100 a year; but in 1858 it was raised to £150, and he

¹ I. 10.

² I. 458.

³ IV. 170. It included his duties as librarian.

⁴ IV. 197.

⁵ By an Order of Council of July 4th, 1866, the Daily Service in the Chapel was suspended from the beginning of the Long Vacation until the first day of Easter Term (B.B. XXXI.149).

⁶ IV. 215; but the order is not fully extracted. See also IV. 222.

⁷ IV. 224.

⁸ Dr. William Thomson, who was elected Preacher on April 16th, 1858 (*ante*, p. 74). He nominated the Rev. J. J. S. Browne as Assistant Preacher.

⁹ The Rev. F. C. Cook, who was elected on February 13th, 1862, (*ante*, p. 104).

was given the Eleventh Seat at the Bar Table, on the understanding (though with no express Order) that he should take a share with the Chaplain in saying Grace, a Committee on the subject having reported that it had been found inconvenient, and sometimes impossible, for the Chaplain to dine in Hall every day, and that there had sometimes been no Clergyman present to say Grace.

"This has always been stated by the Preachers to every Assistant Preacher they have nominated in and since 1858 as part of their expected duty, and every such Assistant Preacher has accordingly taken a fair share with the Chaplain in dining here and saying Grace, until the present one who has a living in the Country and consequently has very seldom dined in Hall; in fact less than three times a Term on the average, and in one Term only once. It certainly was not intended when that change was made in his position, that he should have other duties out of London inconsistent with his presence here.

"We find that the congregations at the daily Service have diminished still further, and now consist of only two Members of this Society and a very few others. We therefore think it may be discontinued for the present; but on the distinct understanding that the Chaplain is to resume it whenever there shall appear to the Bench to be a general wish for it, and a prospect of a suitable congregation: The Service at Ten o'Clock in Passion Week and on Holy Days may be continued so long as the Treasurer and Dean of the Chapel are satisfied that there is generally a suitable congregation, or the time of it may be varied at their discretion on any representation from the Chaplain.

"We are told by the Clergy, and we agree, that it would be better to let the Chaplain preach occasionally in the morning, the Assistant Preacher then reading Prayers, and that, if so, some definite days should be fixed for the same. Therefore, subject to arrangements between themselves for any variation, we recommend that the Chaplain preach, and the Assistant Preacher read the Prayers, on the Morning of the first Sunday after every Term, or after the Warburton Lectures following Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, and on every succeeding fourth Sunday until Term begins again.

"Having regard to this proposed change of duties and the facts hereinbefore stated, we recommend that the Office of Assistant Preacher be considered vacant with the Chaplaincy, and that a Copy of so much of this Report as relates to the Assistant Preacher be sent to the Preacher and the Assistant Preacher." . . .

Resolved that the recommendation "that the Office of Assistant Preacher be considered vacant with the Chaplaincy" be not agreed to: but that, with this exception, the Report relating to the Chaplain and Assistant Preacher be confirmed and that the election of a Chaplain, in the room of Mr. D'Oyly, should take place at a Special Council to be held on April 16th, 1872.

Special Council held on February 14th, 1872. [p. 492.]

Nine Benchers present.

Resolved that the following Address of Congratulation from this Society to Her Majesty The Queen be presented:

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty

Most Gracious Sovereign

"We your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn beg leave on behalf of all the Members of our Society humbly to approach your Majesty with the offering

of our respectful and heartfelt congratulations on the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from his recent illness.

"The dutiful love and loyalty which we in common with all your Majesty's subjects feel toward your Majesty and to every Member of the Royal Family caused the progress of His Royal Highness' illness to be watched by us with the greatest anxiety and alarm and the humble thanks which are offered up by us and all your people to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe for this great mercy shewn to your Majesty and to your Majesty's Empire in His Royal Highness' recovery are heartfelt and sincere.

"We sincerely and fervently trust that the restoration of His Royal Highness to perfect health will be rapid and permanent."

Ordered that the necessary steps be taken to present the Address without delay.

Adjourned Council held on February 20th, 1872. [p. 494.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

Resolved: "that it is expedient to take immediate steps for rebuilding the Old Square, and with that view to authorize Notices to be given to the several Occupiers of Chambers in the Staircases Nos 8 & 9 to quit their Chambers. Ordered that it be referred to the Library Extension Committee to give directions for the requisite Notices, and to act generally under this Resolution".

Resolved also that: the said Committee be at liberty to obtain general Plans, but not Building Plans, from Mr. G. Gilbert Scott R.A.

In the matter of the Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's Cathedral, a communication was read from which the following has been extracted:

"I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to acquaint you that the Lord Chamberlain has expressed his intention to place at the Lord Chancellor's disposal five Tickets of admission to St. Paul's Cathedral on the 27th February for the use of a Deputation from each of the Inns of Court on the occasion of the Thanksgiving."¹

"Ordered that the Thanksgiving Day be observed as a Holiday at the offices of the Hall."

"The Eighth List of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues was laid before the Council, certified by the Finance Committee. [p. 501.]

Adjourned Council held on March 12th, 1872. [p. 502.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Resolved "that permission be given to the Brewster Memorial Committee to erect their Memorial in Lincoln's Inn: And ordered that the work of putting up the Memorial Gates be carried out in communication with the Treasurer and the Master of the Walks, or either of them. [p. 504.]

Special Council held on April 16th, 1872. [p. 514.]

Thirty-one Benchers present.

"Ordered that The Rev. Henry Wace, Clerk, B.A., being duly elected, be admitted to the Office of Chaplain to this Society, in the room of The Rev. Charles John D'Oyly, resigned."

¹ For the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales from his illness. "The spectacle, looking Eastward from Temple Bar, will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. . . . Three rows of coloured lights studded the vast roof of St. Paul's like gems, and were composed of ships' lanterns fitted with most powerful lenses. . . . But the greatest display of all was one of coloured fire—red from the dome, and many colours from the area in front of the western door." A.R. (1872), Chronicle. 10.

BOOK XXXIII

Council held on May 8th, 1872. [p. 16.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Resolved: "that after such Invitations to the Bench as may be ordered this day, no more Invitations shall be given until the number of the Benchers again falls below 70 and then only from time to time so many as will not raise the number above 70." [p. 17.]

Called to the Bench: [pp. 18, 26],

Thomas Charles Renshaw Esq., Leofric Temple Esq., Charles William Wood Esq., William John Bovill Esq., Joseph Napier Higgins Esq., Thomas Halhed Fischer Esq., Theo Aston Esq., Alexander Edward Miller Esq., Charles Arthur Russell Esq., and Farrer Herschell Esq., on their appointment as Queen's Counsel.

"Upon considering the proceedings reported to this Council by the Building Committee, in pursuance of the Order of reference as to rebuilding the Old Square,¹ and upon considering the Block Plan prepared by Mr. G. Gilbert Scott under directions from the Committee:—Ordered: that it be referred back to the Committee to take steps to carry out Mr. Scott's plan for rebuilding." [p. 22.]

Read the following Report of the Chambers Committee as to the Hard Water Pump² in the New Square: [p. 23],

"The supply of Water in the Well has for some time past ceased to be sufficient to be available for use, and on an examination being made in April last, only 3 inches of Water were found in the Well. It is believed that the ordinary supply to this Well has been lost by the digging of Wells to a lower level for the purpose of the Works of the foundation of the New Law Courts. The Committee beg to submit to the Bench the consideration of this circumstance, and to ask directions as to the works (if any) proper to be done. It appears reasonable to expect that a sufficient supply of Hard Water might be insured, either by sinking the Well, which is not much more than 17 feet deep, to a lower level, or by the insertion in it of an Artesian Tube driven downwards."

"Ordered that the Report be confirmed, and that the question whether anything, and what, ought to be done as to the Hard Water Supply be referred to the Committee."

Council held on June 12th, 1872. [p. 46.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

"Ordered that it be referred to the Chambers Committee to take such steps as may be necessary to acquire for the Society all the other Chambers in the Old Buildings now held by Members of the Society on their lives." [p. 47.]

Adjourned Council held on July 3rd, 1872. [p. 53.]

Twenty Benchers present.

The Report of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court appointed to

¹ *Ante*, p. 173.

² *Ante*, p. 141.

confer on the expediency of revising the Regulations governing the Admission and Call to the Bar of gentlemen who had been Attornies and Solicitors or Articled Clerks that they were "unable to recommend any alteration in the existing rules", was read and confirmed.

Read the following Memorial signed by 152 Members of the Society: [p. 57].

"1. That it would be of very great assistance and advantage to your Memorialists that the Library of Lincoln's Inn should be kept open for the purposes of study and reference until a later hour than half past four p.m.¹

"2. That it would be a great accommodation to your Memorialists that a Room should be appropriated for the use of the Barristers Members of Lincoln's Inn as a Common Room under fit and proper regulations to be sanctioned by the Treasurer and Benchers for the time being of this Honorable Society.

"3. That your Memorialists are of opinion that considerable improvements may be effected in the Dinners in Hall, and in the cooking and service of the same, without any additional expense to this Honorable Society.

"4. That in the opinion of your Memorialists the arrangements for providing Luncheons in the Refreshment Room attached to the Buildings of this Honorable Society are defective and insufficient.

"Your Memorialists therefore respectfully request that you will be pleased to receive a Deputation of your Memorialists, and to confer with such Deputation touching the matters aforesaid."

"Ordered that it be referred to a Joint Committee, comprising the Members of the Finance and Dinners Committee and the Library Committee, to receive a deputation from the Memorialists."²

Special Council held on July 26th, 1872. [p. 59.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

"The Architect's Specification for the New Building (Block A) was produced, and referred to Mr. Denison. Resolved that the Form of Contract prepared last year be shewn to the Competing Builders, and that it be not departed from.

Ordered that the Building Committee (Five being a Quorum) have power to accept Tenders, and to give directions for the preparation of the necessary Contracts."

November 1st, 1872.

The Hon. George Denman, one of the Masters of the Bench, took leave of the Society this day, on taking the Degree of Serjeant at Law. [p. 60.]

Council held on November 4th, 1872. [p. 61.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Read the following communication from the Council of Legal Education: [p. 68].

"The Council of Legal Education beg to report to the Four Inns of Court that they have adopted the accompanying Scheme³ for the Education and Examination of Students for the Bar and for practice under the Bar; and in order to give effect to such Scheme, they request the assent of the several Inns to the recommendations sent herewith."

Resolved: that the said Recommendations and Scheme be adopted, and that the Council of Legal Education have power to carry the same into effect. [p. 77.]

¹ *Post*, p. 178.

² *Post*, p. 178.

³ Not extracted.

Special Council held on November 11th, 1872. [p. 78.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Upon taking into consideration the Resolutions passed by the Building Committee on the Accounts amounting to £1452. 2. 3. in respect of the abandoned scheme for Chambers in the Garden¹ which were as follows:

"Resolved that Sir Gilbert Scott be paid £275, the balance of his charge for designing Chambers in the Gardens, on the understanding that this is to be in full discharge of all his claims on the Society, except as to the Library and the Chambers now building. The Committee are of opinion that as the preparing of the Plans for Law Courts by this Society in 1859, was stopped by, and led to the much larger scheme of the Government, for which Sir Gilbert Scott was one of the selected Candidates, the Society cannot fairly be expected to pay him for such Plans. Resolved to pay Mr. Lee's reduced charge of £577 for taking out quantities."

Ordered that the Resolutions be confirmed.

Resolved that: the Hon. Mr. Justice Denman having been a Bencher of this Inn, be requested to accept a general invitation to the Bench table. [p. 83.]

Council held on November 25th, 1872. [p. 100.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

Officers for 1873: [pp. 111, 122],

Treasurer: William Bulkeley Glasse Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: Brent Spencer Follett Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: The Rt. Hon. Sir William Milbourne James.

Keeper of the Black Book: Edmund Beckett Denison Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: The Rt. Hon. Lord Cairns.

"Ordered that the Bar Dues of Five Shillings a Term, referred to in the Order of Council on the 16th March, 1870,² shall not be payable by any Member of this Society who shall be Called to the Bar at this Inn after the present Term: That in lieu of such Bar Dues, a sum of Twelve pounds be paid to the Society by each Member on his Call to the Bar, together with the customary Fines etc."

Special Council held on December 17th, 1872. [p. 120.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

Read a Parliamentary Notice—City and West end Railway—in reference to the ground reserved to the Society outside the Garden Wall near Great Turnstile. Ordered that the Notice be answered with the expression of the Society's "dissent". [p. 125.]

The following Benchers died during 1872:—

June 7. Matthew Davenport Hill Esq., Q.C.

July 1. William Dugmore Esq., Q.C.

November 23. Judge John Osborne.

1873**Council held on January 13th, 1873. [p. 126.]**

Twenty-five Benchers present.

¹ *Ante*, p. 168.

² *Ante*, p. 157; *post*, p. 362.

John Winfield Bonser was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 129.]
[Text on pp. 137-140.]

Council held on January 31st, 1873. [p. 148.]

Sixteen Benchers present.

The following letter from William Lloyd Birkbeck Esq., the late Reader on Equity, was read: [p. 149],

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"My tenure of the Readership on Equity having been brought to a close, I take occasion to offer you my sincere thanks for the Honour you have conferred upon me by entrusting it for so many years to my charge.

"I shall always retain a grateful remembrance of my connexion with your Honorable Society, and of the unvarying courtesy which I have received from the Members of the Bench during the period of twenty years for which I have remained in office."

Ordered: "having regard to the fact that the Preacher being ill, only One of the three Clerical Officers of the Society has officiated in the Chapel this Term, that it be referred to the Chapel Committee to enquire and report the reasons of this, and to make any recommendations for the future." [p. 150.]¹

Read a Minute of the Joint Choirs School Committee, from which the following passages have been extracted:

"The subject of the School was discussed.

"The Master of the Temple said he thought the School too small for effective teaching of 25 Boys of such different ages, and that it would be better either to admit more paying Boys to the present School, or to abolish it, and send the Boys to the Stationers' School in Bolt Court, Fleet Street. . . . It appeared that the School breaks up at 3 o'Clock, which is early enough for the Musical practice of the Boys elsewhere. . . .

"Dr. Vaughan added that he did not think any fault attached to the Master of the present School Mr. Carvill.

"Mr. Ainger entirely agreed with Dr. Vaughan. . . .

(Mr. Wace, the Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, had not been here long enough to express an opinion on this point.)

The Master of the Temple, Mr. Ainger, and the Master of the School, thought the system of taking Boys away to Concerts objectionable.

Agreed to report this to the Societies of the Inner and Middle Temples and Lincoln's Inn, and to invite their attention to it."

The ninth List of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues, certified by the Finance Committee, was read.

Adjourned Council held on February 18th, 1873. [p. 154.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

Read the following Resolution of the Council of Legal Education: [p. 156],

"1. Resolved: that any Gentleman, not a Member of an Inn of Court, shall on payment of a sum of Five Guineas be entitled to attend the Lectures of all the Professors during Three Educational Terms.

"2. Each Ticket of Admission to cover Three Educational Terms from the date of the Ticket. Each Ticket to be dated on the first day of the Educational Term in, or immediately after, which it is issued.

¹ *Post*, p. 178.

"3. Each non-member on applying for his Ticket to enter his name and address in a book to be kept by the Clerk for that purpose, and his fee to be paid at the Office of the Council of Legal Education.

"4. The right of any person not being a Member of an Inn of Court to attend the Lectures shall be subject to such Regulations as the Council of Legal Education shall from time to time prescribe."

"Upon consideration of the Petition presented to this Council, and signed by 92 Ladies, asking that they may be at liberty to attend the Lectures of the Professors,

Resolved:

That the Petition of Maria G. Grey and others be referred to the Four Inns of Court".

Ordered: that the Resolution of the Council of Legal Education be confirmed, and that the Petition signed by 92 Ladies, referred to therein be taken into consideration at the next Adjourned Council, and that Notice be given accordingly.

Adjourned Council held on March 11th, 1873. [p. 158.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

Read the Petition of 92 Ladies, praying to be admitted to attend the Lectures of the Professors appointed by the Council of Legal Education. Resolved: "that in the opinion of this Bench it is not expedient that Women should be admitted to the Lectures of the Professors appointed by the Council of Legal Education." [p. 159.]

Council held on April 16th, 1873. [p. 161.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

The following Report of the Chapel Committee was approved:

"Having investigated the matter,¹ we find that during the recent illness of the Preacher, in view of his probable absence during the Term, he arranged with Mr. Wace for the Service of the Chapel—that Mr. Karslake offered to attend, but the arrangement having been made with Mr. Wace, the Preacher declined to avail himself of Mr. Karslake's services."

Read the Report of the Joint Committee of members of the Library and Finance and Dinners Committees: [p. 162], relative to the Memorial of 152 Barristers and Students of the Society,² from which the following passages have been extracted:

1. *The Library*

"We recommend that the Library be opened till half past 5 o'Clock on all days on which it is now open till 4 or 4.30 o'Clock, except on Saturdays, when we think it should be closed at 3 o'Clock. . . .

"The attention of the Building Committee has been called to the warming and ventilation of the Library, and measures have been taken to make them as perfect as it is possible to render them.

"The Rule now laid down with regard to taking Books out of the Library is that they may be taken out upon the written order of a Judge or of a Bencher of the Inn, and we think this Rule requires no alteration."

2. *A Common Room for Barristers and Students*

"There is no Room at present at the disposal of the Bench which could be applied to this purpose."

¹ *Ante*, p. 177.

² *Ante*, p. 175.

3. *The Luncheon Room*

"The Cook has been spoken to upon the subject of the complaints made in the Memorial, and expresses his desire to give no ground for them in future."

4. *The Dinners*

"With respect to the quality of the food supplied in the Hall, the present rule, under which any article of food complained of may be sent to the Bench Table for inspection and examination, is we think sufficient.

"With regard to the matters of detail enumerated in the Memorial, the Finance and Dinners Committee will give instructions to the Cook which will meet such of the suggestions as seem at all important."

Ordered that this Report be communicated to the Bar Committee. [p. 164.]

The Consolidated Regulations of the Four Inns of Court dated Michaelmas Term 1872 were communicated by the Council of Legal Education. [p. 165.]¹

Council held on May 23rd, 1873. [p. 213.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

The Treasurer communicated to the Bench the following letter dated May 16th, 1873: [p. 215],

"The late Mr. Edward Walker of 8 New Square requested his wife to present to Lincoln's Inn after his decease a painting and engraving which he thus described:—"The original Portrait by Dahl of Lord Chief Baron Gilbert,² and the engraving thereof, which belonged to Mr. Philip Gibbons his friend and one of his executors."

"These Mrs. Walker has requested me to offer to your Honorable Society. . . ."

The Treasurer was requested to reply expressing the thanks of the Society for the offer.³

Council held on June 13th, 1873. [p. 240.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Read the following Report of the Chambers Committee on the renewal of Life Interests in Chambers in Old Buildings: [p. 245],

"The fee simple of the Property of the Society is vested in certain Masters of the Bench in trust for the only Benefit of the Society.

"Admission to a set of Chambers held for life on a Surrender is made as follows: The person last admitted presents a Petition to the Benchers for permission to surrender, first paying all his arrears of Dues, and asking that the person who is to succeed him may be admitted thereto for his own life. The party who is to succeed also presents a Petition to be so admitted. At the foot of each of these Petitions is a Certificate signed by the Petitioner, to the effect that the sale and purchase respectively are bona fide and not in trust for any one. Thereupon, if the Benchers consent, an Order is made that the person last admitted may have leave to surrender, and that the person who is to succeed may be admitted, on paying the Fines and Fees. The Order is entered on the Books of the Society, but is not signed by any Benchers or Stamped. A piece of Parchment is delivered to the Tenant signed by the Treasurer, in the following form:

¹ Not extracted.

² Sir Jefferay Gilbert, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 1725, IV.322: A.P.B.22.

³ *Post*, p. 184.

"The Committee have referred to the following among other authorities bearing upon the subject:

"A Bill in Equity to renew will not lie against the Benchers: *Cunningham v. Wigg 2 Bro: C.C. 241*. Chancery will not interfere in regard to Chambers unless requested by Benchers: *Rakestraw v. Brewer 2 P. Wms. 512*. A Memorandum to compel Admission to the Degree of Barrister will not lie against Benchers: *I Douglas 353*. (where the constitution of the Inns of Court is defined).¹ A holder of Chambers under the Admission of the Society is only a Tenant at will with an expectation of being allowed to hold for life, and on a Surrender and Admittance the Tenant takes direct from the Benchers and not from the Surrenderor. *Doe v. Errington: 6 Bingham No. 79*. A Tenant has only an Equitable Life Interest: *2. Peckwell 109*."

Resolved: "that no more leases for lives be granted, and that in the case of any existing Lifeholder desirous of surrendering his Interest, the Chambers Committee be at liberty to treat for the purchase of the same in behalf of the Society."

Read the following request from the Rev. Henry Wace, M.A. the Chaplain: [p. 250],

June 13th, 1873.

"The Bishop of London has written to me offering to propose my name to the Duke of Devonshire as Boyle Lecturer at the termination of Dr. Hessey's course in July next.

"In reply I have said to him that the appointment would be a welcome one to me, but that I cannot accept it without the permission of the Benchers.

"The Lectures, eight in number, are delivered on Sunday afternoons in the months of May and June of each year, and under the present arrangement they are preached in Whitehall Chapel. I should propose to ask the Bishop, who has power to appoint the place, whether he would approve their being preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel." . . .

Resolved: "that the Bench grant with pleasure the required permission to Mr. Wace to accept the Boyle Lectureship: that the proposal to deliver the Lectures in the Chapel of this Society is approved."

Special Council held on July 22nd, 1873. [p. 255.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

The Committee appointed to consider the propriety of revising and consolidating the Regulations of this Society with regard to Admission, the mode of keeping Terms, and Call to Bar submitted the following proposals to the Bench: [p. 256],

"1st. That the Regulations set forth in the Schedule to this Report shall henceforth be the sole Regulations of this Society with regard to the Admission of Students, the mode of keeping Terms, and Call to the Bar, in addition to the Consolidated Regulations of the Four Inns of Court.

"2nd. That all Regulations of this Society inconsistent with, or in addition to, the Consolidated Regulations and the Regulations in the Schedule to this Report shall be repealed.

"3rd. That the Regulations contained in the Schedule to this Report shall be printed, and that a Copy of the same shall, together with the Consolidated

¹ *R. v. Benchers of Gray's Inn*, (1780).

Regulations, be delivered by the Steward to every person applying for Admission as a Student of this Society.

Schedule

"1. No person shall be admitted as a Student of this Society who is in Trade.¹

"2.² Every person applying for Admission as a Student of this Society shall, in addition to the Declaration in the form prescribed by the Consolidated Regulations, sign and deliver to the Steward a Declaration in the form following:

'I _____ of _____ who am desirous of being admitted as a Student of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, do hereby declare that I am not in trade.

Dated this _____ day of _____ (Signature)'

"3. No Student can be Called to the Bar who has not been three times Introduced by the Steward to the Bar Table after Dinner, once in each of three different Terms, and one of such Introductions is to be in the last year before his Call to the Bar.³

"4. Before the first and last of such Introductions the Student to be Introduced is to sign a Declaration in the form hereinafter set forth and to obtain from a Barrister of this Society a Certificate in the form also herein set forth, and which Declaration and Certificate are respectively to be dated and signed and laid before the Barristers on some day of the Term in which such Introduction is to take place.

Form of Declaration

'I _____ of Lincoln's Inn and of _____ Son of _____ do hereby declare that I am not, and that I have never since my Admission as a Student of this Honorable Society been, a person coming under any of the following descriptions (that is to say):

(a) A person who is, or acts as, or receives the perquisites of, a Clerk of or to a Barrister, Conveyancer, Special Pleader, or Chancery Draftsman, or a Clerk in any Office in any Court of Law or Equity.

(b) A person who is an Attorney at Law or Solicitor or a Writer to the Signet, or a Writer of the Scotch Courts, or a Proctor, or a Notary Public, or a Clerk in Chancery or a Parliamentary Agent, or an Agent in any Court original or appellate, or a Clerk of or to any Justice of the Peace, or a person who acts directly or indirectly in any such capacity or a person who is, or acts as, or receives the perquisites of, a Clerk of any such person as aforesaid.

(c) A person who is in Trade.

Dated this _____ (Signature)'

Certificate for Introduction

'I know _____ of Lincoln's Inn and of _____ Son of _____ and am well acquainted with his Character and believe him to be an unexceptionable person to be Called to the Bar; and I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief he is not, and never since his Admission as a Student of this Honorable Society has been, a person coming under any of the following descriptions;

(a) A person who is, or acts as, or receives the perquisites of, a Clerk of or to a Barrister, Conveyancer, Special Pleader, or Chancery Draftsman, or a Clerk in any Office in any Court of Law or Equity.

¹ Rescinded in 1884, *post*, p. 238.

² *Ibid*.

³ Varied in 1881 (*post*, p. 224).

(b) A person who is an Attorney at Law, or Solicitor, or a Writer to the Signet, or a Writer of the Scotch Courts or a Proctor, or a Notary Public, or a Clerk in Chancery, or a Parliamentary Agent, or an Agent in any Court original or appellate, or a Clerk of or to any Justice of the Peace, or a person who acts directly or indirectly in any such capacity, or a person who is, or acts as, or receives the perquisites of, a Clerk of any such person as aforesaid.

(c) A person who is in Trade.

(Signed)

Barrister of Lincoln's Inn
Chambers

Dated this day of ,

"5. Petitions¹ for Call to the Bar are to be presented by Students in person to the Treasurer or Senior Benchet present in the Hall after Dinner on a day to be appointed for that purpose in each Term.

"6. Together with the Petition for Call to the Bar every Student shall present a Declaration signed by him in the following form:

I of being desirous of being
Called to the Bar by the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn do hereby declare
as follows:

1st. That I am not a person who, being in Holy Orders, has during the year next before the date of this Declaration held or performed any Clerical Preferment or Duty or performed any Clerical functions or intends any longer to act as a Clergyman.

2nd. That I am not, and that I have never since my Admission as a Student of this Honorable Society been, a Person coming under any of the following descriptions, that is to say,

(a) A person who is, or acts as, or receives the perquisites of, a Clerk of or to a Barrister, Conveyancer, Special Pleader, or Chancery Draftsman, or a Clerk of or to any Officer in any Court of Law or Equity.

(b) A person who is an Attorney at Law, or Solicitor, or a Writer to the Signet, or a Writer of the Scotch Courts, or a Proctor, or a Notary Public, or a Clerk in Chancery or a Parliamentary Agent, or an Agent in any Court original or appellate, or a Clerk to any Justice of the Peace, or who acts directly or indirectly in any such capacity, or a person who is, or acts as, or receives the perquisites of, a Clerk of any such person as aforesaid.

(c) A person who is in Trade.

Dated this

(Signature)

"7. The publication to the Bar will be made by the Treasurer or Senior Benchet present in the Hall before Dinner.

"8. Any person who shall be Called to the Bar having untruly made any of the Declarations required by the Consolidated Regulations or these Regulations shall be liable to be disbarred."

The Report was confirmed. [*p.* 260.]

"Upon taking into consideration the Plan of the Northern Section of the New Building for Chambers in Old Square, Resolved: that this Council is of opinion that the proposed Gateway and Towers be not proceeded with. That is be an

¹ Varied in 1876, *post*, p. 202.

instruction to the Building Committee to have the Building now under Contract finished with an outside wall to the East."

The Treasurer having communicated the acceptance by Mr. Follett and Mr. Dickinson, on behalf of the Society, of the Portrait of Chief Baron Gilbert, referred to in the Minute of the First day of Trinity Term last, and the Society's possession of the Painting and the Engraving: Ordered: that the Treasurer be requested to write to Mrs. Walker, returning her the Society's thanks for the present. [p. 265.]¹

Special Council held on July 28th, 1873. [p. 268.]

Eleven Benchers present.

A question whether anything, and what, ought to be done, and can properly be done, to meet the objections as to the height of the New Buildings for Chambers, as well with respect to the existing buildings as to the Buildings to be constructed, was considered. "No Order was made."

Council held on November 25th, 1873. [p. 290.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

Officers for 1874: [pp. 301, 309],

Treasurer: The Rt. Hon. Sir William Milbourne James.

Master of the Library: William Bulkeley Glasse Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: Edmund Beckett Denison Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: Allan Maclean Skinner Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: Evelyn Bazalgette Esq., Q.C.

Adjourned Council held on December 16th, 1873. [p. 306.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

The following Resolution of the Finance and Dinners Committee was read and confirmed: [p. 307],

Resolved: to recommend to the Bench that Mr. George Samuel Elliott be appointed Purveyor and Cook to the Society, upon the basis of his tender of April 1873, and that the Steward enter into a Contract with him accordingly.²

The Committee express their opinion that the Bench Dinners are not required to be of greater value or expense than the sum contracted to be paid for them.

The Committee further recommend that the Butlers and the Usher of the Hall be required, as part of their duty, to see that no Provisions are taken away by any of the Waiters under their respective control.

A Report of the Chambers Committee: [p. 308], was read recommending that having regard to the circumstances that the rear of No. 11 New Square abuts on Serle Street, and to the fact that Four Sets of Chambers in that House are already in the possession of the Society and let at Rack Rent, it would be proper for the Society to contribute a sum of Twenty pounds towards the extra cost of the proposed Wood Pavement in Serle Street, on condition that the full amount required be subscribed for: Ordered that £20 be subscribed.

The following Resolutions of the Council of Legal Education were read: [p. 309],

"1. That the Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole be appointed Chairman of the Council of Legal Education in the place of the late Lord Westbury.

¹ *Ante*, p. 179.

² The contract was dated December 16th, 1873; *post*, pp. 270, 348.

"2. That the Professorship on Hindu and Mahommedan Law and the Laws in force in British India be continued for two years."

The following Benchers died during 1873:—

March 26. Charles Purton Cooper Esq., Q.C.

October 23. Sir John Wickens.

1874

Council held on January 12th, 1874. [p. 312.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

No order on a motion "that the screens in the Hall between the Benchers' table and the lower part of the Hall be removed."

Henry Yorke Stanger was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 314. Text on pp. 327-330.]

Council held on January 30th, 1874. [p. 340.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

Read a letter from the Principal Secretary to the Lord Chancellor (Lord Selborne) relative to a draft Bill prepared by His Lordship to incorporate the Inns of Court and to establish a General School of Law in England [p. 347.] A Committee was appointed to consider the Bill.

The tenth list of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues, certified by the Finance Committee, was read. [p. 349.]

February 13th, 1874. [p. 349.]

The Hon. Baron Amphlett, one of the Masters of the Bench, took leave of the Society this day, on taking the Degree of Serjeant at Law.

Adjourned Council held on March 17th, 1874. [p. 362.]

Thirty-one Benchers present.

Read the Minute of the Proceedings and Resolution of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court, disapproving of Lord Selborne's Inns of Court and School of Law Bill 1874.

Resolved: that their Report be adopted; and further resolved: that the Bench "desire to express their willingness to consider any measure that may be deemed calculated to provide for the more thorough education and testing of Candidates for the Bar, and to secure a more effectual discipline of the Bar".

Council held on April 15th, 1874. [p. 368.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Upon an application on behalf of the United Law Clerks' Society for the granting of the use of the Hall on the occasion of their 42nd Anniversary Festival at which the Rt. Hon. the Lord Chief Justice of England¹ had consented to preside, Resolved: "having regard to the length of time since the use of the Hall was granted for a similar purpose, that this Application be complied with, subject to approval by the Treasurer of the arrangements for the occasion."

Ordered that the Library Door in the Hall be confined to the use of the Benchers. [p. 376.]

Council held on May 8th, 1874. [p. 388.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

¹ Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Bart.

Ordered: that the use of the Dining Hall of this Society, and adjoining Rooms, be granted to the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers for the purpose of a Ball, to take place immediately after Trinity Term next; subject to the approval of the details by the Chambers Committee. [p. 395.]

Council held on June 12th, 1874. [p. 411.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

A Motion "that the Luncheons of the Benchers be served, as formerly, in the Withdrawing Room" was discussed and negatived. [p. 414.]

Upon a Motion "that the block of New Chambers now in erection be continued Southwards so as to cover the site of V. C. Malins' Court and leave the opening of the new Quadrangle facing the wide road leading Westward through Lincoln's Inn Fields": "Resolved in the negative."

Upon consideration of communications made on behalf of the Lord Chancellor relative to the arrangements to be made under the Judicature Act¹ for the Courts of the Three Divisions of the Court of Appeal, and the proceedings of the Building and Chambers Committees on the question of finding accommodation in Lincoln's Inn for the sittings of the Appellate Court: Resolved: that the Bench do allow the Partition² in the Old Hall to be removed, in order to adapt it and the Rooms in connection with it, to the use of the First Division of the Supreme Court . . . and that the Bench will also make provision for the Second Division of the Court in the New Hall and one of the adjoining Rooms. [p. 420.]

Council held on November 25th, 1874. [p. 446.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Read the following communication from the Council of Legal Education dated October 31st, 1874: [p. 451],

"The Council of Legal Education having had under their consideration this day the resignation of Mr. John Bruce Norton the Professor of Hindu and Mahomedan Law, feel it their duty to report to the Four Inns of Court that under the circumstances they have deemed it right to accept such resignation, and inasmuch as only one Student was entered for the last Examination in Hindu and Mahomedan Law, and no notice has been given of any other Student desiring to attend the Lectures and Classes in that subject, the Council have not thought it necessary to fill up that Professorship for the present."

Officers for 1875: [p. 454, 459],

Treasurer: Sir Richard Baggallay (A.G.)

Master of the Library: The Rt. Hon. Sir William Milbourne James.

Dean of the Chapel: Allan Maclean Skinner Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: Evelyn Bazalgette Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: John Shapter Esq., Q.C.

Upon considering the proposal of Dr. Steggall, the Organist, to add a trombone stop to the Chapel Organ, Ordered that Dr. Steggall's request be complied with. [p. 456.]

Read letters communicating the appointment of the Rev. James Moorhouse, Vicar of Paddington, to preach the next course of Warburtonian Lectures. Permission to use the pulpit was given.

¹ 1873. 36 and 37 Vict. Cap. 66.

² Which separated the Lord Chancellor's Court from the Lord Justices' Court.

Adjourned Council held on December 15th, 1874. [p. 457.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

"Parliamentary Notices having been addressed to the Society, in reference to a Bill—Sessions 1875—entitled "The Lincoln's Inn Court of Judicature Building Act, 1875".¹

Resolved that this Society assent thereto, and that the Treasurer be requested to answer the Notices accordingly. Mr. Pemberton, the Solicitor, having submitted the Draft of a Bill for the purposes contemplated in the Parliamentary Notices, Ordered that the Bill be settled in consultation with Counsel."

No Bencher died during 1874.

1875

Council held on January 11th, 1875. [p. 461.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Albert Rowland Cluer was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 464. Text on pp. 465-466.]

Council held on February 1st, 1875. [p. 478.]

Thirty Benchers present.

Read the following Report on the School established for the Choir Boys of the Temple Church and Lincoln's Inn Chapel: [p. 479],

The four Clergymen having reported as follows:

"The present system of the Choirs School appears to us to be unsatisfactory. The great variety of ages and attainments which is unavoidable in a School of this nature, is doubtless in large part the cause of failure. We would suggest the propriety of either sending to some large Public School (such as the Stationers') at the cost of the Societies, or else allowing the Parents to send their Sons, to such Schools as they may select, with such assistance from the Societies as may be arranged by communication with the Parents."

C. J. Vaughan	Alfred Ainger
F. C. Cook	Henry Wace.

"The Committee agree in this view, and report the same to their Benches." Resolved: "that this Inn concur in the proposal of the Middle Temple, to refer back to the Joint Choirs School Committee the Report made by that Committee, with instructions that they prepare a Scheme of the manner in which they would propose to carry out their recommendations for the Education of the Choir Boys, with details of the probable expense."²

Read the following Report and Resolution of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court relative to a letter from the President of the Incorporated Law Society:

"The Committee having considered the letter of the President of the Incorporated Law Society of 10th Nov., 1874, desiring that the Rule of the Four Inns of Court requiring Solicitors to have given up practice for three years before they are Called to the Bar be repealed, beg to report their unanimous opinion that it is

¹ *Post*, p. 196.

² *Post*, p. 190.

inexpedient to do so. They think it should also be borne in mind that by Act of Parliament 23 & 24 Victoria c 127 (continuing former Acts with only slight modifications), a Barrister cannot become an Attorney until he has ceased to be a Barrister for three years."

Resolved: that the said Report and Resolutions be confirmed.

Read the following Report and Resolutions of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court dated December 18th, 1874, relative to Lord Selborne's Bills of July 1874 and the Further Report and Resolution of the Joint Committee dated January 19th, 1875.

The Report of December 18th, 1874. [p. 481.]

"The Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court beg leave to report to the Several Societies that they have met and considered the subject of Lord Selborne's two Bills brought into Parliament on the 10th July, 1874, which has been referred to them, and have unanimously come to the following Resolutions:

"1. That Lord Selborne's Bill to incorporate the Inns of Court and interfere with their property and internal management having been introduced into Parliament notwithstanding the unanimous Resolution of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of the 4th March, 1874¹ disapproving of his original draft Bill, (a Resolution since confirmed by each of the Four Inns), this Committee resolve that the Four Societies be recommended to take all proper steps for opposing such Bill in Parliament, if again brought in.

"2. That this Committee disapprove of Lord Selborne's Bill for establishing a General School of Law, and especially of the provision contained in it whereby Students for the Bar and the Articled Clerks of Solicitors shall be under one joint system, and are of opinion that the Legal Education of Students for the Bar should continue to be under the control of their own branch of the Profession."

Further Report of January 19th, 1875

"The Joint Committee beg leave to report to the several Societies that they have taken into consideration the following letter received by the Master of the Rolls² from the Lord Chancellor,³ and have come to the following conclusions thereon.

21st December, 1874.

"Dear Master of the Rolls,

"I have no difficulty in answering the question you put to me on behalf of the Joint Committee of the Inns of Court.

"I have at present no intention of bringing in a Bill affecting the Inns of Court.

"I felt it requisite, when Lord Selborne moved his Bill last year, to state my own opinion, which I had formed after considerable reflection, as to what should be done in the matter of legal education.

"My speech explains what my view was and is, but the main point of difference between my plan and Lord Selborne's was, that I should not wish to create a *teaching* University, or to interfere with the internal constitution of the Inns of Court, beyond encouraging them and empowering them to regulate themselves by Statutes, as was done in the case of the Colleges.

"Having explained my own views, I have left the matter as it stands, in order

¹ *Ante*, p. 185.

² Sir George Jessel.

³ Lord Cairns,

to see if Lord Selborne, who will probably propose legislation, will adopt the scheme which I suggested.

"If he does not, I may possibly, in a subsequent Session, feel it to be my duty to bring forward proposals of my own. If I should do so, I should certainly communicate them in the first instance to the Inns of Court.

"Meantime, I should certainly feel it to be a great advantage, if the Inns of Court, and the Joint Committee thought it right to consider and express any opinion upon the outline scheme which I endeavoured to explain in my speech."

Conclusions of the Committee

"The Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court appointed to consider Lord Selborne's Bill relating thereto, beg to thank the Lord Chancellor for his communication to the Master of the Rolls of the 21st of December, 1874.

"Although the scheme, the outline of which was sketched by the Lord Chancellor, and the details whereof would under any circumstances require very careful consideration, is not open to the many serious objections which they entertain to the Bills proposed by Lord Selborne, yet they wish to remind his Lordship that the present system of examinations, as conducted by the Council of Legal Education, has been very recently established. It is working so satisfactorily, that they deprecate any legislation on the subject until it shall be seen whether this system does not offer sufficient guarantees to ensure its general acceptance.

"The Inns of Court do not require the assistance of the Legislature as the Universities and their Colleges did, to alter their Statutes, as there are no Statutes, or indeed any other restriction to prevent the Societies from adopting the best system of Legal Education, and the Committee believe that the Societies are anxious to secure this by every means in their power."

19th January, 1875.

"On the Motion of The Vice Chancellor Malins, Seconded by Sir Edmund Beckett Bart:—'That the Reports and Resolutions of the Joint Committee be adopted'—The following Amendments were proposed:

1. 'By John Hinde Palmer Esq. seconded by John Pearson Esq.: 'That so much of these Reports and Resolutions as relate to Lord Selborne's Bill for the Incorporation of the Inns of Court be adopted—and—'That so much of the Reports and Resolutions as relate to the General School of Law be reserved for future consideration':

2. 'By The Rt. Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, seconded by Thos. Webster Esq. —'That the consideration of the Question before the Bench be postponed until the Bench is more fully informed of the Character of The Lord Chancellor's intended Proposition'.

"The Motion and Amendments having been discussed:—The Amendments were negatived:—And It was Resolved: that the Reports and Resolutions of the Joint Committee be adopted."

Referred to the Building Committee to consider the subject of the buildings contemplated by the "Lincoln's Inn Court of Judicature Building Act 1875".¹ [p. 483.]

¹ *Ante*, p. 187: *post*, p. 196.

Called to the Bench:¹

Joseph Trigge Schomberg Esq., Q.C. [pp. 484, 490.]

The eleventh List of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues, certified by the Finance Committee, was laid before the Council [p. 487.]

Council held on April 13th, 1875. [p. 494, misnumbered 496.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Judah Philip Benjamin² Esq., Q.C. and Henry Mather Jackson Esq., Q.C. [pp. 496, 510.]

Council held on May 7th, 1875. [p. 509.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Finance and Dinners Committee [p. 510], upon the application of George S. Elliott, Purveyor and Cook, for an addition to his contract prices for the Hall Dinners, from which the following passages have been extracted:

"The Committee have ascertained, from Returns prepared by the Steward, that the number of messes has fallen considerably during the last two years, and it has been represented to them by the Cook that the cost incurred by him in keeping up a Staff of Assistants which would have sufficed for the larger supply of Messes expected, has greatly reduced the profits accruing under his Contract.

"It seems to the Committee reasonable to admit this representation of the Cook." . . .

"The Committee recommend that an addition to the Cook's Contract Prices be granted accordingly."

The Report was confirmed.

Read the following Report of the Joint Choirs-School Committee: [p. 512.]

"The Orders made by the Benchers of the several Societies of the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and the Inner Temple, referring back to this Committee their Report of the 16th January, 1875, with Instructions to prepare a scheme of the manner in which the Committee would propose to carry out their recommendations for the education of the Choir Boys, with details of the probable expense, were read.³

"The Committee agreed to the following Report on the subject:

"The Committee recommend that the Boys of the Choirs-School be sent in a body to the Stationers' School, as early as may be after such communication as may be necessary with the Governing Body of that School. They have ascertained that the expense of their Education in that School will not exceed £8 per annum for each Boy, and that it is possible that some reduction might be made in consideration of the number. The hours of attendance are such as will not interfere with the daily musical Practice. The Committee after full enquiry are of opinion that due justice will thus be done to the Education of the Boys. They recommend further that the number thus educated be restricted to that of the apprenticed members of the two Choirs.

¹ 10 Queen's Counsel were called to the Bench on May 8th, 1872, but by Resolution of that date the number of Benchers was restricted to 70 (*ante*, p. 174). Accordingly no more Queen's Counsel were called to the Bench before 1875, and the formula for such call was varied.

² *Ante*, pp. 133, 137, 140. The Earl of Selborne's Memorials, *op. cit.* contain a biographical sketch of his remarkable life.

³ *Ante*, p. 187.

"The Committee are desirous to suggest the propriety of making some provision for the Master of the School, in consideration of the loss of a position the duties of which they believe him to have discharged to the best of his ability. They think that a pension of £60 per annum would be a fair and reasonable compensation, to date from the termination of the liability of the Societies for the House at present occupied by the School."

Ordered: "that the Report be confirmed, and that it be referred back to the Committee to carry into effect their recommendations."

Ordered, upon the Motion of Sir Richard Baggallay (A.G.) Treasurer, seconded, by Sir Edmund Beckett, Bart., "That for the future no preference be given with respect to the Office of Treasurer in the case of the Attorney General."¹

"Ordered that a Committee be appointed, to confer with any Committee which may be appointed by the other Benches, to consider the altered position of the Judges under the Judicature Act, as Members of the Benches".²

Special Council held on June 1st, 1875. [p. 518.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

A Committee was appointed to draw up Petitions against both of Lord Selborne's Bills to both Houses of Parliament. [p. 525.]

The following Petitions were settled accordingly on June 7th, 1875, and presented to both Houses of Parliament:

General School of Law Bill. [pp. 526-527.]

Honorable the Commons
"To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament Assembled:

"The Humble Petition of Sir Richard Baggallay, Knight, Her Majesty's Attorney General, The Treasurer of The Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, on behalf of himself and the Masters of the Bench of the said Society in Council assembled: Humbly Sheweth;

"That a Bill is now pending in your Honorable Right Honorable House with the short title of the 'General School of Law Bill', proposing to establish a General School of Law in London which is to consist (for the purpose of election) of all Barristers and Solicitors of 5 years standing and to have a senate composed of certain Judges and Law Officers of the Crown and of Ten persons appointed by the Crown and of Ten Barristers and Ten Solicitors of 7 years standing to be elected periodically as therein provided.

"The functions of the said senate are to provide Lectures in Law and Jurisprudence and to found Scholarships and Prizes when they shall have any Funds for so doing, "and generally to direct the course of Legal Education" and to hold Examinations and give Certificates of Proficiency in Legal knowledge which are to be the only test of Legal knowledge to be required for Call to the Bar or Admission as an Attorney and Solicitor.

"The said School of Law has no funds provided for it except Fees, and it is evidently intended by the 15th Clause of the Bill that such Funds are to be provided by the Inns of Court, though they are for the present only authorised, and not yet compelled to do so.

"The Bill will therefore supersede the system of Legal Education and

¹ See III. 411.

² *Post*, p. 199: Intro: § 40.

Examination of Students which is now established, and which the Four Inns of Court are willing to alter and improve so far as from time to time may be necessary.

"Your Petitioner's and the other Inns of Court have hitherto contributed from time to time the funds required from them for the Council of Legal Education and are willing to contribute, so far as their funds will allow, as much more as from time to time may be necessary.

"Your Petitioner's Society derives no profit from the Admission or Call to the Bar of its Students, but on the contrary the Admission of each Student entails on the Society a pecuniary loss which has to be made good out of the accumulated funds of the Society.

"The Bill also supersedes, and expressly repeals, the Act of Parliament under which the Examination of Attornies and Solicitors has long been conducted by the Law Institution; which however would be compensated by their obtaining some control over the conditions of Call to the Bar and by obtaining a share of the revenues of the Inns of Court, which have belonged to them for centuries, and have arisen from the contributions of their own Members.

"Such a measure is obviously calculated to destroy the Inns of Court altogether, inasmuch as it will certainly be said hereafter that the principal object of their existence has ceased when they have become mere instruments for Calling to the Bar on the Certificate of an extraneous body consisting partly of Solicitors and other persons.

"Your Petitioner believes that the Joint Education of Students for the Bar and Attorneys' Clerks will be most objectionable, and it will inevitably tend to destroy the separation and independence of the two branches of the Profession which has always existed in this Kingdom to the great advantage of the Public.

"Your Petitioner therefore respectfully protests against the Bill as being perfectly unnecessary for the Education of the Bar which is already fully and better provided for by the Joint regulations of the Inns of Court and the said Council of Legal Education, and as being in effect, and by necessary consequence, a confiscation of the Property of the Inns of Court for the benefit of the other branch of the Profession who now provide very efficiently for their own Education."

"Your Petitioner therefore prays that the said Bill may not pass into a Law. And Your Petitioner will ever pray etc.

Inns of Court Bill. [pp. 528-530.]

"To The Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled:

"The Humble Petition of Sir Richard Baggallay, Knight, Her Majesty's Attorney General, the Treasurer of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, on behalf of Himself and the Masters of the Bench of the said Society in Council assembled: Humbly Sheweth,

"That a Bill is now pending in your Honorable Right Honorable House with the short Title of the 'Inns of Court Bill,' which recites that it is expedient to make provision for the better regulation and management of the Inns of Court, and enacts that Commissioners shall be appointed by Her Majesty, who are to make ordinances

and regulations for each of the Four Inns of Court which shall not of itself make such ordinances to their satisfaction, within the time named in the Bill.

"The objects of such ordinances are to be:

- (1). For the Incorporation of any Inn of Court:
- (2). For the vesting of all or any part of the property belonging to, or held in trust for, any Inn of Court in such Inn of Court if and when the same shall be incorporated:
- (3). For the exercise of such powers of visitation over any Inn of Court by such persons and in such manner as may be thought fit:
- (4). For such changes (if any) as may be thought fit in the numbers, constitution, and mode of election or appointment of the governing body of any Inn of Court:
- (5). For such changes (if any) as may be thought fit in the manner of admission and terms of membership of members of any Inn of Court:
- (6). For regulating the procedure to be adopted in any Inn of Court in cases of alleged misconduct of Barristers or others subject to its powers of discipline, and the mode of bringing, conducting, and prosecuting appeals in such cases; and, as incident thereto, for authorising the administration of oaths to witnesses, and compelling the production of such documents as witnesses in the courts of Law may be required to produce:
- (7). For enabling any Inn of Court the better to promote, by means of its funds and otherwise, the advancement and progress of legal learning, and to enter into arrangements for such association and co-operation as may for that purpose be found to be expedient with the other Inns of Court, and also with any other Societies or Institutions in England established or to be established for the improvement or advantage of the science or profession of the Law, or for the promotion of Legal Education.

"Your Petitioner submits that such legislation is entirely unnecessary and objectionable for the following reasons:

1. and 2. The Society of Lincoln's Inn has existed for many centuries without incorporation, and the Masters of the Bench and their predecessors have never found any difficulty in managing their affairs on that account.
3. The Common Law Judges have always exercised all such visitatorial powers over the Inns of Court as are requisite, in all matters relating to discipline of, and admission to, the Bar, and no proposal has ever been made in other Bills proposing to reform the Inns of Court to substitute any other Visitors.
4. The Benchers of Lincoln's Inn consist, and have long consisted, of the Queen's Counsel belonging to the Society, with the occasional addition of other persons of great distinction or high office who are also members of the Society. The number is now limited to 70, which leaves a few Junior Queen's Counsel not yet admitted to the Bench.¹ Consequently the governing body of the Society is practically appointed by the Crown under the advice of the Lord Chancellor and consists of the leaders of the profession belonging to the Society. Your Petitioner submits that such a governing body is far more satisfactory, and likely to be respected by the Bar in general, than one elected by canvassing among the vast number of members of the Inn, many of whom are not practically members of the Profession, which is the only alternative that has been proposed in other Bills which have

¹ *Ante*, p. 190.

been introduced to reform the Inns of Court, and the one which is evidently now intended.

5. The Regulations for admission, and terms of membership, have long been fixed by Joint Resolutions of the Four Inns of Court which are modified from time to time according to circumstances, and especially with reference to Lectures and Examinations.

6. No difficulty has ever occurred in prosecuting appeals from the Benchers to the Judges; nor has any enquiry as to alleged misconduct of members of the Society failed through want of power to administer oaths to witnesses, or to compel the production of documents, and your Petitioner believes that such cases are better investigated by the kind of enquiry now in use, in which the persons charged have the opportunity of answering questions, than by a formal trial such as would result from the passing of the Bill.

7. The Society has already as much power as the Bill proposes to give it for "promoting the advancement and progress of legal learning by means of their funds and otherwise", and the Society has already for a good many years "associated and co-operated with the other Inns for that purpose", and established the Council of Legal Education, which provides for Lectures and Examinations for Calls to the Bar, and to which all the Inns contribute considerable sums annually. Nor does the Society require any assistance from "other Societies or Institutions (except the other Inns of Court) established, or to be established, for the improvement or advantage of the science and profession of the law or for the promotion of Legal Education". In fact no such Societies exist, except the Law Institution for promoting the education or conducting examinations of Attorneys and Solicitors which in your Petitioner's opinion had better remain distinct as they have always been.

"Seeing that all the objects of the Bill are thus already within the powers of the Inns of Court, Your Petitioner submits that the Bill is totally unnecessary. And taking this Bill together with another introduced into your

Honorable
Right Honorable House at the same time for establishing a School of Law, (against which your Petitioner also Petitions), Your Petitioner respectfully points out that the two Bills together can have no other effect than to impair the independence of the Bar by subjecting it to the control of other persons than the Judges of the Superior Courts, which your Petitioner is convinced will be detrimental to the Public interests.

"Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that the said Bill may not be allowed to pass into a Law".

And your Petitioner will ever pray etc.



The Lord Chancellor's Court in the Old Hall (T. H. Shepherd)

[Facing p. 195]

BOOK XXXIV

Council held on June 11th, 1875. [p. 8.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

Read the following Report of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court on Lord Selborne's Bills, dated June 8th, 1875: [p. 12],

"The following Report and Resolutions of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court pursuant to the Orders of reference made by the several Societies were adopted unanimously:

"The Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court beg leave to report to the several Societies that they have met and considered the subject of Lord Selborne's two Bills intituled "The General School of Law Bill" and "The Inns of Court Bill" which was read a second time in the House of Lords on the 28th May, 1875 and which have been referred to them, and unanimously come to the following Resolutions:

"1. It was moved by Mr. Headlam and seconded by the Treasurer of the Inner Temple:—"That this Committee recommend to the Benchers of the Four Inns of Court, that each Inn should present Petitions to both Houses of Parliament against the Bills intituled "an Act to Establish a General School of Law in England", and that intituled "an Act to make provision for the better regulation and government of the Inns of Court".

Carried unanimously.

"2. It was moved by Mr. Headlam and seconded by Mr. Calvert—that the Master of the Rolls¹ be requested to confer with the Lord Chancellor,² and inform him that the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court unanimously object to both the Bills now before Parliament, and have recommended the separate Bodies to Petition both Houses of the Legislature against them, and also to inform him that this Committee is not opposed to a suggestion that an Examining Body, to be appointed by the Inns of Court, should be established on a permanent basis.

Carried unanimously."

The Report was adopted.

Resolved: "that a Committee of this Bench be appointed to confer with the Lord Chancellor as to any changes in the constitution of the Inns of Court which may be thought desirable." . . .

"Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the other Inns of Court, and that the Inns be severally invited to join therein".

Special Council held on June 21st, 1875. [p. 14.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Resolved [p. 18]: "that having regard to the Bills affecting the Inns of Court, brought into Parliament by Lord Selborne, it is expedient to consider whether a Scheme cannot be framed free from the objections to which those Bills are open, by which all matters relating to the discipline of the Bar, all matters relating to

¹ Sir George Jessel.

² Lord Cairns.

Legal Education, and all matters relating to the Examination of persons wishing to be Called to the Bar, may be committed to a body properly constituted, and invested with sufficient authority and powers for determining and providing for them.

"That it be referred to a Committee consisting of the following Masters of the Bench, viz.: The Rt. Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, The Master of the Rolls,¹ Lord Justice James, Sir Edmund Beckett Bart., James Dickinson Esq., John Pearson Esq., Henry Cotton Esq., and Edward Fry Esq., to consider whether any such Scheme can be framed, and to report thereon to the Bench; and that such Committee be empowered to communicate with The Lord Chancellor,² and ascertain how far any Scheme which they may be disposed to recommend would meet the views which have been expressed by His Lordship on this subject. That such Committee be authorized to communicate and act with any Committee for the like purpose appointed, or to be appointed, by the several other Inns of Court or any of them."³

Adjourned Council held on July 6th, 1875. [p. 19.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

The following letter dated July 6th, 1875, from Mr. Pemberton the Solicitor was read: [p. 20],

"I beg you to inform the Benchers that the Select Committee of the House of Lords, to whom the Lincoln's Bill⁴ was referred, expressed yesterday the opinion of their majority that the Preamble of the Bill had not been proved, and have since reported to the House that the Bill should not proceed further.

"An application was made to the Committee on behalf of one of the Petitioners against the Bill for payment by the Society of his costs, but, as the Committee were not unanimous, in their opinion the application was necessarily refused.

"I do not imagine that the failure of this Bill, which I much regret, will affect the determination at which the Benchers arrived at the last Council to enter into negotiations with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for purchase of the land North of Bishop's Court; but I may mention that I have not yet made any formal offer to the Commissioners. I have delayed this because it occurred to me that any offer made on behalf of the Society should include the House and buildings on the Southern corner of Chancery Lane and Bishop's Court, recently occupied by William Long and now occupied, as I believe, by Frederick Sadler. This House has rooms over one half of the Archway of Bishop's Court and might therefore prove a desirable acquisition to the Society. I instructed Mr. Fuller to value this, who reports that the property is held on lease for two lives aged respectively 71 and 73, and that the value in his opinion is £1500.

"I should therefore be obliged if you could ascertain from the Benchers whether they would, or not, wish me to include this particular House in my offer to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners upon the basis of Mr. Fuller's valuation. If so I should suggest that I might be authorized to increase the amount to be offered in the first instance from £15,000 to £16,500."

¹ Sir George Jessel.

² Lord Cairns.

³ *Post*, p. 197. Gray's Inn also appointed a Committee.

⁴ The Lincoln's Inn Court of Judicature Building Bill, 1875, promoted on behalf of the Society. *Ante*, pp. 187, 189.

Ordered: "that Mr. Pemberton be authorised to continue the negotiations for Purchase with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, including therein the House on the Southern Corner of Chancery Lane and Bishop's Court (being the additional property described in his said Report) on the terms of paying in all the sum of Sixteen thousand five hundred pounds (£16,500)."

The following Report (dated July 6th, 1875) of the Committee of the Bench appointed to confer with the Lord Chancellor as to any changes in the constitution of the Inns of Court which might be thought desirable,¹ was approved and adopted:

"The Committees appointed by Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn waited on the Lord Chancellor by appointment on Monday the 5th July, and conferred with His Lordship on the Inns of Court Bills, and the matters intended to be provided for by them.

"The proposal principally brought before His Lordship was one for establishing a permanent Council, composed of Members of the Four Inns, with some additional Members to be nominated by the Crown, in whom should be vested all necessary powers for regulating the discipline of the Bar, and providing for the Examination of persons desirous of being Called to the Bar. His Lordship pointed out that some funds would be necessary for the support of such a scheme, and enquired how they would be provided; and was assured by the Members of the Inns present that there never had been any difficulty in obtaining funds for educational purposes from the Four Inns, and that it might safely be assumed that they would contribute whatever was found reasonably necessary for the proposed Scheme. The Lord Chancellor appeared disposed to entertain the proposal not unfavorably, and said that if any Scheme were framed for giving effect to what had been suggested, he should be very willing to consider it. His Lordship added that if the Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple were disposed to concur in any such Scheme, he should be glad to be informed of it.

"The Committee propose, with the sanction of the Bench, to prepare a Scheme in accordance with the suggestions made at the interview with the Lord Chancellor, and to submit the same to him, and to invite such of the other Inns of Court as may assent thereto to co-operate with them.²

Special Council held on July 30th, 1875. [p. 24.]

Eleven Benchers present.

Read a letter of the same date from Mr. Pemberton, reporting a serious difficulty in his negotiation with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. [p. 26.]

Upon reading a Report of Mr. Wigg, the Surveyor, to the Chambers Committee that "the whole of the stone battlements and copings of the Hall building required to be examined, and where necessary restored, recramped and reset, and to be altogether repointed", that "the joints of the brickwork of the ornamental chimney stacks, as also those of the insides of all parapet walls, required very general pointing" and that "the quarries of the lead lights in the windows in the octagon tower over the Vestibule required to be taken out and reset in new lead-work"; Ordered: that these repairs be done, [p. 28].

Read a communication from the Chairman of the Council of Legal Education, enclosing the following Recommendations of the Council of July 24th, 1875: [p. 30],

¹ *Ante*, p. 196.

² *Post*, p. 199.

"The Council have ascertained from the Reports of the Professors and Tutors, that the attendance at their Lectures and Private Classes is highly unsatisfactory. The Council submit these Reports to the Inns of Court for their consideration, and *recommend*:

"1. That the Appointment of Tutors be for the present discontinued.

"2. That the Council be authorised to increase the salaries of the Professors to a Thousand Guineas a year for each Professor.

"3. That it be not compulsory on the Professors to give instruction to Private Classes, but that any Professor who does so, be at liberty to receive, in addition to his Salary, Fees from those who attend his classes.

"4. That the Council be at liberty to expend sums not exceeding £500 a year in Prizes to be given to those Students who have attended the Lectures and pass the best Examinations in the subjects thereof, and also, from time to time, to appoint Examiners to conduct these Examinations at an expense not exceeding £100 a year.

"5. That the Council be authorised to alter the Existing Regulations so as to carry into effect the foregoing recommendations. The Council do not recommend any change in the Rules which regulate the appointment of the Board of Examiners." The foregoing Recommendations were approved.¹

Council held on November 2nd, 1875. [p. 32.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Read a Report by Mr. Pemberton explaining that he had been obliged (for the present at all events) to abandon negotiations for purchase of the Bishop's Court property. [p. 34.]

Called to the Bench:

John Westlake Esq., Q.C. and Joseph William Chitty Esq., Q.C. [p. 36.]

Council held on November 25th, 1875. [p. 48.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

The Report of the Treasurer of the Joint Choirs-School Fund was adopted, from which the following passage has been extracted: [p. 51],

"In pursuance of Resolutions of the Three Inns of Court to that effect, the Joint School has now been abolished and the former Schoolmaster discharged with a Pension of £60 a year . . . and the Choir Boys are sent to the Stationers' School. It will be more convenient that the payment should be made directly to the Stationers' School by the Temples for their Choir Boys and by Lincoln's Inn for the Boys of its Choir, and that the late Schoolmaster, Mr. Carvill's pension should be paid . . . as to one moiety by Lincoln's Inn, and as to a quarter each by the Two Temples."

Officers for 1876: [pp. 53, 58],

Treasurer: Sir Edmund Beckett Denison Bart., Q.C.

Master of the Library: The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Baggalay.

Dean of the Chapel: Evelyn Bazalgette Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: John Shapter Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: Allan Maclean Skinner Esq., Q.C.

The Treasurer was requested to acknowledge the present by Frank Kiffin Lenthall Esq., a Barrister of the Society, of a portrait (small water colour) of the Rt. Hon. William Lenthall, Speaker 1640. [p. 48.]

¹ *Post*, p. 199.

Adjourned Council held on December 14th, 1875. [p. 55.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Read a further¹ Report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Lord Chancellor as to changes in the constitution of the Inns of Court, from which the following passage has been extracted: [p. 56],

"The Committee have prepared the Draft of a Bill for establishing a Council of the Four Inns of Court, which they now submit to the Bench with a view to its receiving their sanction and being forwarded to the Lord Chancellor".

Resolved: "that the Draft Bill now submitted to the Bench be approved and that Copies of the Draft Bill, and of the Committee's two Reports be forwarded to the other Inns of Court, and that the Masters of the Bench of those Inns be invited to concur with this Bench in submitting the same to the Lord Chancellor."²

The following Benchers died during 1875:—

January 15. Thomas Weatherley Phipson Esq., Q.C.

January 29. Rt. Hon. Lord St. Leonards.

March 30. William Anthony Collins Esq., Q.C.

June 3. Thomas Webster Esq., Q.C.

August 22. Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Ryan.

1876

Council held on January 11th, 1876. [p. 60.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Read a communication from the Council of Legal Education, with the Consolidated Regulations, dated December 1875, prepared by the Council pursuant to and in connection with the Resolutions dated 24th July, 1875.³

Perceval Maitland Laurence was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 61. Text on p. 63.]

Council held on January 31st, 1876. [p. 78.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Read the following Resolutions of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court upon Two Questions under the Judicature Act referred to their consideration: [p. 79.],

"1.⁴ As to the altered position of the Judges as Members of the Benches of the several Inns: It was moved by Mr. Milward, and seconded by The Treasurer of the Middle Temple, and carried 10 to 1.—"That any Member of the Bench who may hereafter accept the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature shall thereafter cease to be an ordinary Member of the Bench, and shall become an Honorary Member".⁵

2.⁶ As to the changes (if any) to be made in the dates, times, or otherwise in the Inns of Court Terms: Resolved: "that Easter Term, for the purposes of the Inns

¹ *Ante*, p. 197.

² *Post*, p. 200.

³ *Ante*, p. 197.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 191; Intro: § 40.

⁵ I.e. "of the Bench".

⁶ Question referred by Order of Council of November 25th, 1875.

of Court, be the first 28 days of the Easter Sittings: That Trinity Term be the first 21 days of the Trinity Sittings."

On the Question as to the Inns of Court Terms:

It was Ordered that Easter Term be the first four Weeks of the Easter Sittings, and Trinity Term the first three Weeks of the Trinity Sittings.

As to the altered position of the Judges, as Members of the Benches of the several Inns:—The Question was adjourned to the next Council, and It was Ordered that notice be given to all the Masters of the Bench of the consideration of the question at such Council.

Read the following Report dated January 18th, 1876 of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court on a Communication¹ received from the Earl of Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary, enclosing a Memorial from Barristers practising in the Colony of Victoria: [p. 80],

"Resolved—That the Secretary of State be informed that neither Scotch nor Irish Barristers, nor those of any Colony, are allowed to practise as English Barristers, except in the House of Lords and the Privy Council, which are open to Barristers of all the Queen's Dominions, and the Inns of Court do not feel justified in making an exception in favor of the Barristers of the Australasian Colonies.

"But that the Inns possess, and occasionally exercise, the power to call to the English Bar, Scotch, or Irish, or Colonial Barristers, who have become Members of an English Inn of Court, in special cases dispensing with their keeping some or all of the regular number of Terms, and with Examinations.

"But at the same time it would, in the opinion of this Committee, be worthy of consideration, whether the Consolidated Regulations of the Four Inns of Court might not be so modified as to relax in favor of persons called to the Bar in other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, some of the conditions as to keeping Terms and passing Examinations imposed upon English Students."²

The Report was adopted. [p. 81.]

The twelfth List of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues was laid before the Council. [p. 83.]

Special Council held on February 12th, 1876. [p. 84.]

Nine Benchers present.

Read the following further Report, dated February 5th, 1876, of the Committee of the Four Inns of Court appointed to confer with the Lord Chancellor as to changes in the constitution of the Inns of Court:

"The Bill³ was settled with some amendments, and ordered to be reprinted.

"Resolved that: assuming Legislation respecting the Inns of Court to take place, the Joint Committee recommend the Inns to assent to the provisions of this Bill".

Read also the Orders made at the others Inns of Court, adopting the Report of the Joint Committee.

"Resolved unanimously: that the Report of the Joint Committee be agreed to, and that the Master of the Rolls⁴ be requested to transmit the Bill to the Lord Chancellor,⁵ with the Report of the Joint Committee and the Resolutions of the Four Benches agreeing thereto."

¹ B.B. XXXIV. 52.

³ *Ante*, p. 199.

⁵ Lord Cairns.

² *Post*, p. 205.

⁴ Sir George Jessel.

Adjourned Council held on February 22nd, 1876. [p. 86.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

"Ordered that the Master of the Walks be authorized to cut down Three Elm Trees in the Garden standing between the Hall and the West front of the New Building, Block A,¹ in order to allow the Oriental Plane Trees to expand".²

Adjourned Council held on April 4th, 1876. [p. 95.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Read a letter received from the Principal Secretary to the Lord Chancellor with reference to the Draft Bill intituled 'An Act to constitute a Council of the Four Inns of Court', and dated March 20th, 1876, from which the following passages have been extracted: [p. 97],

"The Bill, as the Lord Chancellor regrets to observe, makes no provision for the continued exercise by the Inns of Court of their educational functions—nor does it, in the Lord Chancellor's opinion, contain any adequate arrangements for securing the adoption and continuance of an improved system even of examination. The Council to be established would be uncontrolled externally. They would be at liberty to refrain from making any regulations for examinations. The Legislature would, the Lord Chancellor has no doubt, require some effective security to be taken, either by the appointment of such a Commission as was proposed in the Inns of Court Bill of last Session, or in some other way, for the due execution of the powers of the Act when passed. The right proposed to be given to the Crown to nominate one fifth in number of the members of the Council would be insufficient to protect the public interest. . . .

"The Lord Chancellor has not thought it necessary for the present purpose to notice the proposed provisions relating to the Discipline of the Bar. But, confining himself to the considerations which I have now put before you, the Lord Chancellor feels that he could not on behalf of the Government accept the responsibility of the present Bill, and he thinks it better to leave it to the Inns of Court, if they determine to adhere to this Bill, to procure its introduction by an unofficial Member of one of the Houses of Parliament."

Resolved that: "the Treasurer be requested to acknowledge the receipt of the Lord Chancellor's letter . . . and to express the regret of the Benchers that the Bill does not meet the Lord Chancellor's views, and to state that the Bill was framed without any reference to Legal Education because the Deputation which waited on the Lord Chancellor in July understood that the view of the Lord Chancellor was that the Body to be created was to be an examining Body, and not an Educational Body, and that in consequence of that understanding, the Draft Bill was prepared without reference to Education. . . ." [p. 98.]

Read a letter from the Architect of the Board of Works, offering to pay £360 for a strip of land (120 square feet) in the yard of the Inrolment office;³ the offer was accepted. [p. 101.]

Council held on April 25th, 1876. [p. 101.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Edward Henry Pember Esq., Q.C. [pp. 102, 114.]

¹ Nos. 8-10 Old Square.

² They have certainly done so.

³ The Inrolment Office was the most northerly of the Society's Buildings adjacent to Chancery Lane.

On considering the matter of Lord Selborne's Inns of Court Bill and General School of Law Bill 1876:—Ordered that the Masters of the Bench of this Society having seats in Parliament be severally requested to oppose the Bills now in the House of Lords. [p. 102.]

"On consideration of the Order of Council of the 24th November, 1865, relative to the Presentation of Petitions by Students desirous of being Called to the Bar: Resolved: "that the said Order of the 24th November, 1865¹ be varied as follows; "That the Petitions of Students to be Called to the Bar be presented at the Council at which the Calls are moved." [p. 103.]

Special Council held on May 5th, 1876. [p. 530.]

Eleven Benchers present.

Read a letter from the Lord Chancellor² to the Master of the Rolls³ dated May 1, 1876, from which the following passage has been extracted:

"In the present state of matters, it appears to the Lord Chancellor that he has no ground for objecting to the second reading of the Inns of Court Bill and General School of Law Bill presented by Lord Selborne, although the latter Bill goes, in some particulars, beyond the establishment of a system of examination, such as the Lord Chancellor has contemplated.

"The Scheme which the Lord Chancellor has always desired to see adopted is, that there should be an examining body for both branches of the Profession, distinct from the teaching body for the Bar, and that the Inns of Court should be combined into such a teaching body.

"It appears to the Lord Chancellor that there has been some misapprehension between himself and the Benchers with reference to his, and their, respective views on the whole subject; and, before Lord Selborne's Bills go into Committee, the Lord Chancellor would be very happy to confer with any members of the different Benches who might desire to see him, with reference to the further progress of the measure."

Ordered: "that the matter be referred to the former Joint Committee of the Four Inns on this subject, with authority to communicate with the Lord Chancellor thereon."

Ordered also: "that Petitions against the Bills be presented to both Houses of Parliament."

Special Council held on May 12th, 1876. [p. 531.]

Twelve Benchers present.

Read the following Resolutions of the Committee of the Four Inns of Court, dated May 11th, 1876:

"Resolved: 'that the Committee is of opinion that a Deputation should wait on the Lord Chancellor in accordance with his suggestion, to confer with him with reference to the further progress of Lord Selborne's Bills and report thereon: that the Deputation consist of two Members from each Inn: that this Resolution be communicated to the Masters of the Bench of each Inn with the request that, if the Resolution is approved, they will appoint two of their number as members of the Deputation.'

Ordered that "the said Resolutions be approved, and that the Rt. Hon. Sir W. M. James (L.J.) and Henry Cotton Esq. be appointed Members of the Deputation to wait on the Lord Chancellor for the purposes therein mentioned."

¹ *Ante*, p. 132.

² Lord Cairns.

³ Sir George Jessel.

Council held on May 22nd, 1876. [p. 113.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Deputation appointed by the Four Inns of Court to confer with the Lord Chancellor: [p. 114],

All the Members of the Deputation (except Sir J. B. Karslake, deputed by the Middle Temple, who was unavoidably absent) had an interview with the Lord Chancellor, in the afternoon of the 15th May instant, immediately before the sitting of the House of Lords on that day.

"The Lord Chancellor was informed that the Benchers of the Inns of Court were much surprised to find that, notwithstanding what had been done by them, and that no case was made for Legislative interference with their action, Lord Selborne's Inns of Court Bill proposed to give to Commissioners, to be named by the Crown, absolute power over the Inns of Court. The Lord Chancellor was also informed that the expenditure of the Four Inns during the last two years, in support of the system of Education and Examination which they had adopted, was nearly Ten thousand pounds; and that the Benchers had always shewn themselves most anxious to improve the Education of the Students preparing for the Bar. The Lord Chancellor, while recognizing what had been done by the Inns of Court, objected that any one of the Inns might withdraw, and thus upset the whole system. In answer to this, his attention was called to the fact that though the Council of Legal Education had existed for 20 years, no such difficulty had arisen. It was also stated that the Inns of Court at present were not bound by any Statutes which fettered their Action, so that there was no need of Statutory Powers, and that if regulations or ordinances were made under the provisions of Lord Selborne's Bill, there would be difficulty in altering them from time to time as circumstances required. The Lord Chancellor's attention was also directed to the objections which the Benchers of the Inns of Court entertained to the General School of Law Bill, namely, that this Bill proposed to supersede the two Bodies which now separately examine Students for the Bar, and for the Profession of a Solicitor, respectively, and to give the Solicitors, as Members of the proposed Senate, control over the examination of Students coming to the Bar.

"The Lord Chancellor was also informed of the separate Systems of Education established by the Inner Temple and Gray's Inn for their respective Students and that a similar System of Education is now under consideration at the Middle Temple.

"The Deputation said they could hold out no hope of the Inns of Court concurring in the further progress of either of the two Bills, or in any Legislation which should confer on any Foreign Body a Control over their affairs, their Educational or Examining Functions or the Discipline of the Bar.

"The Deputation also stated that the Inns of Court considered Legislation unnecessary, except for the purpose of enabling the Benchers to entrust to a Body selected from the Benchers of the Four Inns, the Discipline of the Bar; that as to the Examination of Students, Legislation, though considered by the Benchers to be unnecessary, might perhaps not be objected to, and that it was with a view to those objects, viz: the Discipline of the Bar and the Examination of Students, the Bill to constitute a Council of the Four Inns of Court had been framed and submitted to his Lordship; and it was stated by the Deputation from Lincoln's Inn that the original Draft of that Bill contained provisions relative to the Education

of Students for the Bar, but that those provisions were struck out in accordance, as was supposed, with the views of his Lordship.

"The Lord Chancellor referred to his Letters to the Master of the Rolls of the 20th March¹ and the 1st May, 1876,² and the Resolution of Lincoln's Inn in answer to the former Letter,³ and expressed an Opinion that Legislation was necessary to secure the permanency of, and to control, the Education given by the Inns of Court. He added that the Inns of Court derived from the Crown their powers of Calling to the Bar, and consequently that the Crown might reasonably require some substantial control over the action of the Inns of Court, as regards both Education of Students and the Discipline of the Bar; but on its being intimated that the Inns of Court would probably dissent to such control being conferred on any Foreign Body, His Lordship said the Crown would not necessarily look outside the Inns of Court for its nominees; to which it was replied by the Deputation, that they thought the Inns of Court might not object to the formation of a Body to control the Education of Students and the Discipline of the Bar if such Body were composed exclusively of Members of the Inns of Court appointed partly by the Crown and partly by the Governing Bodies of the Inns.

"The Lord Chancellor said that he should be disposed himself on behalf of the Government to take up the Matter next year, with the concurrence of the Four Inns; but that he considered Legislation (to be satisfactory) should provide for three objects, viz.: 1st. The Discipline of the Bar, 2nd. Education by the Four Inns (in combination) of their Students, and 3rd. A separate Examining Body, to which Students for the Bar and Articled Clerks might be sent for Examination—the power of Call to the Bar being left to the Four Inns as at present. The Deputation stated their belief that the Inns of Court considered it to be highly impolitic and unnecessary that Solicitors should have any voice or control in the Examination of Students for the Bar, or influence of any kind affecting the Inns of Court or their members, and that the Benchers would object to the Examinations for Solicitors and Barristers being given to the same body, and to Solicitors being Members of the Body which had to control the Examination of Students coming to the Bar, and also to any preponderance in that Body being given to persons not nominees of the Inns of Court."

Adjourned Council held on July 18th, 1876. [p. 136.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Ordered that the picture by Hogarth⁴ be removed to the New Hall. [p. 140.]

Council held on November 2nd, 1876. [p. 141.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Read the following communication from H.M. Office of Works, relative to the windows of the Old Hall, then used by the Court of Appeal: [p. 144].

"I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works etc. to acquaint you, for the information of the Masters of the Bench of Lincoln's Inn, that the Judges of the Court of Appeal sitting in Lincoln's Inn have complained to this Board of the cold draughts which pervade the Court. The draughts appear to arise from the defective windows on each side of the Building, which are nearly worn out, and very imperfectly exclude the admission of air.

¹ *Ante*, p. 201.

³ *Ante*, p. 201.

² *Ante*, p. 202.

⁴ 'Paul before Felix', *post*, p. 207.

"In these circumstances the Board propose to remove the windows in question, and replace them with others of modern construction; and I am to request that you will have the goodness to move the Benchers to furnish the Board with their permission to effect this improvement."

The Treasurer informed the Council that during the Long Vacation he had sanctioned the alterations, and the Council approved thereof.

Read the following letter from H.M. Office of Works, relative to the recent removal of the picture by Hogarth:

"The Board having learnt that the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn have sent men to remove a picture from the Appellate Court, I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works etc. to request that you will call the attention of the Masters of the Bench to the fact that the Appellate Court is rented by this Board, and that no steps should have been taken for the removal of the picture without previous communication with them." No Order was made.

Called to the Bench:

George Parker Bidder jun. Esq., Q.C. [*pp.* 145, 169.]

The Steward reported that since the last Council, the Appointment of First Butler to the Society had become vacant by the Death, in his 76th year, of Thomas Longhurst, who was appointed to that Office on the 29th day of January, 1830. He died on the 8th of September. [*p.* 149.]

Council held on November 24th, 1876. [*p.* 157.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

The Report (dated November 21st, 1876) of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court on communications from the Colonial Office relative to Barristers practising in the Colony of Victoria¹ which recommended that "while the regulations affecting the Call to the Victorian Bar remain as they are, the Bench of any Inn of Court may, if they think fit, dispense with any terms (not exceeding six) in favor of any person who was called to the Victorian Bar before he was admitted at such Inn, and who shall bring a certificate duly authenticated of his Call to the Victorian Bar, by the Attorney General or Senior Law Officer of Victoria at the time when he left the Colony, of his being a fit and proper person to be called to the English Bar, and that the Preliminary Examination be dispensed with, and that the Secretary of State be informed that it is contrary to the invariable usage of the Inns of Court to call any Students to the Bar in their absence", was taken into consideration and confirmed; and the Treasurer was requested to communicate it to Lord Carnarvon, and explain that the Inns of Court are under the control of the Judges, though Solicitors are under Acts of Parliament. [*p.* 159.]

A Report upon the Offices and duties of the 5 Butlers by the Finance and Dinners Committee was confirmed, and the 3rd Butler, John Steevens, was appointed 1st Butler, with a revised schedule of duties, [159].

Summary of the Report

1st Butler. This office became vacant on September 8th, 1876 by the death of Thomas Longhurst, who had held it since January 1830. His principal duties had been to have charge of the wine cellars and wines and the table linen, and the management of the Bench Table in the Hall (including the engagement and management of the waiters and carriers there). In addition to these duties, the

¹ *Ante*, p. 200.

1st Butler was required for the future to be in attendance on every week-day, and to wait upon the Benchers at luncheon, to attend the Services in the Chapel, to see that no provisions are taken away by any of the waiters under his control, and to keep accounts in the wine books. "He is not entitled to, and is not to receive, any perquisites."

2nd Butler. He had been in office since 1830 also. His duties were to assist the 1st Butler generally in the Hall and at the Benchers' Dessert Table, to call up the Students for introduction to the Bar Table, to take charge of the plate used at the Students' Tables, and to attend at the Chapel on Sunday. He had the privilege of providing the wine and dessert for Students called to the Bar.

3rd Butler. The future duties of the 3rd Butler were to attend daily at the Hall, to stay as long as required, and to see to the extinguishing of the gas lights: to superintend the laundress employed to clean the Benchers' Rooms, the Butlers' Rooms and the passages, to prepare the Benchers' Rooms for Meetings, to prepare the Benchers' Table in Hall and clean the plate used at that Table, and to wait upon the Benchers at luncheon: and to attend at Chapel.

4th and 5th Butlers. The 4th and 5th Butlers had shared the service of the two Bar Tables, but as the numbers of Barristers dining in Hall had "of late greatly fallen off", the 4th Butler was in future to be exclusively responsible for the service of the two Bar Tables and was to attend at Chapel. The office of 5th Butler was abolished.

Called to the Bench:

George Wirgman Hemming Esq., Q.C. [*pp.* 164, 169.]

Officers for 1877: [*pp.* 166, 170],

Treasurer: Allan Maclean Skinner Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: Sir Edmund Beckett Denison Bart., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: John Shapter Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: John Hinde Palmer Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: John Fraser Macqueen Esq., Q.C.

Adjourned Council held on December 12th, 1876. [p. 168.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

The appointment of the Rev. Stanley Leathes to preach the next course of Warburtonian Lectures was communicated. Permission to use the Pulpit was given.

The following Benchers died during 1876:—

March 28. John Billingsley Parry Esq., Q.C.

August 6. Benjamin Hardy Esq., Q.C.

October 29. Rt. Hon. Sir John Stuart.

1877

Council held on January 11th, 1877. [p. 172.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

Read a Report of the Chambers Committee relative to a demand by the New River Company for Water Rate in respect of the New Chambers, Block A (Nos.

8-10 Old Square), which incidentally sets out the rack rents (amounting to £3205) at which they were first let.

Harry Johnson was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 175.] [Text on pp. 184-186.]

Council held on January 31st, 1877. [p. 193.]

Twenty Benchers present.

The following Resolutions of the Chambers Committee relative to the Hogarth Picture¹ were adopted:

"1. That the place where the Picture is at present (East Council Room) is the best position in which it can be fixed in this Building.²

"2. That the Picture be framed in a suitable Gilt, or Oak and Gilt, Frame, and have an Inscription showing its history on the foot of the Frame, and that it be then hung so as to come rather lower towards the Chimney Piece". [p. 195.]

The Thirteenth List of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues was read. [p. 196.]

The following Resolution was passed on the Motion of James Dickinson Esq.: [p. 197],

"It appearing that the other Inns of Court afford encouragement to study to Students being Members of their respective Inns by awarding Scholarships to such Students, and that no such encouragement is given by this Society; Resolved that it be referred to the Finance Committee of this Bench, and Mr. Dickinson, to consider and report on the above matter. [p. 197.]

Adjourned Council held on February 20th, 1877. [p. 199.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Upon reading the Report of the Finance Committee and Mr. Dickinson pursuant to the foregoing Resolution, it was ordered:

"1. That the Report be adopted.

"2. That the Eight Scholarships be established as recommended, and that the Funds be provided out of the Income of the Society; the First Examination to be in 1878.

"3. That it be referred to the Finance Committee to carry these Orders into effect." [p. 200.]

Adjourned Council held on March 13th, 1877. [p. 202.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

On reading the Bill now in Parliament, entitled 'Bar of England and Ireland Bill',³ Resolved: that the Masters of the Bench of this Society having seats in Parliament be respectfully requested to oppose the Bill. [p. 203.]

Council held on April 10th, 1877. [p. 204.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

An application from H. M. Office of Works for the use of the Lecture Room under the East end of the Library as an additional Vice Chancellor's Court (with a Robing room adjoining) until the New Law Courts were completed, was granted.⁴ [p. 205.]

¹ This picture, "Paul before Felix" painted in 1750, which Lord Wyndham "had bequeathed for the ornamentation of the Hall," now "looks down on this beautiful place from above the dais", *Hurst, op. cit.* 51. *Post*, p. 210.

² i.e. the New Hall: *ante*, p. 204.

³ Bill 80 of 40 Vict. to enable English Barristers to practise in Ireland, and *vice versa*, and to permit interchange of judges in certain cases.

⁴ *Post*, p. 210.

Upon receipt of the following letter from the Principal Secretary:

"I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to transmit to you copies of the "Inns of Court" and "General School of Law" Bills, of which the 2nd reading is fixed for Monday, April 16th, and to say that his Lordship will be glad to receive any communication upon them which the Bench of Lincoln's Inn may favor him with:"—

Resolved: in accordance with the Recommendations of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns dated on this day¹—

"1. That Petitions against Lord Selborne's Bills be presented from this Society to both Houses of Parliament.

"2. That two of the Masters of the Bench of this Inn, viz: John Pearson Esq., and Henry Cotton Esq. be appointed Members of a Deputation to confer with The Lord Chancellor, with instructions to inform His Lordship that this Society adheres to the views expressed by the Deputation of last year, and would be very willing to consider most respectfully any suggestions which might be offered by His Lordship". [The Petitions against the two Bills presented to the House of Lords on April 16th, 1877 are recorded on *pp.* 209–213.]

Special Council held on April 25th, 1877. [p. 228.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

"On considering a Communication made by The Lord Chancellor,² respecting the insertion in the Bill formerly approved by the Inns of Court of Clauses for giving the Council proposed to be thereby appointed the control of the Legal Education, as well as the Examination of persons intending to be Called to the Bar, or to practise under the Bar, and as to the sums to be contributed by the Four Inns for that purpose.

"Resolved:

"1. That this Society will consent to the insertion in the Bill approved by the Inns of Court of Clauses for giving the Council proposed to be thereby appointed the control of the Legal Education, as well as the Examination of persons intending to be Called to the Bar, or to practise under the Bar, and will be ready to contribute a proportionate sum (not exceeding £1300 in addition to the Admission Fees paid by Students under the 9th of the General Regulations) with the other Inns for that purpose, and

"2. That it be referred to the Joint Committee to re-settle the Bill having regard to the above Resolution, and to the alterations suggested at this Meeting."

Council held on May 7th, 1877. [p. 229.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Deputation appointed by the Four Inns of Court to confer with the Lord Chancellor, six of whom had an interview with him on April 16th, 1877.

"They stated to his Lordship that the Benchers of the Four Inns of Court still entertained the objections to Lord Selborne's Bills which they expressed last year, and that they did so for reasons of which the following is a short Statement:

"Because the Inns of Court Bill proposes to give to Commissioners to be hereafter named the ultimate power of making regulations for the Inns of Court; and that without the Bill laying down any principle on which the regulations are to be founded.

¹ B.B. XXXIV. 208.

² Not recorded.

"Because no case has been made for legislation, either on the ground that it is necessary to relieve the Inns of Court from Statutes which fetter their Action, or on the ground that the Benchers of the Inns have declined to adopt improvements which are desirable, or to provide funds for the purpose. Their discretion is not restricted by any statutes, and the Benchers have shewn themselves anxious to improve the education of Students preparing for the Bar, and they are annually spending large sums, amounting, after giving credit for the fees paid by Students, to £5415; and each of the Inns has separately made provision to promote the education of its own Students and authorised an expenditure for that purpose of sums amounting altogether to £3100.

"Because the Bills of Lord Selborne if passed will practically destroy or supersede the system of education and examination which has been established by the Inns of Court and is working well, and it is not probable that the General School of Law which he proposes to establish will be able to provide more effectually for the education or examination of Law Students.

"Because the General School of Law Bill is objectionable as it proposes to supersede the two bodies which now separately examine Students for the Bar and for the profession of Solicitor, and to give Solicitors, as members of the proposed senate, control over the examination of Students coming to the Bar.

"In answer to objections made by the Lord Chancellor to the present position of the Inns of Court both as regards the discipline of the Bar, the power to call to the Bar, and the education and examination of their Students, and to an expression of opinion by him that some legislation with reference to these objects was necessary, the Deputation stated that, although the Benchers of the Four Inns objected to the Bills introduced by Lord Selborne, they would, to secure a settlement of the question, be willing to assent to a Bill of which a Draft was last year submitted to the Lord Chancellor with the addition, if desired, of provisions giving to the body thereby proposed to be constituted control over the education of the Bar; but that the Benchers of the Four Inns still considered it to be highly impolitic and unnecessary that Solicitors should have any voice or control in the examination of Students for the Bar, or influence of any kind affecting the Inns of Court or their Members, and the Benchers would object to the examinations for Solicitors and Barristers being given to the same body and to Solicitors being Members of the Body which had to control the examination of Students coming to the Bar, and also to any preponderance in that body being given to persons not nominees of the Inns of Court.

"The Deputation read to the Lord Chancellor, and left with him, a Memorandum stating shortly the views expressed by them, and also a statement shewing in detail the expenditure of the Four Inns".

"Some discussion took place. The Lord Chancellor did not make any statement as to his intentions, but appeared to be willing to act in concert with the Benchers of the Four Inns, and to adopt, with some variations on the question of Education, the Bill which in pursuance of the Resolutions of the Benchers of the Four Inns agreeing thereto had in the previous year been submitted to him."

Read also the Report of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court appointed to consider the amended draft of the Bill to establish a Council of the Four Inns of Court (1876) which, having been fully considered and amended, had

been printed as amended, and sent to each Inn. [A print of the Bill is here inserted in the Black Book.]

Resolved: that the Bench assent to its provisions. [p. 232.]

Council held on May 29th, 1877. [p. 235.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

"Mr. Justice Fry having brought to the notice of the Bench the insufficient accommodation provided for him in the Retiring Room attached to the Court in which he sits;¹ Resolved: that the Treasurer be requested to inform Mr. Justice Fry that, if he will communicate with the Board of Works, the Society will be willing to afford such further accommodation as they can, if the Board of Works will do the necessary work and bear the attendant expenses; and Ordered that it be referred to the Building Committee to make the necessary arrangements to that end". [p. 238.]

Council held on June 18th, 1877. [p. 259.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

Resolved: "that the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn do respectfully invite His Royal Highness Prince Leopold to become a Master of the Bench of the Society."

Adjourned Council held on July 10th, 1877. [p. 260.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

The Treasurer read the following letter from the Comptroller of the Prince's Household:

I am directed by H.R.H. Prince Leopold to beg that you will express to the Masters of the Bench of Lincoln's Inn His Royal Highness' sincere thanks for their courtesy in inviting him to become a Master of their Bench, and his ready and willing acceptance of such offer."

"Thereupon His Royal Highness Prince Leopold became one of the Masters of the Bench accordingly."

Adjourned Council held on July 10th, 1877. [p. 261.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

Adopted a Report of the Chambers Committee relative to the Hogarth picture,² which contained the following passage: [p. 267.],

"On the discovery and production of a Letter written by Hogarth himself on the subject, in which he gives a Sketch for a Frame, the Committee ordered a Frame to be made according to that Sketch."

Adjourned Council held on July 31st, 1877. [p. 269.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

Ordered that "the present Steward's Clerks' Room" be appropriated for the Retiring Room of Mr. Justice Fry, the Board of Works undertaking to pay £100 a year for its use, and all incidental expenses [p. 273], and that the Usher of the Hall be allowed to reside away from the premises in consequence of, and during the continuance of, the above arrangement.³

Council held on November 2nd, 1877. [p. 275.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Graham Hastings Esq., Q.C. [p. 278.]

¹ Under the Library: (ante, p. 207).

² 'Paul before Felix', ante, p. 207.

³ *Post*, p. 230.

Council held on November 26th, 1877. [p. 292.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

The Report of the Building Committee that "all the arrangements for the accommodation of Mr. Justice Fry had been satisfactorily completed" was adopted. [p. 296.]

Confirmed the Report of the Joint Committee appointed by the Four Inns of Court to consider Memorials from the Hebdomadal Council of the University of Oxford, and a Syndicate of the University of Cambridge, on the subject of the rules for keeping Terms applicable to Members of those Universities, which had unanimously agreed to advise the respective Benches that it is inadvisable to accede to either of the alternative suggestions submitted to them on behalf of the Universities. [p. 298.]

"Those suggestions appear to assume that keeping Terms at an Inn of Court is a mere formality, which in the case of Students of the Universities might be almost entirely dispensed with. This assumption is incorrect, especially since the Inns of Court have established a course of Legal Education. Under ordinary circumstances a residence and study of the Law for Three years in London, and an association during that period with Fellow Students preparing for the Bar, is desirable for everyone who intends to become a Barrister.

"The Committee are of opinion that it is not desirable to give to Students for the Bar, while in residence at the University, any further facilities for keeping Terms, or to alter the period which they are now required to keep Terms, or the number of such Terms."

Officers for 1878: [pp. 300, 307],

Treasurer: Evelyn Bazalgette, Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: Allan Maclean Skinner Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: John Hinde Palmer Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C.

Master of the Walks: John Peter De Gex Esq., Q.C.

Adjourned Council held on December 11th, 1877. [p. 304.]

Thirty-two Benchers present.

A communication from the Lord Chancellor in the matter of the Bill intituled "An Act to constitute a Council of the Four Inns of Court" having been read,¹ It was Resolved that this Society's Assent given to the said Bill be not withdrawn. [p. 307.]

Reported that Mr. William Holden Spilsbury, the Librarian, died on November 29th.

Mr. John Nicholson, Assistant Librarian, was appointed Librarian from Christmas next at the salary of £400 a year. [p. 308.]

"The Lord Justice James having drawn the attention of the Council to the relative precedence of Privy Councillors and Judges at the Bench, and having moved a Resolution thereon It was Resolved that: according to the usage of this Society, the precedence at the Bench, next after the Treasurer, is as follows:

First, the Members of the Royal Family according to their precedence as such: Secondly, Peers, according to their precedence as such; Thirdly, Privy Councillors, according to their precedence as such; Fourthly, Judges, according to their precedence as such; Fifthly, The Attorney General and Solicitor General, according

¹ The contents of the communication are not recorded.

to their precedence as such; Sixthly, All other Benchers according to the date of their Invitation to the Bench."

"*Mem.*: Besides the Order of Precedence fixed by the foregoing Resolution, the Sixth place at the Bench Table has been, and always is, appropriated to the Preacher, when present." . . .¹

Ordered: "That no Bencher shall be eligible to fill any of the Offices of the Inn who has not kept at least Two Terms, by dining Three days in each of such Terms, in the year preceding his year of Office."²

Mr. Justice Fry having brought before the Bench the subject of providing accommodation for Witnesses attending his Court:—It was referred to the Building Committee to enquire whether any, and what, accommodation can be provided for the shelter of Witnesses attending the Courts in Lincoln's Inn.

The following Bencher died during 1877:—

June 19. John Bailly Esq., Q.C.

1878

Council held on January 11th, 1878. [p. 311.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

Samuel Henry Leonard was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 315. Text on pp. 323–325.]

Council held on January 31st, 1878. [p. 332.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

Read the following Report of the Building Committee as to accommodation for witnesses attending the Courts in Lincoln's Inn: [p. 334],

"They are unanimously of opinion that the Society has no power of making any provision for this purpose in its existing buildings, and that it possesses no convenient site on which any provision for this purpose could be made. They are also of opinion that, in dealing with this question, the inconveniences of Mr. Justice Fry's present Court, as well those which affect Mr. Justice Fry and the Counsel and Suitors in his Court, as those which affect the Society, ought to be taken into consideration.

"When the Government applied to the Society to find a Court for Mr. Justice Fry,³ the Bench determined to furnish the best accommodation they could, and they did this to the utmost of their power, without regard to the pressure to which they would be subjected from the relinquishment of a considerable portion of their very limited space.

"The time which has elapsed since Mr. Justice Fry took his seat on the Judicial Bench has sufficed to show, beyond all dispute, the very serious evils which have resulted from the attempt to provide a Court for him in the existing Buildings of the Society, in which there was in fact no sufficient room available for the purpose. At the same time, the Committee desire not to be considered as finding fault with what was done. The arrangement adopted was designed by all parties to be provisional and temporary only, and was the best that could be made to prevent any delay in the opening of the new Court.

¹ *Post*, p. 253.

² *Post*, pp. 257, 384.

³ *Ante*, p. 207.

"The evils which are now patent to all, and which were not altogether unforeseen from the first, are as follows:

As regards the Judge and his Court:

The accommodation is inconvenient and insufficient for the Judge.

The Court is too small for the Business transacted in it, and unwholesomely close:

The entrance to it is so narrow as to make a perpetual block unavoidable:

The Witnesses whose presence in Court is objected to during a trial, have to stand about in the Garden in all weathers.

As regards the Society:

The loss of the Rooms given up to the Court and the Judge is a serious inconvenience:

It has been absolutely necessary to close the entrance for Students to the Library, and to admit them by the main entrance to the Building, which it was desired to relieve by providing the Students with a separate ingress:

It has been necessary to throw the private Gardens of the Society open to the Public to an extent which destroys their privacy, and which is in many ways mischievous to the Society:

"The Committee are unanimously of opinion that the proper mode for remedying these evils, and providing the accommodation required for Mr. Justice Fry's Court, and for the Witnesses attending all the Courts held in Lincoln's Inn, would be to erect a temporary building in New Square, on the site which was formerly occupied by the building in which the Plans for the New Law Courts were exhibited.¹ Such a building would contain in the centre a Court for the trial of Actions, in one wing, rooms for the Judge and his Officers, and in another wing, two rooms for Witnesses—one for men and one for women.

"The Committee entertain no doubt that the Government could easily obtain the consent of the Proprietors of New Square to the erection of such a temporary building, as its situation there would be a very great convenience to the occupiers of Chambers in the Square, and the cost of it would be very insignificant compared with the advantages which would result from its erection.

"The Committee unanimously recommend to the Bench, in the event of their being called upon to take any action in the matter, to submit to, and press upon, the Government the plan above proposed, as one which could be carried through at a very moderate expense, and would as a temporary measure effectually supply what is now wanting for the proper and decorous administration of Justice, and remove the evils of which complaint is now daily and justly made."

The Report was adopted. [p. 336.]

The fourteenth List of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues was read. [p. 338.]

Council held on February 19th, 1878. [p. 339.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

The Report of the Committee appointed to carry into effect the recommendations relative to Scholarships, and to make regulations for the Scholarship Examination was confirmed. [p. 341.]

Read a letter enquiring as to the construction of the Rule relative to persons in Trade in the case of a Physician who is Proprietor or part Proprietor of a

¹ *Ante*, p. 139.

Private Lunatic Asylum. Ordered that he be informed that "such a Physician is a Trader within the meaning of the Society's Rule". [p. 345.]

Adjourned Council held on April 2nd, 1878. [p. 346.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Scholarships were awarded as follows [p. 348]: *Common Law*: Stephen Horton Williamson, 100 Guineas; Frederick Whinney, 50 Guineas. *Law of Real and Personal Property*: Henry Walrond Simpkinson, 50 Guineas. *Equity*: Bagot Francis Molesworth, 50 Guineas. *International and Constitutional Law*: Nathaniel Micklem, 50 Guineas.

Council held on April 30th, 1878. [p. 350.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Read a communication from Mr. George Gilbert Scott and Mr. John Oldrid Scott, Sons of the late Sir George Gilbert Scott R.A.¹ Ordered that Mr. John Oldrid Scott be appointed Architect to complete the New Building, Block B, upon the terms agreed to by his Father, according to his Letter of the 25th November, 1876² and the endorsement—taking into account and allowing for the payments already made to his Father; but the Bench do not mean to interfere with any Family arrangements according to Sir Gilbert Scott's Will. [p. 351.]

Council held on May 27th, 1878. [p. 361.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

Read the following Report of Mr. Pemberton, the Solicitor: [p. 362],

Inns of Court (Metropolis) Rating Bill

"I beg you to report to the Benchers that on the 17th inst. this Bill was rejected by the Select Committee of the House of Commons to whom the Bill was referred, the Committee being unanimously of opinion that the preamble had not been proved."

The Treasurer reported the Gift by The Lord Chief Baron,³ of his Portrait, painted at full length, Life size, and framed, with Inscription.⁴

Resolved that the Treasurer be requested to write to The Lord Chief Baron, and express the Benchers' high appreciation of the Gift, and their acceptance of the same with warm thanks. [p. 365.]

Called to the Bench:

Montague Hughes Cookson⁵ Esq., Q.C.

Upon taking into consideration the following letter from H. M. Office of Works: [p. 366],

"I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works etc. to acquaint you, for the information of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, that the Board have received an application from Mr. Justice Fry to provide a Waiting Room for Witnesses attending his Court, and that, after making careful enquiry, they find it is impossible to obtain the required accommodation sufficiently near to the Court.

"In these circumstances, they have laid the matter before the Lord Chancellor,⁶ who has suggested that a wooden room about 12 feet by 8 feet or 10 feet, raised 6 or 10 inches from the ground, and furnished with a small stove, should be provided; that it should be made so that it could be set anywhere either close to

¹ Who died on March 27th, 1878.

³ Rt. Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly.

⁵ Changed his name to Crackanthorpe in 1888.

² Not recorded in the Black Book.

⁴ IV. 329. A.P.B. 57.

⁶ Lord Cairns.

Mr. Justice Fry's Court, if the Benchers would allow it, or in some other part of the adjacent ground.

"I am accordingly to request that you will have the goodness to move the Benchers to allow the Board to place such a temporary room either close to the Court or on the ground adjacent."

Ordered that: "the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Office of Works be informed that, after due consideration given to the suggestion for placing a Temporary Room, as above described, near to the Court of Mr. Justice Fry, the Benchers are unable to approve that suggestion."

"Ordered also that the Report made by a Committee of the Bench on the last day of Hilary Term 1878¹ be communicated to the First Commissioner, with an intimation that the Report was approved by the Benchers in Council".

Council held on July 8th, 1878. [p. 383.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

The Award of the Council of Legal Education on the recent Examination of Students of the Four Inns of Court was communicated to the Bench, and considered, together with the questions set. Resolved to request the attention of the Council of Legal Education to the large number of Students who are rejected by the Examiners for Call to the Bar, and especially to the nature of the Papers, and the mode of estimating marks, and Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the other Inns of Court respectively." [p. 387.]

Adjourned Council held on July 30th, 1878. [p. 389.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

Read the following letter from the Chairman of the Council of Legal Education: [p. 393],

"I am requested by the Council of Legal Education to acquaint you that they have had under consideration the Resolution passed at a Council held in Lincoln's Inn on the 8th day of July 1878, relative to the large number of Students rejected by the Examiners for Call to the Bar last Trinity Term; and I have to inform you that the principal reason why so large a number failed to obtain a pass Certificate, was the very inadequate state of preparation in which the Students, speaking generally, came up for examination. In many cases the minimum number of marks for each subject was not reached; and, in many more cases, the aggregate number of marks for all the subjects was greatly below the standard required.

"The Council are aware, and they much regret, that, in one of the Papers, the Questions put were not strictly in conformity with the general notice which had previously been given of the special subjects proposed for examination, but they are informed by the Examiner who set the Paper, that, in distributing the marks, he made full allowance for that oversight; and, so far as the Council are able to judge, they are clearly of opinion that none of the Students can be said to have failed on that account."

"The Council request me to add, that they will call the Examiners' special attention to what has been said about the nature of the Papers, and the mode of estimating marks, and they will carefully consider whether any Improvements can properly be made in either of these respects; so as to ensure a just appreciation of the merits and proficiency of the several Candidates."

¹ *Ante*, p. 212.

Read Resolutions of the Council of Legal Education as to a Scheme for occasional lectures. Resolved not to concur in the Scheme.

Council held on November 4th, 1878. [p. 397.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Henry Bret Ince Esq., Q.C. and Horace Davey Esq., Q.C. [pp. 398, 412.]

Council held on November 25th, 1878. [p. 411.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Officers for 1879: [p. 413],

Treasurer: John Shapter Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: Evelyn Bazalgette Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: John Peter De Gex Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: John Hinde Palmer Esq., Q.C.

The following Benchers died during 1878:—

May 2. Sir Francis Henry Goldsmid Bart., Q.C.

July 28. Joseph Trigge Schomberg Esq., Q.C.

September 30. Harris Prendergast Esq., Q.C.

December 26. Rt. Hon. Sir William Goodenough Hayter Bart., Q.C.

1879

Council held on January 13th, 1879. [p. 425.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Andrew Richard Scoble Esq., Q.C. [pp. 428, 443.]

Charles Alexander Harris was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 428. Text pp. 431–433.]

January 15th, 1879.

An Address to the Queen offering "our respectful and heartfelt condolence on the melancholy bereavement" which Her Majesty had sustained in the decease of the Princess Alice of Great Britain, Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt, was deposited at the Home Office for presentation to Her Majesty. [p. 430.]

Her Majesty received the same very graciously. [p. 445.]

Council held on January 31st, 1879. [p. 443.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

The fifteenth List of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues was laid before the Council. [p. 446.]

Adjourned Council held on April 1st, 1879. [p. 457.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

The following Scholarships were awarded: *International and Constitutional Law*: Hamilton Edward Lawrance, 100 Guineas; Henry Gawan Taylor, 50 Guineas. *Law of Real and Personal Property*: Robert Frederick Norton, 100 Guineas. *Common Law*: Samuel Henry Leonard, 100 Guineas; Thomas Almond Hind, 50 Guineas. [p. 459.]

Council held on June 10th, 1879. [p. 477.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

Read a long Report of the Chambers Committee as to the New Houses then being built in Fenwick Court and Dolphin Court on the North side of the Gardens (Nos. 291 and 292 High Holborn) and the Garden Wall. [p. 478.]

Council held on June 30th, 1879. [p. 504.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

A Report of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court on the question of Compulsory Examination in Roman Civil Law:

"1. That it is not desirable that a Student should be obliged to pass an Examination in Roman Civil Law in order to be Called to the Bar:

"2. That this Committee recommend to each Inn of Court to reconsider the Consolidated Regulations relating to Roman Civil Law which are inconsistent with the above Resolution," was adopted. [p. 505.]

"On consideration of the steps to be taken in consequence of the number of Benchers having fallen to 69."

Called to the Bench:

The Hon. Sir Charles Synge Christopher Bowen, a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division. [p. 507.]

The Treasurer reported to the Bench the acquisition of a Bust of Sir Francis Goldsmid Bart, referred to in the minutes of the 17th December 1878 and 18th February 1879,¹ with a Granite Pedestal, inscribed—"the Gift of Lady Goldsmid". [p. 508.]

Ordered that the thoroughfare through the Inn from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, be stopped, and that it be referred to the Chambers Committee to take the necessary steps for the purpose.

Adjourned Council held on July 22nd, 1879. [p. 509.]

Sixteen Benchers present.

The Treasurer reported the acquisition of a Marble Bust of William Pitt, executed by Mr. Theed, after Nollekens, at a Cost of Eighty Guineas. Ordered that the said sum be paid.²

Council held on November 3rd, 1879. [p. 512.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

John Compton Lawrance, Esq., Q.C. [p. 518 and XXXV. p. 10.]

¹ B.B. XXXIV. 422, 451.

² See B.B. XXXIV. 422, 428.

BOOK XXXV

Council held on November 25th, 1879. [p. 6.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

William Thackeray Marriott Esq., Q.C. [p. 10.]

Officers for 1880: [pp. 10, 16],

Treasurer: John Hinde Palmer Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: John Shapter Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: John Peter De Gex Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: Joshua Williams Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.

Adjourned Council held on December 16th, 1879. [p. 14.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Resolved "that it is desirable to provide Common Rooms for the use of Members of Lincoln's Inn, both Barristers and Students, and that it be referred to the Building Committee to prepare a Scheme". [p. 16.]

The following Benchers died during 1879:—

June 1. Edward John Lloyd Esq., Q.C.

September 22. Clement Tudway Swanston Esq., Q.C.

October 22. Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Torin Kindersley.

1880

Council held on January 12th, 1880. [p. 17.]

Twenty Benchers present.

An offer from the Middle Temple of six tickets for a Reading of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" by Mr. Brandram in the Middle Temple Hall on February 2nd, 1880 was accepted with thanks. [p. 18.]

Herbert Reynold Williams was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 19. Text on pp. 20-22.]

Council held on January 30th, 1880. [p. 34.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

The Report of the Building Committee on a Scheme for Common Rooms, from which the following are extracts, was adopted: [p. 36],

"The Committee, in the first place, inspected the premises in No. 7 Stone Building, lately vacated by the Officers of the Exchequer, and they found that a portion thereof on the Ground floor facing the Garden might be easily adapted for the Common Rooms.

"The Committee were anxious not to incur expense, unless and until they had ascertained that the proposed Common Rooms were desired, and would be

supported by a sufficient number of Barristers and Students, who would be willing to subscribe Ten shillings and sixpence a year for the same.

"They therefore issued a Notice, asking for the names of such Gentlemen to be sent to the Steward's Office. . . .

"In compliance with such Notice, 231 Names have come in.

"The Committee have also settled a List of Rules and Regulations for the conduct and management of the Rooms. . . . The principle of such Rules is to entrust the management to the Subscribers themselves, subject to a general and efficient control of the Benchers."

The Sixteenth List of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual dues was read. [p. 38.]

Adjourned Council held on February 17th, 1880. [p. 39.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

A Report of the Chambers Committee was adopted, from which the following passages have been extracted: [p. 41],

"The attention of the Chambers Committee has for a long time been directed to the large sums annually paid to Messrs. Patman & Fotheringham, the Builders, for work done for the Inn.

For the last three years they have respectively amounted to £1644. 2. 9., £1277. 8. 0., and £1340. 13. 9.

"The largest portions of those expenses have been occasioned by the ordinary Repairs of Chambers, such as Papering, Painting, Whitewashing, etc.

"The Committee are of opinion that all Works of that description could from time to time be done by the Society itself, instead of employing Builders for the purpose."

Having outlined proposals, the Report concluded: "The Committee are convinced that, if such a Scheme were adopted, it would be to the means of effecting a very large saving to the Society."

Adjourned Council held on March 9th, 1880. [p. 46.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

Resolved "that all the Rooms on the ground floor of No. 7 Stone Building be given up for the purposes of the Common Rooms".¹

Council held on April 6th, 1880. [p. 47.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

The following Scholarships were awarded: *International and Constitutional Law*: Percy Ferdinand Wheeler, 50 Guineas. *Common Law*: James Lewis Somers Roosmale-Cocq, 50 Guineas. *Equity*: Louis J. de Souza-leal-Aranha, 50 Guineas. [p. 48.]

Council held on May 3rd, 1880. [p. 63.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

A further long report of the Building Committee as to the proposed Common Rooms was taken into consideration, containing the following passages: [p. 65],

"We have considered several plans for giving effect to the Order of the Bench of March 9th for appropriating more space² to the proposed Common Rooms than was provided by our first plan. . . .

¹ But see *below*.

² This part of the Order was not recorded.

"We propose now to appropriate for this purpose 4 larger Rooms containing 1750 square feet.¹ The plan which was submitted to us for occupying 3 Rooms more is impracticable for various reasons not necessary to explain, as the Committee are unanimously in favor of the plan now submitted except on one minor point."

The Report was adopted. [p. 68.]

Council held on May 25th, 1880. [p. 70.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

Upon taking into consideration the Proceedings of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court upon a communication from the Lord Chancellor on the subject of altering the Consolidated Regulations relating to the Call of Solicitors to the Bar, Resolved: "That this Bench is prepared to concur with the Benchers of the other Inns in carrying into effect the following alteration in the Consolidated Regulations: viz.:

'A Student who previously to his Admission at an Inn of Court was a Solicitor in practice for not less than 5 years, and, in accordance with Rule 7, has ceased to be a Solicitor before his Admission as a Student, may be examined for Call to the Bar at any time after having kept Four Terms, and may be Called to the Bar upon passing such Examination without keeping any further Terms'.

Special Council held on June 3rd, 1880. [p. 73.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

Read a letter of resignation from the Rev. Canon Cook, the Preacher, which was received with great regret.

"Resolved that by reason of the Resignation of the Preacher, and the consequent vacancy in the Office of Assistant Preacher, a Special Committee be appointed, to consider whether it is expedient to make any, and what, alterations in the Clerical Appointments and Duties and the Ecclesiastical arrangements of the Chapel, and to consider what course should be adopted for filling up the vacancies."

Special Council held on June 11th, 1880. [p. 95.]

The said Committee reported that "the balance of advantage is on the side of a constant Preacher. We therefore recommend that the office of Assistant Preacher should be discontinued, and that the Preacher be responsible for all morning Services except in the Long Vacation and in the three days of Warburtonian Lectures." The Report was adopted, and it was resolved that the Rev. Henry Wace, M.A., then Chaplain, should be the Preacher to the Society.

Council held on June 14th, 1880. [p. 98.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

Permission was given to the Rev. Alfred Edersheim, D.D., to preach his series of Warburtonian Lectures in the Chapel. [p. 104.]

Special Council held on July 27th, 1880. [p. 109.]

Forty-three Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Committee on the Chaplaincy, which recommended the appointment of the Rev. Charles James Ball, M.A. A Ballot proceeded for the 45 Candidates, and Mr. Ball was elected.

Council held on November 25th, 1880. [p. 131.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

¹ Shown on the plan, and to be adapted.

The Resolutions of the four Treasurers as to the Annual Entertainment to the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers were reported to this Council as follows: [p. 135],

"1. That the Inns of Court Volunteers be entertained successively by the Four Inns in their respective Halls on the occasion of the Annual Official Inspection of the Corps, provided the same occurs on a day out of Term.

"2. That such Entertainment be a Dinner of a character similar to that of the Bar Dinner in Hall, namely consisting of Soup, Fish, Joint and Sweets with Port, Sherry, Claret and Beer, under the orders and direction of the Treasurer of the Inn giving the Entertainment.

"3. That the entire cost of such Entertainment be borne by the Inn entertaining.

"4. That such Entertainment be presided over by the Treasurer of the Inn giving the same, or by some Benchers of such Inn appointed by such Treasurer for the purpose.

"5. That such Entertainment be given by Lincoln's Inn in 1881, by the Middle Temple in 1882, by Gray's Inn in 1883 and by the Inner Temple in 1884, and so on in succession, or as may be from time to time arranged between the Societies.

"6. That a month's notice of the day fixed for the Inspection be given by the Officer commanding the Corps to the Treasurer of the Inn about to entertain.¹

"7. That upon receipt of such Notice, such Treasurer shall notify to the Officer commanding the number (not exceeding 200) which the Inn proposes to entertain and all necessary incidental arrangements will be made by the Officer Commanding, subject to the approbation of the Treasurer of the Inn giving the Entertainment."

"Ordered that the said Resolutions be confirmed."

Read the following letter from Mr. Henry Leigh Pemberton the Official Solicitor to the Chancery Division of the High Court. [p. 137.]

November 18th, 1880.

"The Courts of Justice Building Act 1865.

"The Courts of Justice Building Amendment Act 1880.

"I am directed by the Lord Chancellor² to inform you that His Lordship has certified to the Treasury, under the above-mentioned Acts, that the business formerly conducted in the Buildings used as the Offices of the Accountant General and Registrars in Chancery and of the Clerks of Records and Writs, and of the Clerk of Enrolments in Chancery, has been transferred to the Buildings authorised to be erected under the Courts of Justice Concentration (site) Act 1865.

"Upon taking into consideration the Communication from The Lord Chancellor on the subject of the vacant Offices in Stone Buildings and Chancery Lane, It is Ordered: that it be referred to the Building Committee to settle an Account with Government, and to take the necessary steps to acquire the Land and Buildings, pursuant to the provisions of the Courts of Justice Building Act 1865, and the Courts of Justice Building Amendment Act 1880."³

Officers for 1881: [pp. 137, 144],

Treasurer: Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.

Master of the Library: John Hinde Palmer Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: Joshua Williams Esq., Q.C.

¹ Marginal note: 'Such inspection is usually in June'.

² Lord Selborne.

³ *Post*, p. 226.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Rt. Hon. Sir George Jessel, M.R.

Master of the Walks: James Dickinson Esq., Q.C.

Ordered that the Treasurer be requested to acknowledge the Present by John Lorence Bird Esq., of his Cast of the Bust of Lord Eldon,¹ by Sévière. The following narrative was supplied by Mr. Bird, shewing the History of the Bust:

"Mr. Sévière, a clever sculptor though not professionally an Artist, was desirous to execute a Marble bust of his Lordship, and was aware that he had often refused to give any Artist a sitting, and in these circumstances Mr. Sévière applied to the celebrated real property Lawyer and annotator, Mr. Butler,² who was intimate with his Lordship, to advise how he should be approached, and Mr. Butler advised that Mr. Sévière should attend in Lincoln's Inn Hall whenever Lord Eldon presided there, and by observation imbibe His Lordship's Physiognomy, and then return to a room in Mr. Butler's Chambers which was to become Mr. Sévière's Studio, and there realize his impressions upon the usual plastic material employed by Sculptors, and ultimately execute a marble bust as best he could; and Mr. Butler promised that when this had been done, he would endeavour to induce His Lordship to come to the Studio when he left the Court to give Mr. Sévière a few sittings. In this way the marble bust was completed, and is now in the Mansion in Dorsetshire of His Lordship's Grandson and is the only bust of His Lordship ever made.³

When the bust was completed Mr. Sévière, with His Lordship's permission, made six casts, of which the bust presented to the Benchers is one, and it bears on the back the autograph of Mr. Sévière written with a Sculptor's style."

The following former⁴ Benchers died during 1880:—
September 18. Rt. Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly.

1881

Council held on January 11th, 1881. [p. 145.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

"On considering the question of appointing one of the Tancred Law Students to deliver a Latin Oration on the Grand Day, and it appearing that the Four present Students have each delivered an Oration in commemoration of the several Donations established by the Will of Christopher Tancred Esq. It was Resolved: that the Treasurer should only require an Oration to be delivered again by a Student who has delivered one before, if he finds there is any penalty attached to the nondelivery."

Special Council held on January 21st, 1881. [p. 147.]

Eleven Benchers present.

Upon considering a Statement from the Treasurer respecting communication with the Incorporated Law Society, the Treasurer was requested to communicate to it the Resolution of the Bench passed on May 25th, 1880.⁵

¹ Lord Chancellor, 1801–6, 1807–20. IV. 346.

² Charles Butler K.C. was called to the Bar in 1791, and to the Bench in 1831. IV. 182, 240, 311.

³ A bust of Lord Eldon was executed by Tatham in 1831 (D.N.B.).

⁴ He had left the Society on taking the degree of Serjeant at Law on July 16th, 1866.

⁵ *Ante*, p. 220.

Council held on January 31st, 1881. [p. 162.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Read and confirmed the Report of the Finance and Dinners Committee on a Petition complaining of the Dinners at the Bar Table, from which the following passages have been extracted: [p. 164],

"With regard to all such matters as are mentioned in the Petition, we think that no satisfactory decision can be reached unless complaint is made at the time; and we advise that for the future those who have cause of dissatisfaction with the dinners shall follow the old practice of sending up the faulty dish to the Senior Bar Mess, who shall, if they think there is sufficient reason, pass it on to the Bench. . . .

"Complaint was also made of the coldness of the dinners. To a certain extent this is due to the fact that many of the guests are unpunctual. But we think also that even for those who are punctual, the dinners are sometimes disagreeably cold, and that probably this defect may be remedied by the use of hot water dishes, or possibly by some further provision in the way of hot closets.

"We recommend that the Bench should refer the matter to the Finance and Dinners Committee to take such steps as they think desirable for securing that the dinners should be served in a proper state."¹

The Seventeenth List of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues was read. [p. 166.]

Adjourned Council held on February 22nd, 1881. [p. 167.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

On consideration of an Order of the Bench of the Inner Temple relating to distinguished Colonial Barristers, it was Resolved that: "this Bench has not sufficient experience to enable it to frame any General Rules or Regulations with respect to the Admission of Barristers Called to any Colonial Bar, to the English Bar, and in the judgment of this Bench it is advisable for the present to leave each Inn to deal with the applications which may be made to it as they are brought before it." [p. 168.]

Referred to the Building Committee to take the necessary steps for further carrying into effect the Re-building and Improvements in Lincoln's Inn". [p. 169.]

Adjourned Council held on March 15th, 1881. [p. 173.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

The Report of the Committee on the relative Regulations, Conditions and Advantages of Admission and Membership at Lincoln's Inn and other Inns of Court was presented, and adjourned to the next Council.

Extracts from the Report

"We have prepared a Comparative Table of Payments made at the Four Inns of Court, by the Members of the same respectively, consisting of,

- 1st.—Payments on Admission,
- 2nd.—Payments by Students,
- 3rd.—Payments on Call to the Bar,
- 4th.—Payments by Barristers.

"The said Comparative Table is annexed as a Schedule to this Report.² We find in the main but few differences, and these are but trifling, between the payments made by Members at the various Inns. In some Inns the differences are in

¹ *Post*, p. 270.

² p. 176. Not extracted.

favor of Lincoln's Inn. We do not suggest that any alteration should be made in the first or third heads of payments.

"Under the second head of payments by Students, we think it might be well to abolish the payment of £1. 1s. per Term for Absent Commons,¹ as no similar charge is made by either the Inner or Middle Temple. But on the other hand we think that the charge of 3s. 9d. per Term for Dues and Duties might be raised to the even sum of 5s, charged under that head to Students by the Middle Temple and Gray's Inn and to Barristers² by Lincoln's Inn.

"The payments made by Students for Certificates of Terms kept, and by Barristers for Certificates of Call, are also much higher at Lincoln's Inn than they are at the other Inns. We suggest that the charge under both of these heads should be £1.

"The other points of difference between Lincoln's Inn and the other Inns are set out in a Memorandum also annexed to this Report.³ They arise from the Additional Regulations enforced by Lincoln's Inn in excess of the Consolidated Regulations of the Four Inns. These Additional Regulations are also appended to this Report.⁴

"The only alteration which we would suggest here is under the second head of Declarations by a Student under Rule 8 of the 'Consolidated Regulations'. The other Inns only require it to be made once, namely on Admission. At Lincoln's Inn it has to be made four times, viz. on Admission, on the first and third Introductions to the Bar Table, and upon Call to the Bar. We suggest that it should be dispensed with at the Introductions to the Bar Table.

"We further think that there should not be more than Two Introductions to the Bar Table: one in the year of Admission, and one within a twelve month of Call.

"At Lincoln's Inn we also insist upon the Certificate of a Barrister confirming the Declaration which has to be produced at the first and third Introductions to the Bar Table. This is unknown at the other Inns, and its abolition would of course follow if the Declarations at Introduction were dispensed with.

"With these alterations, we think that the position of Students and Members of Lincoln's Inn would, in the matters referred to us for enquiry compare satisfactorily with that of Students and Members of the other Inns of Court". . . .

Read the following letter from the President of the Incorporated Law Society: [p. 182],

"I am directed by the Council of the Incorporated Law Society to inform you that they have considered the Resolution passed by your Society with reference to the Call of Solicitors to the Bar, in connection with similar resolutions which have been passed by the other three Inns.

The Council desire me to state that they consider it a graceful and acceptable solution of the question to which the Resolution refers, and that they accept it as a satisfactory settlement of the matter".

Adjourned Council held on April 5th, 1881. [p. 183.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

The foregoing Report adjourned from the last Council of the Committee on

¹ *Ante*, p. 155.

³ Not extracted.

² *Ibid.*

⁴ Not extracted: but see *ante*, p. 181.

the relative Regulations, Conditions and Advantages of Admission and Membership at the Four Inns was adopted and ordered to be acted on.

Council held on April 26th, 1881. [p. 184.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

The following Scholarships were awarded: *International and Constitutional Law*: Edgar Percy Hewitt, 50 Guineas. *Equity*: Ho Kai Esq., 100 Guineas. [p. 186.]

Called to the Bench:

The Hon. Sir James Charles Mathew, a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division and Edward James Bevir Esq., Q.C. [pp. 187, 197, 198.]

Council held on May 23rd, 1881. [p. 196.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Ordered "that a Committee of Four including the Master of the Walks be appointed, to be called 'the Gardens Committee' and to superintend the Garden." [p. 198.]

Ordered that the Dinner Hour in Lincoln's Inn Hall for the future be 6 o'clock, except on Sundays.

Special Council held on May 27th, 1881. [p. 200.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Read the following Report and Estimate of Mr. Stephen Salter, Architect, prepared by the direction of the Building Committee for the extension of the Chapel and Crypt:

"In the Plans submitted for the proposed extension of the Chapel, it is intended to remove the block of old Chambers—No. 13—and to extend the Chapel and Crypt beneath it one bay to the West, with an Entrance and Staircases in front. The present West Window with its stained Glass will be taken down and re-erected in the new West Wall, the two new side Windows will be made to correspond with the present ones, the Organ Gallery will be removed to the West and the Seats will be continued Westward so as to give an increase of accommodation for 100 persons. The Entrance to the Chapel will be by two Doors from a Lobby at the top of the two Staircases before named, and opposite will be the Clergy Vestry and the Choir Vestry. From the Landing on the South Staircase will be formed a temporary Entrance to the Chambers still remaining on the South side of the Chapel. On the Ground Floor, under the Staircase Landing, it is proposed to put the Heating Apparatus, as the present one will have to be removed in extending the Chapel. The Crypt with similar Groining Arches, etc. will be continued one Bay westward, having two Arches through the new West Wall to the Staircase Lobby and West Entrance Archway.

"I approximately Estimate the Cost of doing these Works at about Six Thousand Pounds."

"My Professional Charges for measuring the old Building, preparing Working and Detail Drawings and Specifications and Superintending the Work will be Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds."

Resolved: "that the consideration of the Scheme for the Extension of the Chapel Westward be adjourned till the Old Buildings to the North and West side of the Chapel are removed."

Council held on June 14th, 1881. [p. 202.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Resolved: that having regard to a minute of the Building Committee, and the communication of the Architect therein referred to, and on reconsideration of the question, it was desirable that the plan for the extension of the Chapel should be carried into effect, and it was so ordered. [p. 203.]

Council held on July 4th, 1881. [p. 221.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Arthur Kekewich Esq., Q.C., and Richard Horton Smith Esq., Q.C. [pp. 223, 225.]

Adjourned Council held on July 26th, 1881. [p. 224.]

Sixteen Benchers present.

Reported: that a Contract with Messrs. Longmire & Burge for extending the Chapel Westward had been agreed to for £9035,¹ and a Contract with Messrs. Hill & Son for the removal of the Organ, etc., and that directions had been given for the Hall to be prepared for Chapel Service during the following legal year, under the direction of the Treasurer. [p. 226.]

Council held on November 2nd, 1881. [p. 227.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Richard Everard Webster Esq., Q.C., and Henry George Allen Esq., Q.C. [pp. 229, 247.]

Council held on November 25th, 1881. [p. 243.]

Sixteen Benchers present.

The Treasurer made a statement as to the Proceedings and Correspondence under the Order of Council of the 25th November, 1880, whereby it was referred to the Building Committee to settle an Account with the Government, and to take the necessary steps to acquire the Land and Buildings of the Offices in Stone Buildings and Chancery Lane, pursuant to the provisions of the Courts of Justice Building Act 1865, and the Courts of Justice Building Amendment Act 1880.²

It appeared that the sum payable by the Society into the Exchequer on the account settled was £11,528. [p. 244.]

Read the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the position in this Inn of Members who are also Members, or wish to become Members, of other Inns, from which the following passages have been extracted:

"We find that the rules relating to this subject are comprised in a Report made by a Committee of which Mr. Walker was Chairman and adopted by the Bench in Hilary Term 1864.³ . . .

"We find that no one of the other Inns of Court requires its Members to withdraw when admitted elsewhere whether *ad eundem* or otherwise.

"The first Case calling for a discussion of the Rules of 1864, was that of Mr. Deverell, which came before the Bench on the 23rd May, 1881. He was a Barrister of this Inn of 20 years' standing, who desired Admission to Gray's Inn for the purpose of holding some valuable Chambers which had devolved upon him, and also desired for the sake of sentiment and old association to retain his connection with this Inn.

"The Bench ordered that Mr. Deverell should have a Certificate, on his

¹ Contract signed on August 10th, 1881. [p. 258.]

² *Ante*, p. 221.

³ *Ante*, p. 119.

undertaking to leave this Inn whenever required by the Treasurer. At the same time they made the present reference to us.

"The reason stated by the Report of 1864 for the rules then laid down on this subject is that, if the object is to confine the jurisdiction over a Barrister to one Inn of Court consistency requires that a Barrister of this Inn applying for Admission *ad eundem* to another Inn should be required to leave this Inn.

So far as regards Members of this Inn who are also Members of other Inns, rules are laid down by the Order of 1864 to the following effect: that a Barrister of another Inn shall be admitted to this Inn as a Member only, and shall have no rank or seniority in this Inn as a Barrister.

In practice when applications are made for Admissions *ad eundem* to this Inn, it is required that the applicant shall undertake to leave his own Inn, and not to become a Barrister of any other Inn. Upon enquiry into the practice of the other Inns, we find that the Inner Temple never admits Members *ad eundem* at all, and that the Middle Temple and Gray's Inn, which do so admit, do not require the applicant to withdraw from his original Inn."¹

Read also the Report of the same Committee appointed to consider a Petition by Mr. Wetherfield to be disbarred without leaving the Society.

"The practice of Disbarring at the Barrister's own request commenced in the year 1850, when a Committee, of which Mr. M. D. Hill was Chairman, reported that no precedent for such an Order could be found in this Inn,² or in Gray's Inn, but that there were some precedents at the Inner and Middle Temple.

"Since that date many such Orders have been made in the form that the applicant leave the Society and be Disbarred at his own request. In the year 1866 Mr. Estcourt was Disbarred and allowed to continue a Member of this Society, his object being to practise as a Certified Conveyancer.³ Mr. Wetherfield contends that the Statute 40 & 41 Vic. cap 25 sec. 12.⁴ has altered the Case by requiring that a Barrister desiring to become a Solicitor shall procure himself to be Disbarred.

"It appears to us that the language of the Act has no bearing on the Mode of Disbarment, and that if the proper mode be by excluding the Barrister from the Inn, that mode must still be followed.

"The difficulty in the way of Mr. Wetherfield's Petition is that if it is granted, he gets indirectly what he could not get if, with his intention to become a Solicitor, he were now to apply for Admission to the Inn."⁵

Ordered that the names of 6 Members in default in their payments to the Society be removed from the Books. [p. 250.]

Officers for 1882: [p. 250],

Treasurer: John Peter De Gex Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: The Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: The Rt. Hon. Sir George Jessel, M.R.

¹ *Post*, p. 228.

² *Ante*, p. 27.

³ B.B. XXXI. 160.

⁴ The Solicitors' Act, 1877: A Barrister of 5 years' standing who had procured himself to be disbarred with a view of becoming a Solicitor, and had obtained a certificate of fitness, was exempted from the intermediate examination for Solicitors.

⁵ No order was then made: but see p. 228.

Keeper of the Black Book: James Dickinson Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: Charles Grevile Prideaux Esq., Q.C.

"It was arranged that Sir Edmund Beckett Denison would act for the Master of the Rolls in the office of Dean of the Chapel."

Adjourned Council held on December 13th, 1881. [p. 254.]

Eleven Benchers present.

On consideration of the Report of the Committee read on November 25th, Ordered: "that Barristers of this Inn be permitted to become, and be, Members and Barristers of any of the other Inns of Court without ceasing to be Barristers of this Inn."¹

The following Benchers died during 1881:—

March 8.	Henry Mather Jackson Esq., Q.C.
April 5.	John William Willcock Esq., Q.C.
June 3.	Charles Springel Greaves Esq., Q.C.
June 7.	Rt. Hon. Sir William Milbourne James.
July 10.	Rt. Hon. Lord Hatherley.
October 25.	Joshua Williams Esq., Q.C.
December 6.	John Fraser Macqueen Esq. Q.C.

1882

Council held on January 11th, 1882. [p. 256.]

Sixteen Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Frederick Waymouth Gibbs Esq., Q.C. [*pp.* 256, 276.]

A Contract for a new roof for the Chapel at a cost of £3,200 was confirmed. [*p.* 259.]

Francis William Steere was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [*p.* 260. Text on *pp.* 267–271.]

Council held on January 31st, 1882. [p. 276.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Edmund Swetenham Esq., Q.C. [*pp.* 276, 280.]

The 18th list of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues was read. [*p.* 277.]

A Memorial of the Committee of the Lincoln's Inn Common Rooms, praying on behalf of the subscribers that increased accommodation might be granted to them was read; and it was resolved that: "the success of the Common Room, and the large and increasing number of its subscribers, render it desirable to afford further accommodation."

Read a communication from the Solicitor enclosing the original Order by the Lord Chancellor,² dated December 20th, 1881, vesting the Site and buildings in Chancery Lane in the Trustees of the Real Estates of the Society.

Ordered that the vesting Order be kept with the Title Deeds of the Society.

¹ *Ante*, p. 227; *post*, p. 236.

² Lord Selborne.

Adjourned Council held on March, 14th, 1882. [p. 282.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Building Committee who, after conferring with the Committee of Subscribers to the Common Room (335 in number¹) recommended that the set of Chambers on the Ground Floor of No. 7 Stone Buildings then occupied by Mr. Key, be appropriated to the Common Rooms, free of Rent; the Society paying Rates, and the Cost of Coals and Gas, as in the case of the present Rooms; that the Cost of the necessary alterations be borne by the Society; and that a sum not exceeding £150 be granted to the Committee of the Common Rooms for additional Furniture".

Ordered that the Report be confirmed and carried into effect.

Special Council held on March 23rd, 1882. [p. 286.]

Ten Benchers present.

Resolved that the following Address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen: "Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench of The Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, beg leave on behalf of all the Members of our Society to approach Your Majesty, and to offer our respectful and heartfelt Congratulations on the preservation of Your Majesty's life from the recent attack upon it. It will be our constant and fervent prayer that the same Providence which has now shielded Your Majesty from the consequences which might have followed from the late outrage, may continue to watch over Your Majesty's safety, and to prolong and secure to your loyal, grateful, and affectionate people the blessings of Your Majesty's wise and beneficent Reign."²

Council held on April 18th, 1882. [p. 287.]

Twenty Benchers present.

The following Scholarships were awarded: *International and Constitutional Law*: John Pawley Bate, 50 Guineas. *Real and Personal Property Law*: James William Greig, 100 Guineas. John Morris Stone, 50 Guineas. *Common Law*: Edward Charles Macnaghten, 100 Guineas. *Equity*: Reginald Winslow, 100 Guineas. Hugh Alston, 50 Guineas. [p. 289.]

Called to the Bench:

Edward George Clarke Esq., Q.C. [pp. 290, 302.]

"On consideration as to the Observances in this Society on the day of the Marriage of H. R. H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, on the 27th April instant,³ Ordered: that the Dinner in the Hall on that day be the same as on the Grand Day, and that the day be observed generally as an extra Grand Day." [p. 291.]

Council held on May 15th, 1882. [p. 302.]

Eleven Benchers present.

Read the following letter from the Principal Secretary of State, Home Department:

"I have had the honour to lay before The Queen the Loyal and dutiful address

¹ p. 284.

² On March 2nd, 1882, as the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, was entering her carriage at Windsor Station, on returning from London, she was fired at by a man named Roderick Maclean, who was at once arrested. Neither her Majesty, nor any one else, was injured. (A.R.).

³ He married Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. (A.R.).

of the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, on the subject of the recent attempt upon the life of Her Majesty.

And I have it in Command to assure you that Her Majesty is deeply sensible of the Loyalty and Affection of Her Faithful Subjects."

Upon application for permission to a Club, to be composed of Members of Lincoln's Inn, to play Lawn Tennis in the Garden North of the Hall, Ordered that the Application be acceded to. Play not to begin before Four o'Clock, except on Saturdays, and then not before Two o'Clock. [p. 303.]

Council held on November 2nd, 1882. [p. 325.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Read the following letter: [p. 327],

"I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works etc. to give you, on behalf of the Honble. Society of Lincoln's Inn, notice that it is this Board's intention to quit and deliver up possession of the Lord Justices' Court¹ and Private Rooms at 21 Old Buildings² held of the Society at a rent of £195. 5. per annum, and also of the Chambers at 15 Old Buildings,³ held at £105 per annum on the 31st of December next.⁴

"Possession will also be given, immediately after the transfer of the Sittings to the Royal Courts of Justice, of the Lecture Room of the Inn, let to the Government in 1877⁵ as a Retiring Room for Mr. Justice Fry at £100 per annum as well as of the other Court Accommodation⁶ lent by the Society.⁷

"I am to request that you will be good enough to acknowledge on behalf of the Hon. Society the receipt of this notice."

Ordered that the Steward apply for further information in respect of the Court formerly the Vice Chancellor of England's Court.⁸

Special Council held on November 21st, 1882. [p. 341.]

Thirty Benchers present.

The following letter from Her Majesty's Office of Works was read:

"I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works etc. to inform you that Her Majesty the Queen has graciously signified her intention of Opening the Royal Courts of Justice on the 4th prox. at 12 noon.

"The First Commissioner will be able to place at your disposal tickets of Admission for any Queen's Counsel or any Benchers of your Inn who may be desirous to attend. He will be obliged if you will furnish him with a List of the names of those Queen's Counsel or Benchers who will avail themselves of the offer.

"The places for ladies at the disposal of the First Commissioner are very limited in number. He regrets therefore that he is unable to assign more than seventy Ladies' Tickets to the wives of Queen's Counsel and Benchers. He would suggest that these should be allotted by Ballot.

"For Members of the Junior Bar the First Commissioner is unable at present to set aside more than 200 places. Should he be able to increase the number later he will do so.

¹ The Old Hall: *ante*, p. 41.

³ Intro: § 15.

⁵ *Ante*, p. 210.

⁷ But see *post*, p. 233.

² *Ante*, p. 41.

⁴ But see *post*, p. 233.

⁶ In the New Hall: *ante*, p. 207.

⁸ *Ante*, p. 33.

"With a view to carrying out this arrangement as satisfactorily as possible, The First Commissioner will be glad if you will be so kind as to put yourself into communication with the Treasurers of the other Inns of Court, and arrange with them the proportion in which the places above referred to shall be distributed among the several Inns.

"I am to add that the Queen's Counsel will sit together in a special place: seats will also be provided for their Ladies and for Benchers and their Ladies. Standing room will be set apart for the Members of the Junior Bar. Tickets for seats will be personal and not transferable. Tickets for the Members of the Junior Bar are only transferable to other Barristers.

"Dress—for Queen's Counsel and Benchers, Levée Dress: for Members of the Junior Bar, Evening Dress and Forensic Costume—Ladies, Morning Dress."

It was referred to the Finance and Dinners Committee to make arrangements with the other Inns of Court for all the purposes mentioned in the Letter of the First Commissioner of Works, and also with respect to Guests (not being Members of the Inn) to be invited to Luncheon.

"That the Committee be instructed that there is to be a Luncheon in the Hall to which each Bencher and Queen's Counsel may come, and may bring his wife, and any Ladies who have been present at the Ceremony of the Opening of the Courts. Tickets to be also issued for the Luncheon to Barristers of this Inn who apply within Three days before the day of the Opening of the Courts. The Committee to determine the number of such Tickets having regard to accommodation which the Hall will afford.

"The Treasurer to have the power to frame an Address, or concur with the other Inns in framing a joint Address, and to take, or concur in, proper steps for its presentation to Her Majesty."

Council held on November 24th, 1882. [p. 343.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

Officers for 1883: [pp. 345, 354],

Treasurer: The Rt. Hon. Sir George Jessel, M.R.

Master of the Library: John Peter De Gex Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: James Dickinson Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: Charles Greville Prideaux Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: The Hon. Mr. Justice Pearson.

Opening of the Royal Courts of Justice on December 4th, 1882. [p. 347.]

"Pursuant to the Order of the Bench of the 21st November, the Finance and Dinners Committee met on the 24th of November, and daily thereafter until the 4th December, in reference to the observances in this Society on the Opening of the Royal Courts of Justice.

"In answer to a Circular Letter sent by the Steward to each of the Benchers of this Society, and to each of the Barristers of the Society having rank as Queen's Counsel, applications were sent in for 47 Gentlemen's Tickets, and 46 Seats for Ladies, in the Central Hall of the Courts. Gentlemen's Tickets were supplied from Her Majesty's Office of Works to the number of 47, and in addition, 32 tickets for Ladies were supplied. These 32 tickets were allotted by ballot.

"Applications were also made by 580 Barristers of this Society for places in the Central Hall. Of these Applicants, 59 were supplied with Tickets (allotted by ballot) for the Central Hall; and 242 more tickets were allotted by ballot amongst

the Applicants for places in the Quadrangle of the Court, and in the adjacent Rooms.

"A Guard of Honor of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers, to the number of 108, was stationed in the Quadrangle.

"Invitations for the High Table at the Luncheon in the Hall were issued under the Committee's direction."

"The following letter was received from Mr. R. H. Collins C.B.:

"Claremont, Esher.

Dec. 1. 1882.

"The Duke of Albany desires me to say that it will give him great pleasure to lunch with his Brother Benchers at Lincoln's Inn on Dec. 4th. I shall have the honor of being in attendance".

"The following Guests, Privy Councillors, Judges, Benchers and Queen's Counsel, partook of Luncheon at the High Table:

The Treasurer (Mr. De Gex Q.C.), His Royal Highness The Duke of Albany attended by Mr. Collins, Lord O'Hagan, Mr. Walpole, Sir John Mowbray Bart., Sir Bartle Frere Bart. G.C.S.I., The Master of the Rolls,¹ Lord Justice Baggallay, Lord Justice Cotton, Mr. Mundella (Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education), Mr. Osborne Morgan M.P. (Judge Advocate General), Sir Arthur Hobhouse K.C.S.I., Lord Justice Bowen, Sir Richard Temple Bart. G.C.S.I., Mr. Justice Grove, Mr. Justice Fry, Mr. Justice Mathew, Mr. Justice Kay, Mr. Justice Chitty, Mr. Justice Pearson, The Hon. Sir A. Gordon, G.C.M.G., Sir Thomas Wade K.C.B., Sir Frederick Leighton P.R.A., Mr. Millais R.A., Mr. Watts R.A., Mr. Spottiswoode P.R.S., Professor Tyndal, The Solicitor General,² Mr. Leonard Courtney M.P. (Under Secretary of State for the Colonies), Mr. T. H. Farrer (Permanent Secretary, Committee of Council for Trade), Mr. Registrar Murray, Mr. Registrar Pepys, Mr. Registrar Brougham, Mr. Ralph Palmer (Clerk of the Crown in Chancery), The Rev. Dr. Wace (Preacher), The Rev. Mr. Ball (Chaplain) and the following Benchers and Queen's Counsel: Mr. Follett, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Shapter, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Butt, M.P., Mr. Eddis, Mr. Renshaw, Mr. Temple, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Fischer, Mr. Aston, Mr. Miller, Mr. Westlake, Mr. Bidder, Mr. Hemming, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Cookson, Mr. Ince, Mr. Davey M.P., Mr. Scoble, Mr. Lawrance M.P., Mr. Marriott M.P., Mr. Bevir, Mr. Kekewich, Mr. Horton Smith, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gibbs, C.B., Mr. Swetenham, Mr. Clarke M.P., Mr. Macnaghten M.P., Mr. Forbes, Mr. Rigby, Mr. Romer, Mr. Everitt, Mr. Barber, Mr. Cozens-Hardy, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Giffard and Sir Francis Reilly K.C.M.G.

"The above named Gentlemen were accompanied by 130 Ladies (including Lady O'Hagan and Mrs. De Gex). The number of these Ladies and Gentlemen seated in the Hall was 150, and 60 more were accommodated in the East Council Room. Tea was served in the Library.

"The Judges wore their State Robes, the distinguished Guests and Queen's Counsel Levée Dress, and the Ladies Morning Dress.

"About 420 Barristers (who had duly entered their names), and 20 Students, also sat down to lunch in the body of the Hall; the Barristers being either in their Bar Dress, or in Uniform, and the Students wearing their usual Gowns."

¹ Sir George Jessel.

² Sir Farrer Herschell, Q.C., M.P.

Adjourned Council held on December 12th, 1882. [p. 349.]

Twenty Benchers present.

The Treasurer informed the Bench that the following Address was presented to Her Majesty the Queen, by His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales and the Treasurers of the Four Inns of Court on behalf of the Inns, at the Opening of the Royal Courts of Justice on the 4th of December, 1882, viz.

"May it Please Your Majesty:

"The Four Inns of Court venture to approach your Majesty with an expression of gratitude for the honor your Majesty has conferred on the nation by gracing with your august presence the opening of the Royal Courts of Justice. Scattered as they have hitherto been, the Courts of Law will in the future be assembled under one roof, to the material advantage of all your Majesty's subjects. Regret may arise at the severance of the ancient legal connection with Westminster Hall, but this will give place to satisfaction that the distinctions which formerly prevailed between the two great branches of Law and Equity have now ceased, and that the fusion will henceforth be symbolized by their administration as one in this magnificent building. The Inns of Court gratefully avail themselves of this opportunity to express those feelings of devotion and loyalty to the Crown which the Members of these Institutions have at all times cherished."

The Treasurer also communicated to the Bench Her Majesty's Gracious Reply, as follows:

"I receive with sincere gratification the Loyal and dutiful Address from the Four Inns of Court.

"I trust that the assembling under one Roof in this Great Building of all the Departments of the Law will conduce to the more efficient administration of Justice. And I feel confident that the noble traditions which have gathered round your high Profession in Westminster Hall will not be impaired in their new Home."

The following Letter, received from General The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby K.C.B., Keeper of the Privy Purse and Private Secretary to The Queen, was read:

"Windsor Castle.

November 26. 1882.

"Sir Henry Ponsonby presents his compliments to Mr. De Gex and begs leave to assure him that The Queen is very sensible of the kind and Loyal intentions of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, but Her Majesty would not be able to accept any invitation to a luncheon, as she returns to Windsor after the conclusion of the Ceremony."

The following Benchers died during 1882:—

January 15. Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Malins.

March 3. William John Bovill Esq., Q.C.

1883

Council held on January 11th, 1883. [p. 357.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Read the following communications:

"1. I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to say that, in consequence of the

non-completion of some parts of the Royal Courts of Justice, it would be convenient that the Court of Appeal, and the Courts of the Chancery Division should continue to sit in Lincoln's Inn during the next Sittings, and that his Lordship would be much obliged if the Honorable Society would facilitate that arrangement.

"2. I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works etc., to acquaint you, for the information of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, that the Board very much regret that, owing to unavoidable delay from the destruction by fire of the fittings of three of the Courts in the new Royal Courts of Justice, it is not possible for them to vacate any of the premises in Lincoln's Inn; and in the circumstances they have no other resource than to place themselves entirely in the hands of the Benchers with reference to continuing the occupation for the present of the Court and Chambers with regard to which notice has been given."

Resolved: "that the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works be at liberty to continue the occupation of the whole of the premises in Lincoln's Inn used as Courts and Chambers connected with the Courts for as long a time as the First Commissioner may require, upon the existing terms as to Rent."

Read the Report of the Proceedings on December 21st, 1882 of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court appointed to confer on the subject of a Bar Library, from which the following Resolutions have been extracted:

"1. That in the opinion of the Committee it is desirable that there should be a Library at the New Courts for the use of the Bar.

"2. That the Joint Committee enquire of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Board of Works if the Room at the North-West of the New Buildings of the Royal Courts of Justice will be devoted to the purposes of the Bar Library, and will be fitted up and furnished by Her Majesty's Board of Works for that purpose.

"3. That it be recommended by this Committee to the Four Inns of Court to subscribe a sum of Money not exceeding in the whole £2000, to be laid out in the purchase of Books for the proposed Library.

"4. That the Library should be placed under the management of a Committee of eight Members.

"5. That the respective amounts to be contributed by the Four Inns should be in proportion to the number of Barristers belonging to each Inn and that the annual expenses be borne by the Inns in the same proportion.

"6. That the use of the Library be confined to Barristers and Certified Conveyancers and Special Pleaders." The Resolutions were approved.¹

Winfred Alured Comyn Platt was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 361. Text on pp. 367-370.]

Read the following communication from the Officer Commanding the Inns of Court Volunteers²: [p. 362],

Head Quarters
14 New Square.
December 21st 1882.

"As the Commanding Officer of the Inns of Court Volunteers, I am fully sensible of the liberality of the Bench in granting to us for so many years past the use of the Orderly Room at Lincoln's Inn free of rent, and of the many other courtesies they have shown to the Corps. At the same time I have long felt the

¹ *Post*, p. 239.

² Lieutenant Colonel Bulwer.

disadvantages under which the Corps has laboured from the want of more extensive Head Quarters, and of proper accommodation for drilling in wet and inclement weather: and it has for many years past been the wish of myself and the Corps generally to secure these advantages in the immediate neighbourhood of Lincoln's Inn, and, if possible, within its precincts.

"In consequence of the numerous changes which have resulted from the opening of the New Law Courts, an opportunity appears to offer itself of obtaining particularly suitable premises in the Large Upper Hall in the Central block of the old Writ and Record Office, with some of the adjoining rooms.

"If your Bench should be willing to entertain a proposal from the Corps to rent these premises, I should propose to form an Athletic Club for fencing etc. etc. in connection with the Corps, but not necessarily confined exclusively to Volunteers, though of course limited, as probably the Bench would desire, to Barristers and Students of the Inns of Court.

"This Hall would be most suitable for Drill purposes, and I venture to think that such a Club would not only be an enormous advantage to the Corps itself as an additional inducement to young men to join, but would also greatly tend to bring together the younger Members of the Bar, whether Volunteers or not, and to promote a feeling of intimacy between them, which is particularly desirable at a time like the present, when so many changes are being worked out in the legal world.

"The Hall to which I allude is at present unoccupied, and though of course I am unaware of the intentions of the Bench with reference to its utilisation, I feel that it is particularly well adapted to the requirements of the Corps, and as the space below has a vaulted roof of brick supported on brick columns, and is probably more suited for use as a place for storing records than for Chambers, no objection would I venture to think be likely to arise on the score of any noise there might be overhead. Feeling as I do that the matter is one of very real importance to the Corps and the younger Members of the Bar, I hope that the proposal I am making will receive the kind and favorable consideration of the Bench." The matter was referred to the Building Committee.

Council held on January 31st, 1883. [p. 373.]

Sixteen Benchers present.

Read the nineteenth List of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues.

Special Council held on April 3rd, 1883, "to consider the course proper to be adopted under the circumstance of the death of the Rt. Hon. Sir George Jessel, M.R., Treasurer". [p. 383.¹]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

Ordered that Mr. Dickinson be advanced to the Office of Treasurer, Mr. Prideaux to the office of Dean of the Chapel, Mr. Justice Pearson to the office of Keeper of the Black Book, and that Lord Justice Cotton be Master of the Walks "until next Hilary Term, when the offices will be changed as usual".

Council held on April 3rd, 1883. [p. 384.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

It was resolved unanimously: "that this Bench desire to express the high

¹ On 21st March. The Earl of Selborne's *Memorials* (op. cit. II. 93) contain a biographical sketch.

estimation in which they held their late Treasurer, the Master of the Rolls, and their sense of the loss sustained by his untimely death.

"That this Resolution be forwarded by the Treasurer to Lady Jessel, with an expression of their deep sympathy with her and her family."

The following Scholarships were awarded: *International and Constitutional Law*: Clifford Kitchin, 100 Guineas. Richard Cuming Benson, 50 Guineas. *Real and Personal Property Law*: Dhiraj Krishna Ghose, 100 Guineas. *Equity*: Frederic Mackenzie Maxwell, 100 Guineas. William Shallcross Goddard, 50 Guineas.

The Report of the Finance Committee that Henry Peck (who had been Head Gardener since March 1864)¹ had been dismissed on March 1st, and that William Aldridge had been appointed in his place, was confirmed.

Called to the Bench:

Edward Macnaghten Esq., Q.C. [pp. 385, 396.]

The following letter was read:

"At a meeting of Members of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers held in Lincoln's Inn Hall on the 27th of Feb., 1883, it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the Meeting be presented to the Treasurer and Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, for the kind permission given by them to the Members of the Corps to use temporarily the Old Record and Writ Clerks' Office in Stone Buildings."²

Council held on May 22nd, 1883. [p. 402.]

Twenty Benchers present.

A recommendation of the Committee appointed to consider the case of a Barrister of the Inner Temple who was a Member of this Society without rank as a Barrister, that "Barristers of other Inns should, if they wish, be admitted as Barristers of this Inn without requiring them to leave their former Inn; but to take rank in this Inn as now provided by Rule", was adopted.³ [p. 405.]

Special Council held on June 5th, 1883. [p. 419.]

Eleven Benchers present.

On consideration of the Invitation of the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple to the Treasurer and Benchers of this Society, to dine in the Middle Temple Hall on Wednesday June 20th, Resolved: "that the Treasurer accept in the name of the Treasurer and Benchers of this Society the said Invitation of the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple."

Adjourned Council held on July 3rd, 1883. [p. 425.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

The following form of Declaration to be made by Students on their Call to the Bar, recommended by a Joint Committee of the four Inns of Court, was adopted: [p. 426],

"I _____ being desirous of being Called to the Bar by The Honorable Society of _____ do hereby declare as follows:
"1. That I am not a person in Holy Orders (or that I being a person in Holy Orders

¹ *Ante*, p. 121.

² The terms upon which such permission was given were not recorded in the Black Book at that time: but they were stated in a Memorandum read at a Council Meeting on July 2nd, 1900 (*post*, p. 342): "the use of the first floor was granted to the Rifle Corps "until it is wanted for other purposes, the intention of the Inn being to turn the Buildings into Chambers, on the distinct understanding that the Corps are to pay all expenses and to give it up whenever required." "

³ *Ante*, p. 228. The first of such Orders is to be found on p. 430.

have not during the year next before the date of this Declaration held or performed any Clerical preferment or duty or performed any Clerical functions and do not intend any longer to act as a Clergyman).

"2. That I am not and that I have never since my Admission as a Student of this Honorable Society been a person coming under any of the following descriptions, that is to say—A person who is an Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Writer to the Signet, a Writer of the Scotch Courts, a Proctor, a Notary Public, a Clerk in Chancery, a Parliamentary Agent, an Agent in any Court original or Appellate, a Clerk to any Justice of the Peace, or who acts directly or indirectly in any such capacity, or in the service of any of the persons above described or who acts as Clerk of or to any Barrister, Conveyancer, Special Pleader, or Equity Draftsman, or of or to any Officer in any Court of Law or Equity.

Dated"

"The matter of taking down the Three Courts in Lincoln's Inn, known as the Vice Chancellors' Courts, was mentioned. The steps taken by the Building Committee¹ were confirmed, and authority given them to proceed". [p. 428.]

Council held on November 2nd, 1883. [p. 435.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Read a communication² from H. M. Office of Works, declining to rent the Central Section of the late Chancery Offices, with Basement of the Northern Block. [p. 438.]

Council held on November 26th, 1883. [p. 444.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

Officers for 1884: [pp. 448, 454],

Treasurer: Charles Greville Prideaux Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: James Dickinson Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: The Hon Mr. Justice Pearson.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Cotton.

Master of the Walks: Edward Kent Karlake Esq., Q.C.

Ordered that: "the Screens which separate the Benchers' Table from the rest of the Hall be removed." [p. 449.]

"The Treasurer having taken the sense of the Bench on the question of providing Luncheons at the Hall on Sundays, It was Ordered that Luncheons be provided every Sunday until further order, experimentally, it being understood that Benchers may introduce Ladies, Benchers of other Inns, and Strangers who are Members of no Inn."

On consideration of a Report of the Chambers Committee, stating (among other matters) that the duties of the Surveyor to the Society "are now practically performed by Mr. Kaberry who has in late years become the permanent Clerk of the Works of the Society: and the further services of Mr Wigg as Surveyor have consequently become in the estimation of the Finance and Chambers Committee unnecessary:—Ordered that the Office of Surveyor be abolished, and that the sum of £100 (one year's salary) be paid to Mr. Wigg the Surveyor on the abolition of the office. [p. 451.]

Adjourned Council held on December 18th, 1883. [p. 453.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

¹ These are not recorded.

² Not recorded.

Resolved that the Luncheons on Sundays be discontinued; but the Treasurer is to have power to order one on any Special occasion. [p. 458.]

The following Bencher and former Bencher died during 1883:—

March 21. Rt. Hon. Sir George Jessel.

December 7. Baron Richard Paul Amphlett.¹

1884

Council held on January 11th, 1884. [p. 458.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Resolved "that the Regulations 1 and 2 of the Society regulating the Admission of Students (which relate to Trade) be rescinded;² but that every Petition to be Called to the Bar state the condition of life and occupation of the Petitioner." [p. 460.]

John Francis Llewellyn Hardy was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 461. Text on pp. 468–471.]

Council held on January 31st, 1884. [p. 477.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

John Forbes Esq., Q.C. [pp. 481, 487.]

Read the twentieth List of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues. [p. 485.]

Adjourned Council held on April 1st, 1884. [p. 498.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

"The Treasurer having brought under the notice of the Bench the lamented Death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany,³ and the consideration of the action to be taken by the Bench in consequence thereof:—

It was Resolved unanimously:

That Addresses of Condolence be presented from this Society to Her Majesty the Queen, and Her Royal Highness The Princess Hélène of Waldeck-Pyrmont, Duchess of Albany.

Adopted the Report of the Finance Committee, not recommending that the Scholarships be discontinued, but recommending alterations in the Regulations. [p. 503.]

The following Scholarships were awarded: *International and Constitutional Law*: James Samuel Green, 50 Guineas. James Volant Wheeler, 50 Guineas. *Real and Personal Property Law*: John Frobisher Mills, 100 Guineas. *Common Law*: Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, 100 Guineas. James Herbert Bakewell, 50 Guineas. *Equity*: Alfred Pattullo, 100 Guineas. [p. 512.]

Council held on May 19th, 1884. [p. 523.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

William Wollaston Karslake Esq., Q.C. and John Rigby Esq., Q.C. [pp. 525, 529.]

¹ Left the Society on taking the degree of Serjeant at Law in 1874.

² *Ante*, p. 182.

³ At Villa Nevada, Cannes on March 28th, 1884.

Council held on June 10th, 1884. [p. 527.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

Resolved that the following Resolutions of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court assembled to consider how their dispensing power ought to be exercised in favour of Barristers of the Australian Colonies, be adopted: [p. 528],

"1. That it is desirable that Regulations be framed by the Inns of Court for the Admission thereto of Barristers who have been admitted to the Bar of certain Colonies.

"2. That while the two branches of the Profession are kept distinct in Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria as at present, and the Regulations affecting the Call to such Bars also remain substantially as they are at present, any Member of such Bars of three years' standing, stating his intention to practise at the English Bar and presenting a Certificate of Call to any such Bars duly authenticated, and also a Certificate by a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony and by the Attorney General or Senior Law Officer thereof, that the Applicant is a fit and proper person to be Called to the English Bar, may become a Member of any Inn of Court and be Called to the English Bar on keeping Three Terms without submitting to any Examination."

Read the following Resolution of the Joint Committee of the Bar Library.¹ [p. 530.]

"That in order to enable the Committee to purchase Books and meet the expenses of the Library, the Treasurers of the respective Inns of Court be requested forthwith to place to the credit of the Bar Library Committee at the Union Bank of London, Chancery Lane Branch, the following sums payable by each of the said Inns in proportion to the number of Barristers of the several Inns whose names appear in the Law List 1884.

<i>Inn</i>	<i>No. of Barristers entered in the Law List 1884</i>	<i>Sum payable</i>
Inner Temple	2755	£584
Lincoln's Inn	2068	438
Middle Temple	2020	428
Gray's Inn	232	50
	<hr/> 7075 <hr/>	<hr/> £1500 <hr/>

Ordered that the said sum of £438 be paid accordingly. [p. 530.]

Council held on June 30th, 1884. [p. 541.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Robert Romer Esq., Q.C. [pp. 542, 545.]

Read a letter from Loftus Tottenham Wigram Esq., Q.C. resigning the position of a Bencher (which he had held since 1842²) to make way for one of the ten Barristers of the Society, then of Her Majesty's Counsel, who were not Members of the Bench. His resignation was accepted with regret, and it was Resolved that "it is expedient that Members of the Outer Bar, not exceeding five in number at any one time, shall be Members of the Bench. That for this purpose the limit of Benchers be raised from 70 to 75."

¹ *Ante*, p. 234.

² IV. 213.

Adjourned Council held on July 22nd, 1884. [p. 544.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

Upon application on behalf of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers to whom the building formerly the Registrar's Office was lent as a Drill Hall and Gymnasium,¹ leave was given to establish a "Morris' Tube Range" there. [*p.* 549.]

¹ *Ante*, p. 236.

BOOK XXXVI

Council held on November 25th, 1884. [p. 1.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Francis William Everitt Esq., Q.C. [pp. 2, 8.]

"Upon taking into consideration the recommendation of the Committee appointed on 30th June, 1884, to frame a Scheme and suggest Rules for carrying into effect the Resolution of that date, to add to the Bench Five Members of the Outer Bar:¹—

Resolved: that whenever the Members of the Outer Bar who are Members of the Bench shall not be Five in number, and the entire number of Benchers shall be less than 75, it shall be open to any Member of the Bench to move, on not less than a Week's Notice, that a Member of the Outer Bar be now Invited to the Bench. In the event of that Motion being carried, any two Members of the Bench may give Notice that, at the next Council, they will propose a Member of the Outer Bar for Invitation to the Bench. In other respects the existing Rules as to the Invitation and Precedence of Benchers shall apply."

Officers for 1885: [pp. 3, 9.]

Treasurer: The Hon. Mr. Justice Pearson.

Master of the Library: Charles Greville Prideaux Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Cotton.

Keeper of the Black Book: Edward Kent Karslake Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: The Hon. Mr. Justice Kay.

Permission to deliver his lectures from the Pulpit of the Chapel was given to the Rev. John Richardson, who had been appointed Warburtonian Lecturer.

Adjourned Council held on December 16th, 1884. [p. 8.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Ordered on the recommendation of the Building Committee, that the sum of £100 be given to Mr. Kaberry, Clerk of Works, for all the Plans that he has made, including plans now in hand for the Buildings in Old Square. [p. 11.]

Ordered payment of £146 to the Bar Library being the balance of the proportionate Contribution of this Society towards the sum of £2000.

The following Benchers died during 1884:—

March 28.	H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany.
January 13.	Charles William Wood Esq., Q.C.
May 6.	Judah Philip Benjamin Esq., Q.C.
May 8.	Richard Davis Craig Esq., Q.C.
June 2.	John Hinde Palmer Esq., Q.C.
December 24.	William Overend Esq., Q.C.

¹ *Ante*, p. 239.

1885

Council held on January 12th, 1885. [p. 13.]

Thirty Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

William Barber Esq., Q.C. [pp. 15, 45.]

Ordered that Members of the Junior Bar be invited to the Bench; but resolved that not more than two Junior Barristers be elected Benchers in that term, and that not more than one of them should be a Conveyancing Counsel of the Court.

Henry Devenish Leigh was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 18. Text on pp. 23-26.]

Council held on January 30th, 1885. [p. 44.]

Thirty-two Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Joseph Henry Dart Esq., and Cecil Henry Russell Esq.¹ [pp. 45, 51.]

The twenty-first List of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues was read. [p. 49.]

Adjourned Council held on March 17th, 1885. [p. 54.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

Ordered that: "the Steward be directed to include among the Papers given to Gentlemen who apply to be admitted Members of the Inn, and to issue with all Notices and other Documents sent or given to Students of the Inn, a Copy of the annexed Memorandum and that Copies of it be screened in the Hall and Library, and be sent to the Committee of the Common Room, with a request that it may be screened there:—

Memorandum.

Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers

2nd Volunteer Battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

"The Masters of the Bench desire to call attention to the fact that there exists within the Four Inns a Battalion of Volunteers raised exclusively from Barristers and Students of those Societies.

"The Cost of Membership is extremely moderate. The cost of Equipment on joining is

£4. 11. 6.

"The Annual Subscription is

10. 6.

"The hours and places of Drill are so arranged as to meet the conveniences of the Men, and to interfere as little as possible with their Professional duties and are as follows:

Hours of Drill 1 to 2 p.m.

 " " 4.15 to 5.15 p.m.

Place { Either the Gardens of Lincoln's Inn or the Temples,
 or the Drill Hall in the Registrars' Buildings
 opposite to Stone Buildings in Lincoln's Inn.

"The Rifle Range is at Stanmore, Middlesex, about 40 minutes from Euston and about an hour and a half from the Temple Gardens.

"And there is in the Drill Hall a 'Morris Tube Range' which is open daily up to 4 p.m.

"A Class of instruction in Army Signalling is held under Lieutenant

¹ Both of the Outer Bar.

Alexander Gleave (Inns of Court). The Signallers of the Corps are fully equipped both with Flags and Heliographs.

"A Gymnasium and School of Arms in which Mr. Blackburn late Corporal Major and Fencing Master 2nd Life Guards, is the Instructor, has been established in the Drill Hall.

"The Terms of Admission (in the case of the Members of the Battalion) are as follows:

Entrance Fee	10. 6.
Annual Subscription	One Guinea
To Men not Members of the	
Corps the Subscription is	Two Guineas

"The Orderly Rooms of the Battalion are,
In New Square, Lincoln's Inn
Elm Court, Temple.

"A Member of an Inn of Court, who desires to join the Battalion, must be proposed and Seconded by Members of the Battalion, and approved by the Commanding Officer.

"All further particulars can be obtained on application to the Adjutant Major C. R. Prideaux Brune, Rifle Brigade, Orderly Room, New Square, Lincoln's Inn."

Council held on April 14th, 1885. [p. 61.]

Twenty Benchers present.

The following Scholarships were awarded: *International and Constitutional Law*: Percy Holland, 50 guineas. *Real and Personal Property Law*: Henry Sutherland Romer, 100 guineas. James Herbert Bakewell, 50 guineas. *Common Law*: Alfred Pattullo, 50 guineas. *Equity*: Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, 100 guineas. Alexander Graham, 50 guineas. [p. 62.]

Resolved that the statue of Lord Erskine¹ be placed in the centre of the Library (or as nearly as may be).

Special Council held on May 4th, 1885, [p. 72.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy Esq., Q.C. [p. 73.]

Council held on May 11th, 1885, [p. 73.]

Twenty Benchers present.

The following Rules as to the mode of procedure on the invitation to the Bench of Members of the Junior Bar were adopted: [p. 74],

"When there are more Vacancies than one, each Vacancy shall be filled separately.

"All the Candidates shall be put up together in the first instance, each Master of the Bench having One Vote.

"If one Candidate obtains two thirds of the Votes he shall be declared elected.

"If no Candidate obtains two thirds of the Votes, it shall be open to any Master of the Bench to propose a Second Poll, and if upon that being taken, no Candidate obtains two thirds of the Votes, the Council shall proceed to the other business of the day."²

¹ IV. 178.

² *Post*, pp. 248, 250.

Council held on June 2nd, 1885. [p. 77.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Read the following Resolution of the Joint Committee for the management of the Bar Library: [p. 78],

"That this Committee, having considered the amount required to meet the whole of the annual expenses of this Library, are of opinion that an annual sum of £300 will be required, and in accordance with the Fifth Resolution passed by the original Joint Committee of the Inns of Court on the 21st day of December 1882,¹ the respective Treasurers of the said Inns are hereby requested forthwith to place to the Credit of the Bar Library Committee the following sums payable by each of the said Inns in proportion to the number of Members whose names appear in the Law List 1885.

	<i>Number of Barristers</i>	<i>Sum payable</i>
Inner Temple	2,804	118. 18. 3.
Lincoln's Inn	2,025	85. 17. 7.
Middle Temple	2,019	85. 12. 5.
Gray's Inn	226	9. 11. 9.
	<hr/> 7,074	<hr/> 300. 0. 0."

Ordered payment of the said sum of £85. 17. 7.

Called to the Bench:

Pembroke Scott Stephens Esq., Q.C. [pp. 79, 97.]

Council held on June 22nd, 1885. [p. 96.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Read a Report [pp. 99-106] drawn up by Richard Horton Smith Esq., Q.C., one of the Masters of the Bench, in response to a request of the Finance Committee on the 13th of February, 1885 that he would draw up a Report upon the property of the Society, showing the origin and nature of the title to it, and the interest of the Society in it.

Many of the matters with which this Report is concerned have been dealt with in the earlier volumes of Extracts from the Black Books, and some of its conclusions have there been shown to be erroneous; but the following extracts relate to the period covered by this volume:—

"In early times the Society seems to have exercised rights of ownership over a strip of land, 3 feet in width, running along outside, and to the north of, its north garden wall. These rights however appear in part to have been the subject of controversy between the Society and St. Bartholemew's Hospital, the owners of the adjoining property, and to be now lost; except as to the westernmost end abutting on the Great Turnstile and now called Garden Place; where a strip of 72 feet or thereabouts in length and 3 feet in breadth was leased in 1711 by the Society to one Charles Lawton for 99 years at a Fine of One Guinea and a yearly rent of a "good fat turkey of 10 pounds weight" since commuted into a money payment of twelve shillings at Michaelmas in each year. This rent is still paid, although the lease has never been renewed." . . .²

After referring to the Agreement with Henry Serle,³ the Report continues:

¹ *Ante*, p. 234.

² III 232, 238; *ante*, p. 217. Lawton's Christian name appears to have been 'Charlwood'.

³ III 458.

"With reference to the name of the buildings erected by Mr. Serle the public has been stronger than the parties to the Agreement, and has given to them, their present name of New Square in preference to that of Serle Court, by which however so far as the Society is concerned they are still designated. The Agreement between Mr. Serle and the Society was confirmed by an Act of Parliament which received the Royal Assent on the 6th August, 1860 and which constitutes the existing Charter for the government of New Square.¹ The preamble to this Act gives a minute history of what Mr. Serle did, and what he did not do, in connection with the Agreement of 1682, and what changes in the property had taken place in the interval between that year and 1860, and the effect of the Act, speaking shortly, is to vest the Chambers in Nos. 1 to 10 both inclusive and certain Chambers in No. 11 New Square in the then proprietors of them, subject to certain rent charges to the Society to cover the charges it would be at for paving, lighting and watching (which it undertook to do) and to vest the centre of the square, and all other parts of the property comprised in the Agreement of 1682, in the Trustees of the Society for the time being as part of their ancient property. The whole of the Chambers in Nos. 1 to 11 both inclusive were to be used for law purposes or private residences for gentlemen only; and a Committee of proprietors was established, of whom the Treasurer of the Society for the time being was to be one, to regulate the affairs of the Community." . . .

"The Courts of the Vice Chancellor of England and of the Vice Chancellors were erected in the years 1819 and 1841 respectively, within the quadrangles of the Inn. The Registrars', Record and Writ Clerks' and Enrolment Offices were erected on part of the Garden adjoining Chancery Lane. . . .

"The Courts have been demolished, and of the other buildings the Registrars' and Enrolment Offices, being the south and north blocks respectively of the entire range, have been (1884) heightened and converted into Chambers.

"The New Hall and Library were built in 1843-1845 at an expense including the fittings and furniture of about £88,000. For the purpose of raising a portion of the necessary Funds for their erection a Mortgage was executed of portions of the Society's property in the Inn in favour of the Legal and General Life Assurance Society for £40,000. This Mortgage—the only one ever made by the Society—was paid off by Annual instalments, and the mortgaged property was reconveyed in November 1862. The New Library was itself enlarged in 1872 by adding 3 bays and the Court Room underneath."

Resolved that the Thanks of this Bench be given to Mr. Smith for preparing the Report, and Ordered that the same be entered in the Black Book.

Read a letter from Mr. Doyle, the Steward, from which the following passage has been extracted: [*p.* 107],

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Through your favour I have now held the Stewardship of your Honourable Society for nearly Three years beyond the time when from a sense of duty, I tendered to you my resignation of that Office, and the forty-ninth year of my Service to the Society, in one capacity or other, is nearly completed.

"I feel with ever increasing force my inability to discharge properly the important duties of the Office, lightened though they have been by your kindness and generosity; and I feel also an increased desire for rest. Under these

¹ Intro: § 20.

circumstances I hope that I shall not be deemed insensible of, or ungrateful for, the many and great favours I have received from yourselves and other Members of the Inn ever since I have had the honour of serving the Society, when I pray you to accept my resignation of the Stewardship, which I now for the second time most respectfully tender."

Adjourned Council held on July 14th, 1885. [p. 110.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

On consideration of the question of adding to the Garden part of the ground lying West of the Chapel, It was Resolved: that the Plan of Mr. Kaberry, submitted to the Council be approved.

Resolved that the Committee of the Bench¹ which had reported upon the matter be authorised to enter into a Contract for Lighting the Hall and Library with Electric Light, at a Cost not exceeding Thirteen hundred pounds.

Adjourned Council held on August 4th, 1885. [p. 111.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

Resolved unanimously that "the Masters of the Bench in accepting the resignation by Mr. Doyle of the Stewardship of the Society, cannot but express the great regret they feel in parting with him. During the 49 years in which he has been connected with them, he has served the Society with an exact fidelity and an assiduous diligence which left nothing to be desired, and with a constant courtesy which has rendered their relations most agreeable."

A pension of £400 per annum was awarded to him.

Alfred Weatherley Marriott, Conveyancing Clerk to Messrs. Mayhew, Salmon and Whiting, was appointed Steward of the Society,² to enter upon the office on Michaelmas Day.

Adjourned Council held on October 26th, 1885. [p. 120.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

An inventory of the Plate belonging to the Society, taken on October 8th, 9th and 10th by Mr. Marriott, Steward, and entered in Plate Book No. 2, was read. [pp. 122-136.]

Council held on November 2nd, 1885. [p. 137.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Henry Alexander Giffard Esq., Q.C. [pp. 140, 155.]

Council held on November 25th, 1885. [p. 153.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Officers for 1886: [pp. 155, 160],

Treasurer: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Cotton.

Master of the Library: The Hon. Sir John Pearson.

Dean of the Chapel: Edward Kent Karslake Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Hon. Mr. Justice Kay.

Master of the Walks: Sir Robert Stuart, Q.C.

Adjourned Council held on December 15th, 1885. [p. 158.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

A further communication received by the Treasurer as to the Fresco in the Hall of the Society was considered, and permission was given to put up a Scaffolding

¹ Appointed by an Order of Council of May 4th, 1885.

² The designation 'Under Treasurer' had not yet come into use.

at Mr. Watts' expense subject to such conditions as the Treasurer should direct.
[p. 160.]

Upon the Recommendation of the Sub-Building and Chambers Committee as to letting the Vacant Chambers in Stone Buildings to persons not Members of the Inn:—Leave was given to let Chambers to persons not members of the Inn.
[p. 162.]

The following Benchers died during 1885:—

March 14.	James Dickinson Esq., Q.C.
April 2.	Rt. Hon. Earl Cairns.
May 23.	Judge Allan Maclean Skinner, Q.C.
September 15.	Montague Chambers Esq., Q.C.

1886

Council held on January 11th, 1886. [p. 163.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

Read the following letter from Cecil Henry Russell Esq., and William Wollaston Karslake Esq. as to taking Professional advice on the state of the Old Gateway: [p. 166],

“Dec. 19th, 1885.

“Dear Treasurer,

“We have just been inspecting, in company with Mr. Horton Smith, the Steward and Kaberry,¹ that part of the Old Gate Towers which is exposed to view by the removal of the Chambers on the North.

“The building, judging from that part of it which is thus exposed, seems to our unprofessional eyes to require careful attention. One part of the wall which faces Old Square is obviously insecure.

“Kaberry tells us that the N.E. Tower facing Chancery Lane leans inwards towards Old Square, and that this is caused by subsidence. He says if we understand him rightly, that the Towers can be secured by iron ties.

“Possibly that may be the best way of making the building safe, but we venture to press upon you, that, before anything is done, it is advisable to have the opinion of an Architect of Eminence as to the condition of the Towers and Gateway, and the best means of preserving and restoring them.

“At present the whole N. side of the northern towers is exposed to view, and an examination can therefore be now easily and satisfactorily made. The new buildings however are rising fast, and in a short time they will render an examination of the old building much more difficult than it would be now.

“There is a feeling abroad, both within and without the Inn, that the Old Gateway ought to be preserved. There are only two others like it in London.

“We therefore suggest that Mr. Pearson the Architect by whom the restoration of the Western face of Westminster Hall is being carried out, or some other architect of equal eminence, should be requested to inspect and report upon the Old Gateway and that this should be done at once.”

¹ Clerk of the Works.

The Treasurer explained that the late Treasurer, Mr. Justice Pearson had in accordance with that Letter instructed Mr. G. H. Birch, Architect, to survey and report on the Gateway, and read the following Report:

“Dec. 21st, 1885.

“Agreeably to your wish, I have made a careful survey of the Eastern Entrance into the Inn belonging to your Honourable and Learned Society, one of the few Antiquities of London.

“Of course it would be most desirable to retain it, mutilated as it is, and almost so far as its external face is concerned, modernized in every direction; for I regret to find that the ancient brickwork has disappeared on both faces, very little of the old brickwork remaining.

“The principal failure is certainly in the North East Tower, both on its Northern and Eastern faces the wall is a very thin one, unusually so for an old building, and if it is to be retained, will have to be carefully tied;—the Central portion of the Eastern face bulging considerably, and there are several settlements all of ancient date, in the Northern side, and these are not caused by the foundations recently put in, but the settlement which must take place when the new building is finished may cause these to increase, unless these ties are inserted.

“These points are the most serious, but there are others, to which I will call your attention in a day or two when I have a little more time at my disposal.”¹

Council held on February 1st, 1886. [p. 172.]

Thirty-two Benchers present.

Read the twenty-second List of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues. [p. 173.]

Called to the Bench:

Robert John Biron Esq., Q.C. [pp. 174, 181.]

“On consideration of the Invitation to the Bench of Two Members of the Junior Bar, as no Candidate obtained two thirds of the Votes of the Members present on the first Poll, a second Poll was taken with the same result, and no Invitation was moved”.²

Read the following further Report of Mr. G. H. Birch:

“Jan. 15th, 1886.

“In my report to you sent on the 21st ultimo of the present state of the Gatehouse I confined myself very briefly to its actual state, and advised what in my opinion had better be done for its preservation. I now in accordance with my intention expressed therein, report a little more fully as to its actual state.

“After a more careful examination I have little hesitation in saying that the stability of the Gate has in no way suffered from the adjacent building operations and that whatever failures appear in the structure they proceed from the inherent weakness of the original construction.

“In general appearance and form only, can the Gatehouse be considered ancient: so many reparations and modernizations have repeatedly swept its surface that its original state as left by Sir Thomas Lovell, the builder,³ can only be guessed at now.

“The original windows and parapets have entirely disappeared: the former

¹ See below.

² Ante, p. 243.

³ The Gatehouse was built under the supervision of William Sulyard. But Sir Thomas Lovell made the largest donations to its cost. O.L.I. 11.

replaced by modern sashes. All hood mouldings and strings have vanished or have been reworked, and even the ancient surface of the brickwork has been so patched and refaced that not very much remains.

"The vaulting of the carriage way has gone, if ever it was there; for a doubt on this point has always existed in my mind—preparation was made for it but for some reason was never carried out—the appearance of the brickwork not being sufficiently disturbed to warrant the idea of the vaulting through failure or decay having been removed and no springers or bond stones left, which would probably have been the case had it ever existed. The Gatehouse was not commenced until 1518, it was not finished until 1521, three years previous to the death of Sir Thomas Lovell, it was not unlikely that his intentions were abandoned.

"The carving on the Eastern front to my eye looks as if it had been retouched, in fact recarved, the bearings of the three shields being in a much better state of preservation than an existence of 368 years would warrant. The centre shield, England and France quarterly surmounted by the Crown and surrounded by the garter and motto is the shield of Henry the 8th, and is supported on the sinister side by the Arms of Sir Thomas Lovell also encircled with the garter and motto, and on the dexter side by the Arms of Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln etc. surrounded by a label with his name and title with date. Below these shields is an inscription in raised letters ANNO DONI. 1518. The label or hood moulding over the arch has been shorn off and a stone inserted at the apex which probably at some time or other bore a painted inscription. All the stonework on this face has been tampered with, and the window above destroyed and replaced by a very ugly modern one, and the surrounding brickwork also disturbed. In general design this front is not unlike St. John's Gate Clerkenwell, making allowance for the difference of material. The whole of this front may be said to be in fairly good repair, the North-eastern tower only showing signs of subsidence, the brickwork on the Eastern face having bulged at some period evidently not recently, in the centre. The walls of these towers are very thin, being only one brick thick, thus rendering it impossible to bond the new buildings now in course of erection to them, nor would it be desirable to do so, as the gradual settlement of the latter would seriously interfere with them.

"The Northern side has lately been partially removed as it formed a partition wall of the old buildings lately removed; it was only 9 inches thick and was further weakened by flues. I have been informed by Mr. Kaberry that in digging the foundations of the new buildings it was found that the gatehouse stood upon no foundation whatever, resting simply on the clay which is of no particular depth with a gravel sub-soil. The care which has been taken to prevent any settlement of the gatehouse in carrying out the necessary excavations for the foundations of the new work far below the old cannot be too sufficiently praised.

"The Western face of the gatehouse presents a more venerable appearance on first sight, there being more of the ancient brickwork left and the archway still retaining its hood moulding; but here again all the stonework has been retouched and replaced with Portland, and a shield inserted.

"As to the retention of the gatehouse, it would be most desirable if it could be so worked into the general design that the Western face might be retained and the Eastern face only set back to the line of the new buildings. To leave it as now, projecting in appearance more than it ever did before the adjacent buildings being

set back will only call attention more imperatively to the widening of Chancery Lane, which is so desirable, but the Benchers of your Hon. and Learned Society must be the best judges of how to combine public interest with private rights.

"Having for ten years lived in close proximity to the old gate,¹ my interest is more than a general one, and I can only hope it may be spared for many a long year. Its close connection with the history of this realm, seeing how many of the most famous Chancellors and Judges have passed beneath its portals, leads one to express the hope that like the fortunes of the learned society whose precincts it guards, it may weather many a storm."

Adjourned Council held on February 23rd, 1886. [p. 181.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

Ordered that the application² of the Committee of the Common Rooms for further accommodation be granted. [p. 183.]

Adjourned Council held on March 16th, 1886. [p. 186.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Read a long Memorandum by Captain Shaw of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade concerning the protection of the Hall and Library Buildings from fire, which recommended (among other things) that "telephonic communication should be at once established between the Chief Porter's Lodge and our Fire Engine Station in Theobald's Road". [pp. 187-195.]

Resolved to adopt the Report, "except as to the putting up of Telephone", and the matter was referred to the Building Committee to carry into execution, "with liberty to adopt the Telephone if they thought fit to do so."

Read a Petition of Members of this Society and others to the Benchers, "to abstain from rebuilding the remaining houses in Old Square."³ The Treasurer was requested to write a courteous acknowledgment with the addition that "there is no present intention of proceeding with the demolition of the building in Gate House Court and that their representations should have full consideration should the reason arise". [p. 195.]

Read a communication from the Science and Art Department, South Kensington as to the Tempera Paintings.⁴

Adjourned Council held on April 6th, 1886. [p. 196.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Resolved that the Rules for Invitation to the Bench of Members of the Junior Bar be modified as follows: [p. 198],

"If at any Poll no Candidate obtains the Votes of two thirds of the Members present, it shall be open to any Master of the Bench to propose another Poll. The Candidate obtaining the smallest number of Votes at any Poll shall be excluded from all subsequent Polls at that Council."⁵

Council held on May 4th, 1886. [p. 200.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

The following Scholarships were awarded: *International and Constitutional Law*: Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, 100 Guineas. Percy Melmoth Walters, 50 Guineas. *Real and Personal Property Law*: Alexander Graham, 50 Guineas. *Common Law*: Robert Ernest Osborne, 100 Guineas. Henry Chartres Biron, 50

¹ In Devereux Court.

² The application was not further recorded.

³ The contents of the Petition are not recorded.

⁴ Intro: § 18.

⁵ *Ante*, p. 243, 248: *post*, p. 253.

Guineas. *Equity*: James Herbert Bakewell, 100 Guineas. John Samuel Phillips and Henry Sutherland Romer, 50 Guineas divided equally. [p. 202.]

Called to the Bench:

Roland Lomax Vaughan Williams¹ Esq., and James Stirling Esq. [pp. 203, 219.]

Council held on May 31st, 1886. [p. 217.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

James Anstie Esq., Q.C. [pp. 220, 226.]

Ordered payment to the Bar Library of £84. 8. 7., being this Inn's proportion of £300 calculated by reference to the number of Barristers whose names appeared in the Law List 1886, viz. I.T. 2908: M.T. 2051: L.I. 2029: G.I. 221: Total 7209.

Council held on July 12th, 1886. [p. 240.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Upon consideration of the invitation to the Bench of two Members of the Junior Bar, no election was made. [p. 241.]

Council held on August 3rd, 1886. [p. 244.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Resolved that: "after very careful consideration, the Bench come to the conclusion not to take any part in the proposed republication of the Year Books, the expense involved being such as they do not feel warranted in incurring." [p. 250.]

A Petition by 68 Barristers, desirous of forming a Bar Musical Society, and holding their meetings in the Drill Hall, was granted "subject to the use of the Hall by the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers and the Gymnasium, and on the understanding that the Bench may terminate the grant at any time." [p. 251.]

Ordered that the tender of Messrs. Foord and Dickinson for the restoration of the Prints and Engravings of the Society at 6/3 each be accepted, but that if possible the Prints be only sent in batches of 50. [p. 252.]

Adjourned Council held on October 25th, 1886. [p. 253.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

Permission granted for the use of the Chapel for the delivery of the Warburtonian lectures by the Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, who had lately been appointed lecturer. [p. 257.]

Council held on November 25th, 1886. [p. 269.]

Forty-four Benchers present.

The following Motions of The Attorney General² were carried:

- "1. That all existing Orders respecting the Election of Treasurer be suspended.
- "2. That the Treasurer for the year 1887, being the 50th year of the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, be chosen by Election.
- "The Standing Orders were suspended to allow of the following arrangements and

"It was Ordered: that The Rt. Hon. Lord Herschell be Treasurer of the Society for the year ensuing:—

That Edward Kent Karslake Esq. be Master of the Library:

That The Hon. Sir Edward E. Kay, be Dean of the Chapel:

That Sir Robert Stuart, be Keeper of the Black Book:

¹ Called to the Bar as 'Rowland Bowdler Vaughan Williams'. ² Sir Richard Everard Webster.

That The Rt. Hon. George Osborne Morgan be Master of the Walks. [*pp.* 271, 276.]

Called to the Bench:

Matthew Ingle Joyce Esq. [*pp.* 272, 276.]

The following Benchers died during 1886:—

January 23. Brent Spencer Follett Esq., Q.C.

May 13. Hon. Sir John Pearson.

May 26. Thomas Charles Renshaw Esq., Q.C.

December 16. Robert Prioleau Roupell Esq., Q.C.

1887

Council held on January 11th, 1887. [*p.* 280.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Albert Romer Macklin was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [*p.* 281. Text on *pp.* 292–294.]

Called to the Bench:

Frank Lockwood Esq., Q.C. [*pp.* 281, 295.]

Council held on January 31st, 1887. [*p.* 295.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Read the Twenty-third List of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues.

“On consideration of the Invitation to the Bench of a Member of the Junior Bar, as each of the Candidates proposed failed to obtain the requisite proportion of Votes of the Members present, No Invitation was Ordered”. [*p.* 296.]

“Upon consideration of the Appointment of a Chief Porter, It was Ordered that the Second and Third Floors of No. 1 Old Buildings be given to him as a Residence, and that the same be altered and repaired as the Finance Committee might direct.”

“The Carriage Bar at the Chapel was Ordered to be kept locked whilst the Porter is there, to be opened for Barristers having Chambers in the Inn.” [*p.* 297.]

Adjourned Council held on February 22nd, 1887. [*p.* 298.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Frederick Chapman, Regimental Serjeant Major of the Royal Dragoons, was appointed Chief Porter in the place of James Doe resigned. There were about 1000 applicants. [*pp.* 299, 301.]

Ordered that “the Steward be instructed to make a General Index of the Black Books of the Society, from the date of Coxe’s Digest (1769), revising and completing, where necessary, the present Indices to the several Black Books, and that he be authorized to employ one or more of the Clerks in his Office to assist him therein, so that the Black Books shall not be taken from the Office, and to pay such Clerk or Clerks when engaged out of the Office hours at the rate of One shilling per hour.” [*p.* 301.]

Adjourned Council held on March 15th, 1887. [*p.* 305.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

The following rule was added to the rules in force for the election of a member of the Junior Bar to the Bench:¹ [p. 306],

"Whenever the Candidates are reduced to Two and neither Candidate obtains the requisite majority, but One Candidate has a Majority over the other, then, at the request of any Benchers the Candidate who has the largest number of Votes at such Poll, shall be put up alone, in accordance with the Rules for the Election of Benchers, and if he obtains the requisite majority of Two thirds of the Votes of those present, he shall be declared to be duly elected."

Read the Report of the Steward as to the Badge Porters and Supernumerary Porters,² from which the following extracts have been made: [p. 307],

"There are ordinarily 12 Porters appointed by the Honorable Society—9 Badge Porters and 3 Supernumerary Porters. They do not receive any pay as Porters. The only duty they perform for the Society is that 2 of them stand at the Chapel Stairs during Service. These men take the night watch duty and are paid each week according to the number of nights they have kept watch. Four of the Badge Porters are Firemen and 2 of them are bound to be on duty each night. As Firemen each of these Four get Six pounds a year. . . .

"I would suggest, inasmuch as the cleansing of the premises of the Honorable Society is very insufficiently done, and there are not sufficient men to do it, (the Masters of the Bench having sanctioned the use of men employed by the Clerk of the Works for that purpose), and in view of the fact that many of the men now employed are old, and frequently absent from duty, that two men should now be appointed as Supernumerary Porters employed as "Dustmen, Scavengers, Cleaners and Firemen", who should be permanent Servants of the Honorable Society."

The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

Council held on April 19th, 1887. [p. 309.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

The following Scholarships were awarded: *International and Constitutional Law and Common Law*: Henry Adolphus Byden Rattigan, 100 Guineas. *Real and Personal Property Law and Equity*: Alan Rotherham, 100 Guineas, with Special favourable mention of Henry Wilson Fox [p. 310.]

Read and confirmed the following Report of the Finance Committee:

Recommended that "Two Porters (not to act as Messengers) be appointed as suggested by the Steward, and that one Porter be always employed at the Wooden Bar and that the position of the Bar be altered to the north end of Old Square so as to cut off access to Old Square from Stone Building."

Council held on May 16th, 1887. [p. 325.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

The Motion of the Attorney General³—"That all Benchers, other than Members of the Royal Family, Peers of the Realm created before 1887, the Treasurer for the time being and Benchers who have prior to the 16th May 1886, been appointed Privy Councillors, or Judges of the High Court of Justice, shall have precedence at the Bench, according to the date of their Invitations to the Bench. The Sixth Place at the Bench Table to remain appropriated to the Preacher as at present"; was carried as altered by the Attorney General. [p. 327.]

¹ *Ante*, p. 250.

² Cf. *ante*, pp. 145, 148.

³ Sir Richard Everard Webster. *Ante*, p. 211.

"Read the Petition of 56 Barristers of the Society for a Jubilee Dinner to be given in Hall." "No Order, a Jubilee Dinner having been already given." [p. 336.]¹

Council held on June 7th, 1887. [p. 337.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Sir Arthur Townley Watson, Bart, Q.C. [pp. 340, 351.]

Council held on June 27th, 1887. [p. 349.]

Thirteen Benchers present.

Order payment to the Bar Library Committee of £83. 4. 8. calculated as follows:

Number of Barristers in

Law List 1887

Lincoln's Inn

Inner Temple

Middle Temple

Gray's Inn

1974

2946

1977

218

7115

Sum Payable

83. 4. 8.

124. 4. 4.

83. 7. 2.

9. 3. 10.

£300. 0. 0.

Called to the Bench:

Charles Isaac Elton Esq., Q.C. [pp. 351, 356.]

Ordered that a Treat be given to not more than 600 children in the Garden. [p. 357.]²

Adjourned Council held on August 9th, 1887. [p. 358.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Read a Resolution of the Committee of Proprietors of New Square as to the proposed communication between New Square and Carey Street.³ Ordered that Five Hundred Pounds be contributed towards the Cost.

Mr. Pemberton the Solicitor was to be instructed to prepare the necessary Deed⁴ to be executed to give effect to this Order. [p. 360.]

Council held on November 2nd, 1887. [p. 371.]

Thirty-five Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Charles Turner Simpson Esq., and James Douglas Walker Esq. [pp. 372, 382, 383.]

¹ There is no record of the Dinner, and the entry is curious, because Queen Victoria's Accession was on June 20th, 1837, and the Jubilee Celebrations were on June 21st, 1887. Presumably the early date was connected with the Dining Term.

² On June 21st, 1887, the Queen went in state from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey where a Special Jubilee Service was held. The procession from the Palace to the Abbey was a gorgeous pageant. Throughout the country local celebrations were held, the day having been proclaimed a general holiday. In the evening a signal rocket was discharged from Malvern Beacon, and beacon fires at once were blazing on all the principal promontories and inland heights from Shetland and Orkney to the Land's End. (A.R.).

³ In February 1887, Messrs. Arnold and Co. had propounded a scheme for a subway between Lincoln's Inn and the Royal Courts of Justice, their Senior Partner being the owner of two shops at the corner of Serle Street and Carey Street, and the Chambers at No. 7 New Square. (B.B. XXXVI. 303). A corridor passage had been preferred.

⁴ Deed of Grant of corridor entrance, *post*, p. 257.

Council held on November 25th, 1887. [p. 380.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Officers for 1888: [*pp.* 383, 385] [but see *pp.* 401, 404],

Treasurer: Edward Kent Karslake, Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: The Hon. Sir Edward Kay.

Dean of the Chapel: Sir Robert Stuart, Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Rt. Hon. George Osborne Morgan, Q.C.

Master of the Walks: Joseph Napier Higgins Esq., Q.C.

The following Benchers died during 1887:—

April 10. Josiah William Smith Esq., Q.C.

May 14. Sir John Peter De Gex, Q.C.

June 27. Joseph Henry Dart Esq.

October 24. John Shapter Esq., Q.C.

1888

Council held on January 11th, 1888. [p. 401.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

“On consideration of the Appointment of Treasurer of the Society consequent upon the Resignation of E. K. Karslake Esq., conveyed to the Steward of the Society by Telegram to-day, the Steward was directed to write to Mr. E. K. Karslake to enquire further whether he desired to retire wholly from the Treasurership.”

Daniel Lleufer Thomas was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [*p.* 403. Text on *pp.* 403, 407.]

Called to the Bench:

William Rann Kennedy Esq., Q.C. [*pp.* 403, 410.]

Council held on January 17th, 1888. [p. 404.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

The Treasurer of the day read a letter from Edward Kent Karslake Esq., announcing his resignation of the Treasurership, on the ground of inability to attend to the duties of the office; and accordingly the following appointments were made: [*pp.* 405, 410],

Treasurer: The Hon. Sir Edward E. Kay.

Master of the Library: Sir Robert Stuart, Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: The Rt. Hon. George Osborne Morgan, Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: Joseph Napier Higgins Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry.

Council held on January 31st, 1888. [p. 408.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Read the Twenty-fourth list of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues. [*p.* 410.]

Read a letter from Edward Kent Karslake Esq., Q.C., to Lord Hobhouse ‘as to his late Accident’.¹

¹ Not recorded.

Council held on April 10th, 1888. [p. 419.]

Sixteen Benchers present.

The following Scholarships were awarded: *International and Constitutional Law and Common Law*: Allan Napier Macnab Daly, 100 Guineas. *Real and Personal Property Law and Equity*: Alexander Millington Begg, 50 Guineas. Henry Wilson Fox, 50 Guineas. [p. 420.]

Special Council held on April 24th, 1888. [p. 426.]

Four Benchers present.

"Ordered that Messrs. Charles Robert Leslie Fletcher (and others) whose Petitions and Declarations were read and their Calls respectively moved at the Council held on the 20th April last, as specifically set out in the minutes of that Council, pages 421-425, be Published in Hall on Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of April."¹

Council held on May 7th, 1888. [p. 427.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

The recommendation of the Library Committee as to New Carpets for the Library was confirmed. Turkey Carpets for the Library with Brussels Carpets for the recesses to be Ordered from The Royal Carpet Factory, Wilton . . . at a price of £188. 10. [p. 428.]

Council held on June 18th, 1888. [p. 445.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Ordered payment to the Bar Library Committee of £81. 9. 10. calculated as follows: [p. 447],

Number of Barristers entered in

Law List 1888

		Sum payable
Lincoln's Inn	1952	81. 9. 10.
Inner Temple	3002	125. 6. 7.
Middle Temple	2028	84. 13. 4.
Gray's Inn	204	8. 10. 3.
	<hr/> 7186 <hr/>	<hr/> £300. 0. 0. <hr/>

Adjourned Council held on October 24th, 1888. [p. 463.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

Resolved to sell the property of this Society in Furnival's Inn for the sum of £150,000. [pp. 469, 501.]

Council held on November 2nd, 1888. [p. 470.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Frank Whittaker Bush Esq., Q.C. [pp. 471, 490.]

Council held on November 26th, 1888. [p. 481.]

Thirty-eight Benchers present.

Ordered that Percy Ferdinand Wheeler Esq. be admitted to Chambers in the First Floor of No. 11 New Square as the sixth and last Life on the nomination of the Representatives of the late James Anderson Esq., Q.C. who died on June 22nd, 1888. [p. 490.]

¹ This new and shortened formula for Orders for Call at the second Call Council was here used for the first time. See Intro: § 38.

Called to the Bench:

Edward Cutler Esq., Q.C. [pp. 492, 495.]

Officers for 1889: [pp. 492, 496],

Treasurer: Sir Robert Stuart, Q.C.

Master of the Library: The Rt. Hon. George Osborne Morgan, Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: Joseph Napier Higgins Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry.

Master of the Walks: Thomas Halhed Fischer Esq., Q.C.

(Lord Justice Fry and Mr. Fischer with dispensation of one Term).¹

Adjourned Council held on December 11th, 1888. [p. 494.]

Twenty Benchers present.

The purchase at the sale by auction of the Chambers on ground floor and basement of No. 7 New Square for the sum of £3500 was reported. [p. 496.]

The following Benchers died during 1888:—

July 31. Evelyn Bazalgette Esq., Q.C.

November 13. Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Baggallay.

December 28. Rt. Hon. Viscount Eversley.

1889

Council held on January 11th, 1889. [p. 501.]

Thirty-four Benchers present.

Sir Edward Kay reported the completion of the sale of Furnival's Inn.

Read the following report of the Steward as to the corridor entrance in New Square:² [p. 503],

"The Steward begs to Report that, under the direction of the Committee of Proprietors of New Square, he has collected the amount agreed to be subscribed towards the purchase of this easement from Mr. Arnold, and that the whole Purchase money of One thousand pounds (£1000) has been paid, and the Conveyance is now in his possession."

A recommendation of the Finance Committee for increase of Insurance upon the Hall and Library Buildings and Contents to £100,000 was approved.

Charles Platts was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 504. Text on pp. 510-11.]

Called to the Bench:

William Latham Esq., Q.C. [pp. 504, 514.]

Council held on January 31st, 1889. [p. 512.]

Thirty-three Benchers present.

Read the Twenty-fifth list of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues. [p. 513.]

Read the following Report of the Committee of the Four Inns of Court appointed to consider a communication from the Incorporated Law Society as to the Call of Solicitors to the Bar:³ [p. 517],

¹ *Ante*, p. 212.

² *Ante*, p. 254. Difficulties arose upon the draft (B.B. XXXVI. 411, 431, 457) until this date, when completion of the transaction was reported.

³ *Ante*, p. 224.

"The Motion of the Attorney General:—¹

That this Joint Committee recommends to the Inns of Court that Rule 14 of the Consolidated Regulations be amended, so as to enable a Solicitor of five years standing to be Called to the Bar immediately after he has been struck off the Rolls and has passed the Examination for Call to the Bar, provided such Solicitor has given at least Six Months² Notice to each of the Four Inns of Court, and to the Incorporated Law Society, of his intention to seek Call to the Bar, and produces a Certificate from Two Members of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society that the Applicant is a fit and proper person to be Called to the Bar: was carried."³

Adjourned Council held on February 19th, 1889. [p. 518.]

Thirty-six Benchers present.

The following Recommendations of the Committee appointed to prepare a Scheme for inviting distinguished members of the Inn to join the Bench were ordered to form part of the Rules for invitation to the Bench:

"The Treasurer shall, notwithstanding the Rules limiting the number of Benchers, have the privilege of submitting for invitation to the Bench the name of any Person, being a Member of the Inn, who is distinguished otherwise⁴ than by Professional position subject to the following rules:

"1. The name of the person so to be proposed shall be recommended in writing to the Treasurer by at least eight Members of the Bench.

"2. Notice of the Treasurer's intention to propose the invitation of a Member of the Inn under this rule shall be given a fortnight before the Council.

"3. The Treasurer shall not propose a name so recommended to him unless in his opinion the invitation would be unanimous.

"4. No person so proposed shall be elected without the unanimous consent of the Benchers present at such Council."

Adjourned Council held on March 12th, 1889. [p. 521.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

Resolved that the Recommendation of the Joint Committee in regard to calling Solicitors to the Bar be adopted conditionally on its acceptance by all the other Inns of Court.

Upon a Motion that the Building Committee be instructed to cause the Gateway between Old Square and Chancery Lane to be put into thorough repair, a Committee was appointed "to consider the present condition of the Old Gateway, the feasibility of repairing the same, and the probable cost of so doing."

Council held on April 30th, 1889. [p. 527.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

The Report of the Finance and Chambers Committees as to the Rentals within the Inn, in which it was stated that "they are satisfied that the Rentals of the Society, whilst higher than those of Chambers in the Temples, are lower than those of Chambers in New Square, New Court and Union Bank Chambers"; and that they were of opinion "that it would not be right or expedient to make any general reduction of Rents," was referred back for further consideration and report. [p. 529.]

¹ Sir Richard Everard Webster.

² Twelve months was substituted for six months, *post*, p. 260.

³ *Post*, p. 260.

⁴ Amended, *post*, p. 267.

The following Scholarships were awarded: *International and Constitutional Law and Common Law*: Henry Smethurst Mundahl, 100 Guineas. Charles Platts, 100 Guineas. *Real and Personal Property Law and Equity*: Allan Napier Macnab Daly, 100 Guineas.

Council held on July 8th, 1889. [p. 561.]

Thirty-two Benchers present.

Read the following Report of the Committee appointed to consider the possibility of repairing the Old Gateway: [p. 562],

"The Committee beg to Report that they have met several times, and have inspected the Old Gateway, and have consulted Mr. Penrose, the Surveyor of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and have received from him the accompanying Report.

"The Committee have considered the Report, and by a Majority have adopted the Report, and recommend the Bench to carry into effect the restoration and reparation of the Gateway, including the Oak Vaulting, in accordance with the said Report of Mr. Penrose."

Extracts from Mr. Penrose's Report:

"A great part of the structure is in such a state of decay that it would be a waste of money to attempt a mere repair without the absolute re-construction of several portions.

"This remark applies absolutely to the whole of the Northern Wing if it may be so Called, and to part of the Southern viz. the two projecting Towers. The Central portion of that wing may probably admit of being repaired, as also the middle space including the two Archways; but (with the exception of the two Towers of the South Wing) without an amount of disturbance to the occupants which I did not think would have been justified by your instructions, I should not have been able to examine these central portions so minutely as I could the Northern wing. . . .

"As respects the Northern wing of the Gateway, the original rooms will be much enlarged, and their height in general increased, by accommodating them to the levels of the new building which abuts against this wing, in the party wall of which, flues and fireplace openings suitable to these enlarged rooms have been provided. These improvements of the rooms would of themselves have required almost as much re-construction as is now proposed, even if the ruinous state of the old work had not demanded it. It will not however, in making these alterations, be necessary to adapt the external character of the North wing of the Gateway very closely to the modern aspect of the buildings which adjoin it.

"As respects the South wing, I presume the levels of the rooms need not be materially altered from what they are at present, especially if in any reconstruction of the range of buildings to the South of the Gateway the present picturesque character of these old buildings is to be retained. Taking this view of the case, I consider that the expenses connected with this Southern Wing will not be so great by a considerable proportion as those of the Northern wing.

"The two projecting Towers however cannot economically be retained as they seem to be not less out of repair than those of the Northern wing. It is clear that this wing must have a new roof. I was unable to ascertain the state of the floors, but it is presumable that they are constructed of Oak, and therefore not wholly decayed. . . .

"A very important matter for consideration is the treatment of the Ceiling of the Entrance between the two Gate Archways. There are traces on both sides of a preparation for a vaulted roof, and this, if it could be added, would be a very fine addition to the completeness of the Gateway. The least expensive material for obtaining a satisfactory result would be by the use of Oak for the ribs and vaulting."

Ordered that this Report, together with the Reports of Mr. Penrose and Mr. Birch¹ be printed and circulated among the Benchers. [*p.* 566.]

Read the following further Report dated July 8th, 1889 of the Committee appointed to consider Rentals of Chambers: [*p.* 566],

"In conformity with the reference back by the Bench, they have now considered the question in detail.

"They find that in Stone Buildings there are 73 Sets of Chambers, 8 of which are now unlet. 23 of the tenants of the Society in Stone Buildings were tenants in 1882, when the Royal Courts of Justice were opened, and 42, nearly two thirds, have become tenants since that date. In reply to a notice posted up requesting information, the Treasurer has received 6 applications for reduction of rent of Chambers in Stone Buildings.

"In Old Square (New Buildings) there are 67 sets of Chambers, 9 only of which are now unlet, viz. first and third floors in No. 11 and 8 Sets in 14 and 15; 30 of the tenants of the Society in these Buildings were tenants in 1882 and 28 have become tenants since that date. The Treasurer has received 5 applications for reduction of rent of Chambers in the New Buildings.

"In Old Square (Old Buildings) there are 55 sets of Chambers, 12 of which are now unlet (of which 7 are third floors). 20 of the tenants of the Society in these Buildings were tenants in 1882, and 23 have become tenants since that date. The Treasurer has received 2 applications for reduction of rent of Chambers in the Old Buildings.

"The Committee recommend that with respect to those of the Chambers in Nos. 14 and 15 Old Square (New Buildings), which are overshadowed by the Chapel and unlet, and also the upper floors of Old Square (the Old Buildings), the rents be materially reduced in favour of Members of the Inn, and that such reduction, and the other applications above mentioned, be dealt with by the Chambers Committee as in each case seems expedient."

The Steward reported that the purchase of the Chambers on the ground floor and basement (South) at No. 1 New Square for £5,300 had been completed on June 26th last. [*p.* 568.]

Upon reading a letter from the Treasurer of the Inner Temple, Ordered that the recommendations of the Committee of the Four Inns of Court appointed to consider calling of Solicitors to the Bar be adopted, subject to the insertion of the words "Twelve months" instead of the words "Six months".²

Called to the Bench: [*pp.* 568, 573],

The Rt. Hon. Leonard Henry Courtney, M.P., Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons under the Rule of February 19th, 1889;³ and Edward Parker Wolstenholme Esq. [*pp.* 569, 573.]

A set of Chambers on the 1st. floor at No. 26 Old Square was purchased from the Lifeholder on the basis of an annuity of £55 on the life of a man 64 years of age.

¹ *Ante*, p. 248.

² *Ante*, p. 258.

³ *Ante*, p. 258.

[*pp.* 570, 573.] The Steward recommended the purchase because this was one of the sets of Chambers which ran into the South tower of the Old Gateway, and was the only set in the Houses on the Chancery Lane frontage which did not belong to the Society.

Extract from the Steward's Report:

"The position of a Lifeholder in these Chambers is set out in a Report made to the Bench on June 13th, 1873.¹

"The Tenant has the control over the interior of the Chambers, but may not

"make any alterations in the outer walls or roof, or structural alterations,

"without permission from the Society, by whom the outer walls and roof

"are kept in repair."

"It has been the custom of the Society not to make any claim for dilapidations or

"waste on the termination of a Lifeholder's interest. In the event therefore of the

"old Gateway and Towers being pulled down or reconstructed, the contribution

"payable by the Lifeholder in respect of these Chambers would necessarily be a

"very small one, whilst his powers of annoyance would be very great."

Adjourned Council held on July 30th, 1889. [*p.* 572.]

Thirty Benchers present.

Ordered payment to the Bar Library Committee of £78. 16. 1., calculated as follows: [*p.* 574],

No. of Members in Law

List 1889		Sum payable
Lincoln's Inn	1928	78. 16. 1.
Middle Temple	2080	85. 0. 3.
Inner Temple	3112	127. 3. 10.
Gray's Inn	220	8. 19. 10.
	<hr/> 7340 <hr/>	<hr/> £300. 0. 0. <hr/>

Upon further consideration of the Reports on the Old Gateway, the Clerk of the Works was instructed to give an estimate for the rebuilding of the Gateway on a plan already drawn by him, and Mr. Penrose was to be instructed to make a detailed specification to carry into effect the reparations according to his Report. [*p.* 574.]

The Reports of the Rentals Committee were confirmed.²

Upon reading a communication from the Secretary of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers as to the Annual Dinner, Ordered that the Corps be entertained at dinner on a day to be fixed. [*p.* 575.]

Adjourned Council held on October 24th, 1889. [*p.* 577.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

A Committee was appointed to consider and report on the means provided for the Legal Education of Students of this Inn and the present system of providing and awarding the Scholarships of the Inn, and if the Committee think fit to prepare a Scheme. [*p.* 580.]³

Council held on November 25th, 1889. [*p.* 593.]

Thirty-one Benchers present.

The Four Inns of Court now being agreed—

¹ *Red Book*, VI. 426-429.

² *Ante*, pp. 258, 260.

³ *Post*, p. 262.

"Resolved that: Rule 14 of the Consolidated Regulations be amended so as to enable a Solicitor of Five years standing to be Called to the Bar immediately after he has been struck off the Rolls and has passed the Examination for Call to the Bar, provided such Solicitor has given at least Twelve Months' Notice to each of the Four Inns of Court and to the Incorporated Law Society, of his Intention to seek Call to the Bar, and produces a Certificate from Two Members of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society that the Applicant is a fit and proper Person to be Called to the Bar." [p. 607.]¹

Officers for 1890: [pp. 610, 613],

Treasurer: The Rt. Hon. George Osborne Morgan, Q.C.

Master of the Library: Joseph Napier Higgins Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Fry.

Keeper of the Black Book: Sir Alexander Edward Miller, Q.C.

Master of the Walks: Sir Charles Russell, Q.C.

Adjourned Council held on December 10th, 1889. [p. 612.]

Thirty Benchers present.

The Treasurer called attention to the subject of the Fresco in the Hall of the Society, and read a Communication he had received from Mr. Moore, a Pupil of Mr. Watts, on the subject; and a Committee was appointed "to consider whether any, and what, steps ought to be taken for the preservation of the Fresco in the Hall and to report to the Bench thereon," [p. 613.]²

Read the following Report (dated December 1889) of the Committee appointed to report on the Legal Education of Students of the Inn and the system of providing Scholarships for its members: [pp. 614-619],

"The means of studying the law available for members of Lincoln's Inn are those provided for them and the Students of the other Inns of Court by the Council of Legal Education.

"That body is entrusted with the supervision of a system of Education approved by a majority of the Benchers of the Four Inns of Court.

"The course of Instruction is prescribed by Joint Regulations which leave the Council a very limited discretion as to the mode in which Instruction is to be given.

"There are four Lectureships maintained by contributions from the Inns of Court and by Fees collected from Students.

"The Lecturers are distinguished Barristers whom the Council appoint annually, and who hold office upon a precarious tenure, viz: at the pleasure of the Council, and upon the condition that they are not, as a general rule, to be continued in office for more than three years.

"The following is the Regulation on the subjects for instruction:

"Students shall be provided with the means of Education in the general principles of Law and in the Law as practically administered in this Country, and, for the purpose of such Education, systematic instruction shall be given in the following subjects, viz:—Jurisprudence; International Law—Public and Private; Roman Civil Law; Constitutional Law and Legal History; Common Law; Equity; The Law of Real and Personal Property and Criminal Law.'

"This is highly satisfactory; but we regret to have to report that the educational abundance described in the rule contrasts most unfavourably with the

¹ *Ante*, pp. 258, 260.

² *Post*, p. 268.

provision actually made for the Students. The "systematic instruction" which the student is to receive is, according to Rule 28, to be given at lectures. The Rule however goes on to provide that no Student need attend them. The Rules do not require, but permit, the Professors to give instruction to private classes. In fact no such classes are held.

"The year is divided into what are called Educational Terms, of which there are three. In each of these terms twelve public Lectures are required to be delivered by each of the Professors of (1) Common Law; (2) Equity; (3) The Law of Real Property. The Lectures occupy about an hour each, and are delivered at the rate of two a week for a period amounting in all to about four months. The rest of the year the Student is left to pursue his studies as best he can.

"The remuneration of each Lecturer for these services is the very large sum of 1,000 guineas. The fourth Professorship is shared by two gentlemen who divide the work between them and receive 500 guineas each. One delivers eighteen lectures in the course of the year on the Roman Civil Law. The other takes upon himself the task of instructing in all the other subjects specified in the Joint Regulations. If he distributed his time fairly among the branches of learning with which he deals, he would be able to devote three lectures—that is three hours in the year—to each of the following subjects:—(1) Public International Law; (2) Private International Law; (3) Constitutional Law, and (4) Legal History; and there would remain six hours at his disposal for treating of whatever may in his judgment be comprised in the term 'Jurisprudence'.

"Though the attendance at Lectures is optional, it is to be noticed that the payment of a fee of 6 guineas from each Student as a contribution to the Educational Fund is compulsory.

"The Rules provide for 12 Studentships in Jurisprudence and Roman Law, but make no provision for Studentships in any branch of English Law.

"It seems to us that the result of the Regulations is to deprive the Student of all motive for availing himself of the instruction which the Inns of Court undertake to provide.

"There are no Class Rooms. There is no Concert among the Professors. The Lectures are delivered in the Dining Halls of the Inns. The Lecturer is not brought into contact with his Class. He has no means of judging of the attainments or requirements of those he addresses.

"It is not surprising under such circumstances that the complaint is made that Lectures are either too elementary or too deep for those who attend them. It would not be reasonable to expect that the instruction required by English Lawyers could be successfully given under such conditions, but we were not prepared to find the lamentable extent to which the system is proved to have failed.

"There are over 2000 Students on the books of the Four Inns of Court. Of these probably about half are still at the Universities, or are only eating dinners, and not studying the law. The remaining Students may be presumed to be preparing for their Call to the Bar. We believe that of these, not more than from 60 to 80 Students at the outside (i.e. 6 to 8 per cent) attend any one of the several Courses of Lectures.

"We have obtained statistics of the attendances from the Four Inns of Court. The result is this, that the average attendance at each course is about 40. Three

or four Students only from each Inn attend the Lectures of all the Professors. The majority of the others attend two or three of the Courses irregularly. A few Students attend all the courses irregularly.

"We have endeavoured to ascertain the attendances at the Lectures in 1888 of the Students of Lincoln's Inn. We find that at the Lectures in Equity, and the Lectures on Real and Personal Property, there were present on an average 11; at Common Law, 6; and at Roman Law, 5.

"The conclusion we have come to is that the present system of Legal Education should be at once given up, and that the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn should take measures to obtain the assistance of the other Inns of Court to bring about a complete reform. We find that since the year 1873 the system of Education has been gradually undergoing alteration for the worse, until it has been brought into a condition which is deplorable, and we feel bound to add is unworthy of the Inns of Court.

"What scheme of Education should be substituted for the present is a question of great importance, which ought, we think, to be considered by the Four Inns of Court and on this we do not desire at present to express any concluded opinion. But we think it probable that the best course will be to return to something like the system of 1853,¹ which was adopted under the advice of eminent members of the Bench of Lincoln's Inn, when the duty of Education was first undertaken by the Inns of Court.

"We are satisfied that without private classes, and the careful personal supervision which that mode of instruction renders easy, no effective help will be given to Students of English Law. Several members of your Committee who received their legal Education under the former system are able to testify from their personal experience to the advantages which they derived from attendance at the private classes.

"An additional reason for an effort to establish a proper School of Law in the Metropolis is afforded by the change in the conditions of professional life since the passing of the Judicature Acts. It is now more difficult than it was in former years to acquire competent knowledge of the practical work of the Profession.

"The Special Pleaders who once numbered over 50 and each of whom (as a general rule) had pupils, have disappeared in our enlightened times. The technical and mechanical work which formed a large part of the business of Juniors in both divisions of the High Court has greatly diminished.

"The County Courts are acquiring jurisdiction over actions of considerable importance, and their procedure is singularly free from technicality.

"The work of the Juniors who practise in Town has become heavier and less varied. It is not easy for the Student to find Chambers in which much will be learned by a beginner.

"There are two Examinations which each Student is compelled to pass before he is Called—one in Roman Law, the other in English Law. It may have been expected that the necessary preparation would be made by attendance at the Public Lectures. But what happens is, what is so far as we know the invariable result of an attempt to educate by that method. The Crammer has taken the place of the Professor. Students are prepared by teachers who are not under the control

¹ The first examination under the system adopted in 1852 (*ante*, p. 36) was held in Hilary Term 1853.

of the Council of Legal Education, and who impart for a small fee, as nearly as may be, the exact amount of information which is required for a pass, and neither more nor less.

"No instruction upon English Law can thus be given which is not shallow and transient. We have reason to believe, from the information given us by gentlemen who take pupils, that Students who have passed the Examination for a Call to the Bar are often, on presenting themselves in Chambers, found ignorant of the elementary rules and principles of English Law.

"To make good use of his time in Chambers the Student should start with a fair measure of Legal Education. We think that he is entitled to look for this to his Inn of Court.

"Several most successful Schools of Law have been established in America by private effort, and it may be hoped that Inns of Court with their ample resources would not fail in a similar enterprise.

"We venture to recommend the appointment of a Committee of our Bench to confer with the Benchers of the other Inns on the present state of Legal Education.

"We are satisfied that no large measure of success will be obtainable without the hearty co-operation of all the Inns of Court, and as we are unwilling to believe that the aid that is required will not be forthcoming, we refrain from offering for the present any advice as to the course which Lincoln's Inn should adopt if no reform in the existing system be procurable.

"In the above Report we have not alluded to the rewards for education specially provided by our own Inn, as the facts relating to them are within the knowledge of the Bench. The consideration of what (if any) change should be made in these Scholarships must remain over till after the general subject has been well considered."

Ordered that a Copy be sent to each Benchers, and each Member of the Council of Legal Education, and that the consideration of the Report be adjourned until the next Council Meeting.

The following Benchers and former Benchers died during 1889:—

May 7. Henry Bret Ince Esq., Q.C.

September 19. Loftus Tottenham Wigram Esq.,¹ Q.C.

¹ He retired from the Bench in 1884 (*ante*, p. 239).

BOOK XXXVII

1890

Council held on January 13th, 1890. [p. 1.]

Thirty-five Benchers present.

Albert Charles Clauson was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 3. Text on pp. 14-16.]

Upon consideration of the Report of the Committee appointed to report on the means provided for the Legal Education of Students (postponed from the last Council,¹) Resolved: that "in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, it is expedient that a Joint Committee of the Benchers of all the Inns of Court be appointed to consider the present state of Legal Education, and the alterations (if any) that ought to be made in the Regulations affecting the same; and that the other Inns of Court be requested to concur in this Resolution by appointing Members to act on such Joint Committee".² [p. 4.]

Council held on January 31st, 1890. [p. 17.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Read the Twenty-sixth list of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues. [p. 19.]

Adjourned Council held on March 11th, 1890. [p. 25.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

Read a Report of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court as to the Mode of Carrying out Rule 14 of the Consolidated Regulations (Call of Solicitors to the Bar).³ [p. 26.]

Lord Justice Fry's Motion "That the Masters of the Bench adopt Mr. Penrose's Plan⁴ for the Restoration of the Old Gateway" was not carried. [p. 28.]

Council held on April 15th, 1890. [p. 29.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Walter Charles Renshaw Esq., Q.C. [pp. 32, 45.]

The following Scholarships were awarded: *International and Constitutional Law and Common Law*: Herbert John Simmonds, 100 Guineas. *Real and Personal Property Law and Equity*: John Westley Manning, 100 Guineas.

To Lord Grimthorpe's Motion that certain plans for rebuilding the Old Gateway then laid on the Bench Table "be referred to the Building Committee to carry out, or to report thereon to the Bench at the next Council;"

Lord Justice Cotton moved an amendment:

"That it be referred to Mr. Penrose to prepare plans for the reconstruction of the Gateway in Chancery Lane in accordance with the general features of the existing Gateway."

The Amendment was *not* carried.

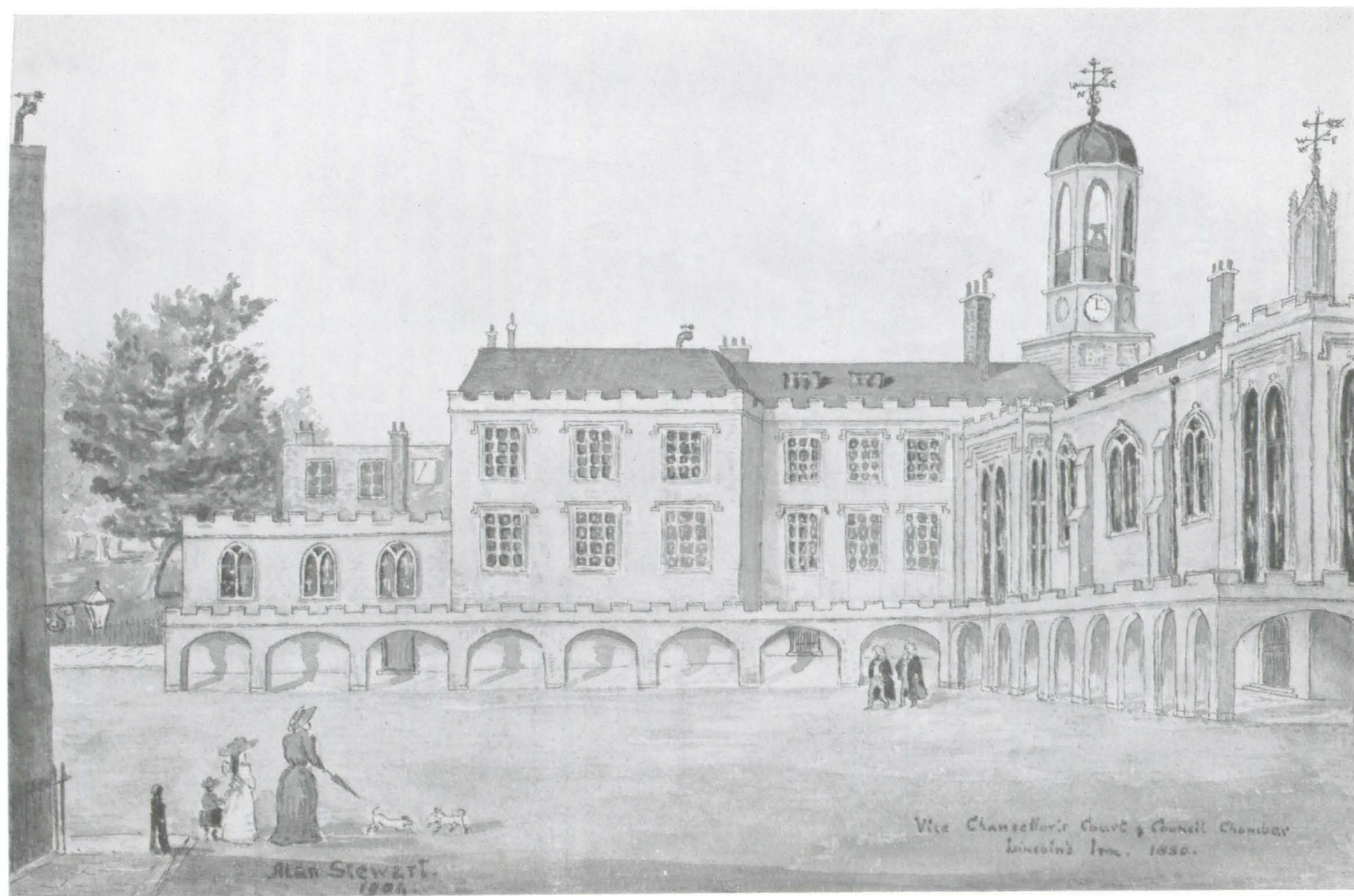
Mr. Douglas Walker moved as an Amendment to Lord Grimthorpe's Motion:

¹ *Ante*, p. 265.

³ *Post*, p. 274.

² Such a Committee was appointed, *post*, p. 268.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 259.



The Vice Chancellor's Court and the Piazza (Alan Stewart, 1904, from a drawing in 1880)

[Facing p. 266

"That Mr. Penrose be employed under the direction of the Building Committee to design a Gateway without Chambers making all the necessary alterations and additions in the North and South Walls, with an Estimate".¹

The Amendment was Seconded by Mr. Justice Mathew and carried; and Lord Grimthorpe postponed his Motion.

Council held on May 12th, 1890. [p. 41.]

Thirty-one Benchers present.

Upon consideration of a letter from Mr. Penrose stating that "it appears to me of decided importance that some step should be taken with respect to the Old Gateway at Lincoln's Inn without any very great delay, for some parts of the structure are in a very unsound condition and may even become dangerous", Mr. Kaberry, Clerk of the Works, was ordered "to take such precautions as may be necessary in regard to the Gateway having regard to Mr. Penrose's Letters, under Lord Grimthorpe's direction." [p. 45.]

The 1st Clause of the Order of 19th February, 1889² was altered so as to read as follows:—

"The Treasurer shall, notwithstanding the Rules limiting the number of Benchers, have the privilege of submitting for Invitation to the Bench the name of any person, being a Member of the Inn (who is distinguished by Professional position or otherwise) subject to the following Rules":—

Council held on June 3rd, 1890. [p. 48.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

Called to the Bench (under the said Rules):

The Rt. Hon. Lord Morris. [pp. 51, 62.]

Council held on June 23rd, 1890. [p. 61.]

Thirty-four Benchers present.

Read the following letter (dated June 21st, 1890) from Mr. Pembroke Scott Stephens, Q.C.: [p. 65],

Dear Treasurer,

"I am now authorized by Mr. A. Muirhead Aitken of Lyndock Street Glasgow and Mr. Peter Redpath of the Manor House, Chislehurst, members of our Profession, to offer for the acceptance of the Bench, the Staff or Mace of Lyon's Inn. It bears the name and arms of the Inn, and the hall-mark is of the reign of George the Third (either 1798 or 1818).

"After the Inn itself had been pulled down, and its effects dispersed, the Mace found its way to a Jeweller's in the Strand, where it was separated from the Staff and treated as so much old Silver.

"It was seen and preserved by the late William Whiteford, a man of excellent information and Judgment in all matters relating to the history and associations of the Inns of Court, and it remained in his chambers, 3 Temple Gardens, for several years. In allusion to the discovery of the Mace and its restoration to the Profession, a Silver Shoe was added to the Staff, with some lines from the Idylls of the King, descriptive of how Yniol found:

"The sack and plunder of our house

All scatter'd thro' the houses of the town:

And gave command that all which once was ours

Should now be ours again."³

¹ *Post*, p. 268.

² *Ante*, p. 258.

³ "The Marriage of Geraint".

"At Mr. Whiteford's death, the mace passed into the hands of his friends and representatives, the present owners, who feel that it should, if possible, be protected from risk of similar vicissitudes in future, and consider that the place most appropriate for this ensign of a sometime legal seminary is with the greater and surviving Colleges of the Law.

"As between the several Inns of Court, Mr. Aitken and Mr. Redpath have decided to offer it to Lincoln's Inn, which for some centuries stood side by side with Lyon's Inn on the same side of the Strand. And they hope that the Mace itself may have some little interest for the Members of the Bench."

"Ordered that the Masters of the Bench accept the Gift, and the Treasurer was requested to tender the best Thanks to A. Muirhead Aitken Esq., Peter Redpath Esq. and Pembroke Scott Stephens Esq. for their kindness in the matter."

Special Council held on July 2nd, 1890. [p. 67.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

An amended Report of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court appointed to consider the present state of Legal Education, and the alterations (if any) that ought to be made in the Regulations affecting the same (pursuant to the resolution of the Council of January 13th, 1890)¹ was adopted by this Society; but was not adopted by the Middle Temple or Gray's Inn.² (A print of the Report is inserted in the Black Book.)

Adjourned Council held on July 8th, 1890. [p. 68.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

Read a Report of the Building Committee, with plans for a New Gateway without Chambers prepared by Mr. F. C. Penrose.³

Upon the Motion of Lord Grimthorpe:

"That the Old Gateway be taken down by Contract (for which the Clerk of the Works gave an Estimate before) during the Long Vacation, and that all materials fit to be used again be preserved:"

An Amendment moved by Lord Justice Cotton and Seconded by Lord Justice Fry:

"That no offer for taking down the Old Gateway be accepted till the building to be substituted for it has been decided on:"

"was carried."

A Committee was appointed to consider the decline in the number of Students of the Inn, and to report on causes and remedies.⁴

Read the following report on the Fresco in the Hall:⁵ [p. 70],

"The Committee have entered into communication with Mr. Watts on the subject referred to them, and have been guided by his advice in the proposals which they make in this Report to the Bench. Mr. Watts appreciated highly the wish of the Bench to preserve the Fresco painted by him. He himself inspected the Fresco, and after careful consideration, it being difficult to find a person competent to undertake the actual work, on the suggestion of Sir Frederick Leighton he consulted Professor Church F.R.S., who expressed his willingness to be of any service to Mr. Watts in the matter. Mr. Watts then put the Committee in direct communication with Mr. Church.

¹ *Ante*, p. 266.

³ *Ante*, p. 267.

⁵ *Ante*, p. 262.

² *Post*, pp. 273, 274.

⁴ *Post*, p. 276.

"Mr. Church came to the Hall on Thursday July 3rd, and made some experiments in cleaning on a portion of the Fresco.

After this he wrote the following Report:

"3 July, 1890.

"After inspecting Mr. Watts' Fresco in Lincoln's Inn Hall to-day I conclude that:

"1. It is in an essentially sound condition.

"2. The removal of dust by means of an air blast from bellows, followed by brushing with feather and other brushes, will very greatly brighten and improve it.

"3. The subsequent spraying of the surface from top to bottom with Spirits of Wine will further clean it without sensible injury to the paint.

"4. The use of carbonated water had better be avoided.

"5. The final treatment of the cleansed Fresco with a solution of hard paraffin wax in a volatile solvent will be advantageous. It will enrich the colours, leave a dead or matt surface, and permit of washing the picture from time to time without the possibility of removing anything from it but dirt.

"6. The cost of materials and tools above indicated cannot exceed a few pounds. The Workman's time will be the only important item of expense besides that of the scaffold.

"7. I am willing to superintend the work during the 2nd 3rd and 4th weeks of September. I shall also have a few days in October free."

"Mr. Church further suggests that Messrs. Shrigley and Hunt, Mural Decorators, should be employed in the cleaning of the Fresco, on the ground that they have some workman or workmen specially qualified for the work.

"The Committee suggest that the Fresco should be dealt with in the manner proposed in Mr. Church's Report and that Messrs. Shrigley & Hunt be instructed to supply the workman or workmen whom Mr. Church may wish.

They further submit that Mr. Church be thanked for his offer to superintend the work."

"Ordered that Mr. Church be thanked for his offer, and that it be referred back to the Committee to find the total cost including the Scaffolding."¹

Adjourned Council held on July 29th, 1890. [p. 73.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Order payment to the Bar Library Committee of £79. 1. 11., calculated as follows:

	<i>No. of members</i>	<i>Sum Payable</i>
Lincoln's Inn	1976	79. 1. 11.
Inner Temple	3153	126. 4. —.
Middle Temple	2138	85. 11. 6.
Gray's Inn	228	9. 2. 7.
	<hr/> 7495 <hr/>	<hr/> £300. 0. 0. <hr/>

Upon further consideration of the subject of cleaning the Fresco and interior of the Roof of the Hall during the Long Vacation; It was Ordered that the Hall be Cleaned by the Workmen of the Society, under the superintendence of the Clerk of the Works at an Estimated cost of £180, and that the Fresco be Cleaned

¹ See below.

by Workmen to be supplied by Messrs. Shrigley & Hunt of John Street, Bedford Row, under the superintendence of Professor Church F.R.S.¹

Council held on November 3rd, 1890. [p. 83.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

A long Report (dated June 9th, 1890) of the Special Committee appointed to inquire into the subject of Dinners in Hall, was taken into consideration.

Extracts from the Report :

"1. The existing Contract with the Cook was entered into on the 16th December, 1873. Mr. Elliott had been chosen from among 15 or 16 Competitors who had tendered.²

"2. By the terms of the Contract the Society finds all cooking utensils, except linen cloths, and provides Carriers to convey the Dinners from the Kitchen to the Hall. The Society also provides Waiters. The Cook finds fuel, and provides his own Assistant Cooks and other Kitchen Servants, for whom, however, the Inn, under the Contract, provides Dinner. The remnants of the Dinners are his property.

He is bound to provide Dinners (exclusive of Wine, Dessert, and Tea and Coffee) during the Four Law Terms, and on Adjourned Council Days, according to Schedules annexed to the Contract. . . .

"3. Waiters are employed from day to day according to the discretion of the First Butler, and paid by the Society. Three Butlers are always present for the Bench Table.

"4. Dessert is provided for the Bench and Bar tables under a separate Contract. The charge is 2s. for each person up to 8 and 1s. 6d. each over that number. Ices and flowers are paid for separately by the Society.

"5. The following are particulars of dinners at the Bench tables during the 4 Terms Trinity 1888 to Easter 1889, both inclusive:—

"The total number of dinners served was 634, or excluding Grand Days, 436, there having been 198 Grand day dinners.

"The entire cost of the 634 dinners during the 4 Terms was:—

Cook's Contract	£499. 11. 0.
Waiters, etc.	119. 6. 0.
Dessert, etc.	129. 13. 8.
Flowers	22. 0. 0.
	<hr/>
	£770. 10. 8.
	<hr/>

that is to say about £1. 4s. 2d. for each dinner served, besides the cost of wine, oysters, washing and establishment charges.

"The wine consumed during the 4 Terms was about 800 bottles, at an average price of 72 shillings per dozen, or about £240. It will be best to treat the wine as an entirely separate question.

"The entire cost of the 436 dinners, exclusive of Grand day dinners, was £440. 6s. 8d., or about £1. 0s. 2d. for each dinner, besides the cost of wine.

"The entire cost of the 198 Grand day dinners was £330. 4s. 0d., or £1. 13s. 3d. for each dinner, besides the cost of wine.

"Each Benchers pays 3 shillings towards the cost of his dinner, so that the

¹ *Post*, p. 274.

² *Ante*, p. 184.

expense to the Inn funds may be taken at £1. 10s. 3d. on Grand days, and 17s. 2d. on Ordinary days, besides wine.

"The Saturdays and Sundays require separate consideration. During the whole four Terms, only two Saturday dinners were served, and only four Sunday dinners. There were 14 Saturdays and 14 Sundays in all, during the four Terms.

"6. The following are particulars of dinners at the Bar tables during the four Terms, Trinity 1888 to Easter 1889, both inclusive:—

"The total number of dinners served was 2,122, or excluding Grand days, 1876, there having been 246 Grand day dinners.

"The 2,122 dinners were served to 201 different Barristers. There were 798 dinners served to only 16 Barristers. One Barrister dined on 81 days. About 50 Barristers dined once only, being on Grand Day.

"On the 14 Sundays altogether 85 dinners were served to 19 different Barristers, of which 46 dinners were served to 5 Barristers. Seven dined once only.

"The entire cost of the 2,122 dinners during the four Terms was:—

Cook's Contract	£497. 12. 0.
Waiters, etc.	157. 13. 0.
	<hr/>
	£655. 5. 0.

that is to say, about 6s. 2d. for each dinner served, exclusive of wine, washing, oysters, dessert on Grand days and establishment charges.

"The entire cost of the 1,876 dinners, exclusive of Grand day dinners, was £442. 13s. 8d., or about 4s. 9d. for each dinner, besides the cost of wine.

"The entire cost of the 246 Grand day dinners was £212. 11s. 4d., or about 17s. 3d. for each dinner, besides the cost of wine.

"Each barrister pays 2s. 6d. towards the cost of his dinner, so that the expense to the Inn funds may be taken at 14s. 9d. per head on Grand days, and 2s. 3d. on ordinary days, besides wine.

"The average price of the wine served at the Bar tables may be taken at 60s. per dozen.

"7. The following are particulars of dinners at the Students' Tables during the four Terms, Trinity 1888 to Easter 1889, both inclusive:—

"The total number of dinners served was 3,016, or excluding Grand days 2,813, there having been 203 Grand day dinners.

"The Cook, under the contract, is to provide ordinary day dinners at 15s., (On Grand day £1, and on Grand day in Trinity Term at £1. 2s.) for every mess of four, or broken mess of less than four.

"The cost of the 3,016 during the four Terms was:—

Cook's Contract	£599. 14. 0.
Waiters, etc.	177. 3. 10.
	<hr/>
	£776. 17. 10.

that is to say, about 5s. 2d. for each dinner served, exclusive of washing and establishment charges.

"The cost of the 2,813 dinners (exclusive of Grand day dinners) was £722. 14s. 10d., or about 5s. 1d. for each dinner, besides the cost of wine.

"The cost of the 203 Grand day dinners was £54, 3s., or 5s. 4d. for each dinner, besides the cost of wine.

"Each Student pays 2s. towards the cost of his dinner, so that the expense to the Inn funds might be taken at 3s. 4d. per head on Grand days, and 3s. 1d. on ordinary days, besides wine. But as each Student who keeps his Term is charged £1. 1s., for his 6 or 3 dinners, by which the Inn profit, there is not on the whole any considerable loss on the Students' dinners.

"The total cost to the Inn funds of dinners in Hall, apart from wine, over and above the payment made by the Members, may be taken to be about £1,000. . . .

"9. The Cook attended the Committee, and stated as follows:

"Except for special circumstances affecting himself alone, the contract would not be a remunerative one. His business, at the Law Courts and elsewhere, enables him to make use of surplus provisions from Lincoln's Inn. The uncertainty as to the numbers of Benchers or Barristers who will dine on any particular day, renders it impossible to avoid waste. At a Restaurant there is a sequence of dinners, ranging over some hours, so that meat going down to the kitchen early, can be sent up again later in another form. The Restaurant also makes a profit of 2s. or 3s. a head by wine. There is waste also at the Hall owing to the Carvers being independent of the Cook. Then it is difficult, at some seasons of the year, to get the small joints.

"Since the date of the Contract, the conditions have been less favorable to the Cook. There used to be an attendance of something like 40 messes a day; now there are not more than 11. The neighbourhood also has changed. Formerly people used to come and buy the broken joints; now there is little or no demand for them. In short, the Cook stated that the Bench dinner is a dead loss to him of £4 or upwards a night, except on Grand Days and Council Days."

"10. At the request of the Committee, the Cook gave written answers to questions. . . . The result is that he can make no suggestions tending to economy. . . .

"The Committee made the following recommendations:

"That the price of ordinary Bench dinners be reduced from 6s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. a head, with a corresponding reduction in the character of the Dinner.

"That the Mess System be abolished as to Viands at the Bar and Students' Tables, and a Table d'Hôte Dinner substituted.

"That 3s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. be the payments to the Cook in respect of the Bar and Students' Dinners on ordinary days.

"That if practicable a Lift be provided.

"That better provision be made for the Service of the Luncheon Room."

"These recommendations did not meet with the approval of the Cook."

The Council ordered: [p. 84.]

"That, having regard to the very slender attendance at the Bench Table on Saturdays and Sundays, in future no Dinners be provided for the Bench on those days unless by order of the Treasurer, or upon Notice of Two Benchers given to the Steward before Hall on or before the previous day.

"That a System of private Guest Nights be adopted. . . .

"That the character of the Bench Dinner on Days other than Grand days and Council days be simplified.

"That in future the Dinners on ordinary days at the Bar and Students'

Tables should be made identical throughout, and served on the Table d'Hôte system instead of Messes.

"That provision be made for substantial improvement of the Luncheons. . . .

"That the matter be referred back to the Committee with the foregoing directions."

Special Council held on November 7th, 1890. [p. 86.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Read the following communication:

"At a Special Parliament held on July 2nd, 1890 at the *Middle Temple*:— Upon further consideration of the Report of the Joint Committee on Legal Education,¹ It was Ordered that the Report be not adopted."

"Resolved: that the Treasurer be requested to ascertain from the Inner Temple and Gray's Inn what course they propose to take in reference to the Report of the Joint Committee on Legal Education."

Council held on November 25th, 1890. [p. 97.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

Read a letter from the Solicitor to the Trustees for the Warburton Lectures for permission for The Rev. F. H. Woods, Vicar of Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, to deliver the next Course of Lectures in the Chapel of the Society. [p. 100.]

Adopted the following Report of the Building Committee upon the application of Mr. Haywood, Architect to Mr. Stanley, Optician of Great Turnstile, to be allowed on the Re-building of the House lately pulled down in Garden Court, to reduce the height of the Society's Garden Wall there, and further to be allowed to face the part of the Wall fronting Garden Court with White Glazed Tiles.

"Recommended that the Bench do not allow any reduction in height of the present Wall; but that Mr. Stanley be at liberty to glaze with White Glazed Tiles, provided that the thickness of the Wall be not reduced, and the work carried out to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Works."

Read the following communications from the Middle Temple and Gray's Inn on the subject of Legal Education:

"*Middle Temple*:—At a Parliament held Nov. 7th, 1890:

"It was Ordered—That this Inn objects to the scheme submitted by the Joint Committee,² and desires to express its opinion that no scheme for the improvement of Legal Education will be satisfactory which does not recognize the duty of each Inn of Court to take a direct interest in its own Students, and to make provision for their education under its own direction and superintendence.

"That the Council of Legal Education be requested to consider and report to the Four Inns whether the present system of Legal Education would not be improved on the following or other basis:—

1. That each of the Four Inns provide means for the instruction of its own Students in the law in such manner as it may think fit.
2. That the Council of Legal Education shall have the management and superintendence of the Examinations appointed to be held by the Consolidated Regulations of the Four Inns."

Gray's Inn:—"At a Pension held the 18th day of November 1890:

¹ *Ante*, p. 268.

² *Ante*, p. 268.

Upon the consideration of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court appointed to consider the present state of Legal Education, and the alterations (if any) that ought to be made in the Regulations affecting the same: Ordered:—That this Bench is not prepared to adopt the Report".¹

Resolved: "that this Bench regrets the view taken by the Middle Temple and Gray's Inn on the subject of Legal Education, and does not see its way to concur in the request made by the Middle Temple to the Council of Legal Education".

Resolved: "That the Thanks of the Bench be given to Professor Church for his Services in reference to the Cleaning of the Fresco,² and that the Fresco Committee be empowered to expend a sum not exceeding Fifty pounds in the purchase of a piece of plate for presentation to the Professor."

Adjourned Council held on December 16th, 1890. [p. 105.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Read and confirmed a Report of the Joint Committee on Rule 14 of the Consolidated Regulations (Call of Solicitors to the Bar) from which the following has been extracted: [p. 108],

Resolved:—

"1. 'A Solicitor in practice for not less than 5 years' means: 'a Solicitor in actual practice on his own account, during the qualifying period, although he may at the same time have been acting as a Clerk to a Solicitor or firm of Solicitors'.

"2. On giving the Notice required by Rule 14, a Solicitor shall pay the sum of £5. 5/- to the Inn by which he seeks to be Called to the Bar. (Such sum of £5. 5/- to be in addition to the usual Student's fees on entrance at an Inn of Court.)

"3. That a Copy of any notice given by a Solicitor seeking Call to the Bar under Rule 14 be sent to the Bar Committee by the Inn at which the Solicitor proposes to seek Call." . . .

Officers for 1891: [p. 110],

Treasurer: Joseph Napier Higgins Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry.

Dean of the Chapel: Sir Charles Russell, Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: John Westlake Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: The Hon. Sir Joseph William Chitty.

The following Benchers died during 1890:—

March 20. Edmund Swetenham Esq., Q.C.

December 30. William Bulkeley Glasse Esq., Q.C.

1891

Council held on January 12th, 1891. [p. 112.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Upon reading a Communication from the Inner Temple on the subject of Legal Education;

¹ *Ante*, p. 268.

² *Ante*, p. 270.

Resolved:—"That the other Inns be invited to join with this Inn in referring this matter to the late Joint Committee for reconsideration and report, with especial reference to the opinions which have been expressed by the different Inns of Court since their Report was made.¹ [p. 113.]

Thomas Anton Bertram was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 114. Text on pp. 116-118.]

Council held on January 30, 1891. [p. 125.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Read the Twenty-seventh list of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues.

Read a communication from Gray's Inn that that Inn will join with the other Inns of Court in referring the matter of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court upon Legal Education to that Committee for reconsideration. [p. 126.]

Adjourned Council held on March 10th, 1891. [p. 135.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court on the subject of Legal Education, adopting the Scheme of the Inner Temple as amended by the Middle Temple. (A print of the amended scheme is here inserted.) The Report was adopted, and the other Inns were to be invited to join this Inn in appointing a Joint Committee to consider, and if necessary revise, the Consolidated Regulations.

Read the following letter from the Manager of the Metropolitan Electric Supply Company as to the Electric Lighting of the Inn:

February 26th, 1891.

"I very much regret that we cannot agree to the Terms imposed upon us by the Benchers regarding the removal of Cables.

"Even supposing we only have to run a few feet, we consider that the Provisional Order grants ample security to every one, and yours is the only instance where we have been asked to sign a special Agreement."

Ordered: "that the Steward ascertain from the Law Fire Office whether they will allow Transformers and other Appliances in connection with the Electric Lighting under the present policies, and whether such policies cover all risks."

Ordered: "that the requests of the Tenants of the Society be consented to, if the Society is satisfied that the Insurances on their property will not be affected."

Council held on April 7th, 1891. [p. 142.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

The following Scholarships were awarded: *International and Constitutional Law and Common Law*: John Westley Manning, 100 Guineas. *Real and Personal Property Law and Equity*: Herbert John Simmonds, 100 Guineas.

Called to the Bench:

Henry Burton Buckley Esq., Q.C. [pp. 144, 165.]

Read the following application from Miss Day as to becoming a Student of this Society in view of obtaining a Certificate to practise as a Conveyancer under the Bar. Ordered: that Miss Day be informed that the Masters of the Bench are not aware of any case where a Certificate to practise has been granted to a Lady, and be asked if she knows of any such case. [p. 146.]

¹ *Ante*, p. 273.

Council held on May 4th, 1891. [p. 153.]

Thirty-seven Benchers present.

The Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court appointed to revise the Consolidated Regulations reported that the draft had been finally settled on April 28th, 1891 and enclosed a print (incorporated in the Black Book). [p. 157.]

Ordered that the Prayer Book of 1634 be repaired and preserved in a glass case in the Library,¹ and not carried to the Chapel as heretofore, [p. 162].

Called to the Bench:

Kenelm Edward Digby, Esq. [pp. 162, 167.]

Council held on May 26th, 1891. [p. 166.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Order payment to the Bar Library Committee of £90. 13. 5. calculated as follows:

	<i>No. of Members</i>	<i>Sum Payable</i>
Lincoln's Inn	2062	90. 13. 5.
Inner Temple	3220	135. 13. 11.
Middle Temple	2182	95. 6. 9.
Gray's Inn	252	20. 5. 11.
	<hr/> 7716 <hr/>	<hr/> 342. 0. 0. <hr/>

Conucil held on June 15th, 1891. [p. 176.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Committee appointed² to consider the decline in the number of Students and to report on causes and remedies, from which the following passages have been extracted:³ [p. 183],

Report of the Committee:

1.—As to the decline in the number of Admissions at Lincoln's Inn.

The aggregate Admissions at the four Inns were:

	<i>Admissions</i>			<i>Calls three years later</i>		
In 1860	226	..	followed by	.. 172
1870	438	..	„	.. 280
1878	444	..	„	.. 271
1882	430	..	„	.. 275
1886	392	..	„	.. 238
1889	372			

showing a rapid increase up to the date of the first Judicature Bill, and a large decrease commencing some time after the new system came into operation.

Out of every 100 Admissions the shares of the four Inns have been as follows:

	<i>Lincoln's Inn</i>	<i>Inner Temple</i>	<i>Middle Temple</i>	<i>Gray's Inn</i>
1860	42	32	21	5
1889	13	50	31	6

Taking averages of absolute numbers of Admissions in successive decades with the percentage of Calls after an interval of three years, the figures are:

¹ Now in the Silver Room.

² *Ante*, p. 268.

³ The Report is not dated. It covers a period of 50 years from 1840 to 1889 inclusive.

	<i>Lincoln's Inn</i>		<i>Inner Temple</i>		<i>Middle Temple</i>		<i>Gray's Inn</i>	
	<i>Admis- sions</i>	<i>Per cent. Called</i>	<i>Admis- sions</i>	<i>Per cent. Called</i>	<i>Admis- sions</i>	<i>Per cent. Called</i>	<i>Admis- sions</i>	<i>Per cent. Called</i>
1840-49	91	·47						
1850-59	82	·58						
1860-69	87	·71	115	·59	100	·47	12	·84
1870-79	94	·76	175	·60	114	·59	16	·30
1880-89	66	·80	176	·71	127	·60	18	·54

2.—As to the causes of the decline in Lincoln's Inn.

These have been various.

One general observation may be made which is applicable at all periods, viz.: that the Inns which for the time being possessed the Chambers most in request always secured the largest number of Admissions. Thus Gray's Inn Chambers have always been the least convenient in situation, and Gray's Inn has always lagged far behind in the competition for Students.

From 1813, and more distinctly from 1841 until the building of the New Courts, a large Chancery Bar found Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, in the immediate proximity of the Equity Courts, almost an absolute necessity, and from that time to the present nearly the whole of the Chancery and Conveyancing Bar has consisted of Members of this Inn. This demand for Chambers in the Inn raised the rents and deterred all Students destined for the Common Law, and they accordingly flocked almost as exclusively to the Temples, where Chambers were at least equally convenient for them and were less highly rented. To such a pitch did the pressure for Chambers in Lincoln's Inn extend, that large numbers of applicants overflowed into Chancery Lane, and as much as £30 or £40 a year was sometimes given for single rooms on the second floor, not much larger than cupboards, which would now scarcely be thought good enough for a clerk. During this period Lincoln's Inn entered an extremely large proportion of Students.

Later on the growth of the Common Law Bar and the comparative decline of the Chancery Bar lessened the demand for Chambers in Lincoln's Inn and brought those of the Temples into request, the more so as the rents in Lincoln's Inn, if they fell at all, were not reduced in proportion to the slackening of the demand. Even now Chambers in Lincoln's Inn are undoubtedly dearer without being more convenient than similar Chambers in the Temple. It is not surprising that the percentage of vacant sets has of late been as high as 12 per cent., though this is partly due to the inferior quality of some of the Chambers. Hence from 1860, or possibly a little earlier, the Temples began rapidly to gain on Lincoln's Inn, and this process . . . has gone on with only small fluctuations continuously to the present time, and shows as yet no sign of abatement.

The relative decline in Lincoln's Inn, which had become rapid in 1860, no doubt commenced somewhat earlier, though up to that date Lincoln's Inn still retained the lead. Probably it began with the Chancery Improvement and Masters Abolition Acts of 1852,¹ which, however beneficial they may have been to suitors, deprived Chancery Juniors of a large part of their paying business and also

¹ 15 and 16 Vic. Cap. 80, 86.

diminished the prospects of promotion by the substitution of Solicitor Chief Clerks for Masters taken from the ranks of the Bar.

This naturally made the Chancery Bar, and consequently Lincoln's Inn, less attractive to Students.

From 1860-70 there was an enormous increase in the aggregate number of Admissions of which Lincoln's Inn reaped only a minute proportion. The total increase was 212, of which 109 went to the Inner Temple, 83 to the Middle Temple, and only 21 to Lincoln's Inn.

Part of this increase seems to be traceable to unfounded expectation of benefit from the movement then commencing in favour of Law Reform. If it did, disillusion soon followed, for an unusually large proportion of the Students admitted about 1870 failed to come up for Call to the Bar.

But at this time the attractions of the Common Law Bar were increased.

1.—By the rapid growth of local practice, and the development of County Court business.

2.—By a large increase in the number of appointments (including thirteen additional Stipendiary Magistrates and many new Recorders) which were opened exclusively to the Common Law Bar.

Other causes, to some extent operative in favour of the Temples, were the appointment of the Prince of Wales as a Bencher of the Middle Temple, and the increasing popularity of the Temple Church.

On the other hand, the growth of Company business should have added to the attractions of the Chancery Bar.

The net result of the changes in this period in the percentages of Admissions was as follows:—

	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Lincoln's Inn fell from	42	to 27.
Inner Temple rose „	32	to 41.
Middle Temple rose „	21	to 30.
Gray's Inn fell „	5	to 2.

The decade 1870-80 was the period of the introduction of the new system contained in the Judicature Acts and the consequent Orders and Rules. It shows violent fluctuations, Lincoln's Inn on the whole declining rapidly, Middle Temple holding its own, and Inner Temple rising considerably.

The percentage Tables are as follows:—

	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Lincoln's Inn fell from	27	to 19.
Inner Temple rose „	41	to 47.
Middle Temple rose „	30	to 31.
Gray's Inn rose „	2	to 3.

The great fluctuations were no doubt attributable to alternating hopes and fears as the phases of the legal revolution disclosed themselves, with the result that after a few years' experience it was found to work advantageously to the Common Law Bar, and prejudicially to Chancery practice.

It is true that at the outset there was a marked tendency to increase of Chancery at the expense of Common Law Actions. The Equity Courts seemed at first to have become more popular, the reasons assigned being, 1st, that the Judges were sitting throughout the legal year, and that for some classes of cases

they were far more prompt; 2nd, that many Plaintiffs preferred a tribunal where the Judge was untrammelled by the assistance of a Jury; and 3rd, that as a rule costs were more liberally dealt with in this Division. Probably, all these causes operated, but they were soon neutralised by others. If the Courts were often satisfactorily speedy, Chambers were dilatory enough—the procedure stereotyped by the rules of Court savouring to such an extent of the leisurely traditions of the Old Court of Chancery as to render anything like reasonable dispatch difficult, if not impracticable. Then the privilege of dispensing with a Jury became less important after the practice had largely grown up of doing the same thing by consent in the Queen's Bench Division. Moreover, even while the Chancery Courts retained their seemingly superior attractions to Suitors and Solicitors, the Equity Bar derived no corresponding benefit, because when the number of actions to be tried increased, and cause-lists grew heavy, the equilibrium was restored not by placing in that Division more Judges to deal with the increased business, but by transferring the business from the Division selected by Suitors to the Queen's Bench Division. The amount which the Bar can earn is limited by the number of Courts before which they can practise. As long ago as 1842, there were four Chancery Judges of first instance, sitting six days a week. Now there are five Judges sitting, as a rule, four and a half days—the time devoted to Chambers, the Saturday half-holiday, and the half-hour now given up in the morning counting for at least a day and a half, so that the number of judicial hours per week is somewhat less than it was forty or fifty years ago.

Another change of habit, resulting from the Judicature Acts, was also injurious to the Chancery Bar. Their Leaders had long been in the habit of confining themselves to a single Court, which they did not leave without a special fee. After the so-called fusion, the Common Law Leaders, as a rule (though they retained the special fee custom as between different circuits), came into the Chancery Division without it, so that the Queen's Bench Courts continued as before to be a practical monopoly of the Common Law Bar, while the Chancery Courts, to a considerable extent, supplied Common of Pasture to the Leaders of both Divisions.

During this decade, also local practice, which had before been growing, grew faster than ever, and nearly all of it belonged to the Common Law.

These, with some other minor considerations, appear to have satisfied the majority of Students that the Common Law field was the more promising under the new régime, and they accordingly flocked in shoals to the Temples.

The last decade, 1880–90, has proved the most disastrous of all to Lincoln's Inn. The causes are to be found chiefly in the opening of the New Courts, in the Rules of 1883, in the Conveyancing Acts, and in the Bankruptcy Act, 1883.

By the opening of the New Courts, Lincoln's Inn lost the superior convenience of its Chambers for the Equity and Conveyancing Bar, and the tendency of Chancery Students to prefer our Inn rests now upon habit alone, without the support of any other inducement. This may continue yet for a long time; but, sooner or later, considerations of convenience and interest are likely to prevail, and the greater cheapness of Temple Chambers supplies a force which may be always operative to our detriment.

Then, in 1883, some much-needed reforms were introduced into the practice of the Chancery Division, by which a large reduction was brought about in the

number of administration suits; and many matters, which formerly led to Motions and Petitions, were relegated to Chambers. The Suitors no doubt gained, but the emoluments of the Chancery Bar suffered.

The Conveyancing Acts withdrew almost entirely from the younger members of the Chancery Bar much simple Conveyancing business which had previously formed their main reliance, while slowly building up an Equity practice of the litigious kind.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1883, and the Orders thereunder, have also transferred Bankruptcy Appeals from the Chancery to the Queen's Bench Division.

Thus the attractions of Chancery practice have been further diminished, and the flow of Students to Lincoln's Inn has been checked more seriously than ever.

The percentage results for this period are these:—

	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Lincoln's Inn has declined from	19	to 13.
Inner Temple has increased „	47	to 50.
Middle Temple has remained at	31.	
Gray's Inn has increased from	3	to 6.

Looking back over the whole period, it will be seen that the prospects of promotion have largely declined on the Chancery side, and largely increased on the Common Law side.

Formerly, the posts invariably filled by Chancery Barristers were:—

Master of the Rolls,
Three Vice-Chancellors,
The Masters in Chancery,

while, as a general rule, the Lord Chancellor and one of the two Law Officers were also selected from the Chancery Bar.

At present the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and both Law Officers represent the Common Law Bar, and of the Law Lords one only came from the Chancery Bar.

That we are not mistaken in supposing that Equity practice has seriously declined is proved by an Examination of the Law Lists. The information to be derived from them is not sufficiently exact to show the precise numbers of Barristers who from year to year join the Common Law and Chancery Bars respectively, but it is enough to place it beyond any doubt that there has been a large and continuous decline in the proportion of Chancery to Common Law Counsel.

We may add that there is nothing in the conditions imposed on Students and Barristers to account for the unpopularity of Lincoln's Inn. A Committee which reported in 1881¹ found that these were substantially the same in all the Inns, and there has been no adverse change since. In fact the success of the Common Room has increased the attractions of our Inn.

3.—As to the Remedies available.

If we have rightly estimated the causes of the decline, an important part of them is beyond the control of this Bench. So far as the loss of Students is due to the waning attractiveness of the Chancery Bar and to the discouragements which have led to it, there is no remedy which we can apply except by the exercise of any influence which some of us may possess with the authorities by whom the distribution of business is practically determined.

¹ *Ante*, p. 223.

Even the habit which still brings Chancery Barristers to Lincoln's Inn, though like other habits it may long survive the decay of the influences which originally created it, no longer rests on any solid foundation of convenience, and may be expected, sooner or later, to wear out, if it is undermined by the superior convenience or cheapness of Chambers in the other Inns.

The same condition would render it still more hopeless to endeavour to attract a larger proportion of Students destined for the Common Law.¹ But these do not exhaust the catalogue. The whole body of Students may be roughly divided into those who intend to practice in Chancery (Chancery Students we may call them), those who contemplate Common Law practice (who may be termed Common Law Students), and those who at the time of their Admission have not made up their minds to which Bar they will go, or perhaps in many cases whether they will ever practice in England, or at all. These we may call Unattached Students. The greater proportion of the barren Admissions (those not followed by a Call) are pretty certain to come from this class, and we are not likely to be far wrong in assuming that the Inn which shows the largest proportion of barren Admissions is also the Inn which admits the largest proportion of the whole class of Unattached Students.

On this footing, we find from the diagrams and tables already referred to that the unattached Students have for a long time entered more freely at the Temples than at Lincoln's Inn—a habit which, like all others, tends to perpetuate itself. But one naturally asks how the habit grew up, and the obvious answer is that a Student who is uncertain which side of the Bar he will follow will prefer an Inn where Chambers are relatively cheap and good, to one where they are relatively dear and bad.

The policy of the Inn would seem, therefore, to be to acquire as many as possible of the most convenient Chambers, and to fix the rents to Members of the Inn, as distinguished from outsiders, on a scale somewhat lower, and certainly not higher, than those of the Inner and Middle Temples. The rents which appear most urgently to need reduction are those of the less expensive chambers, the best sets not being overcharged, or, if so, not to the same extent as the others. It fortunately happens that the Chambers in New Square are now more convenient for business purposes than any in the Temples, and everything points to the wisdom of our recent practice of acquiring, when practicable, those that come into the market.

It is mainly on a vigorous persistence in the policy of acquiring chambers in New Square, backed by a preferential liberality in the rents demanded from Members of the Inn, that the Committee rely for recovery from a course of depression. Incidentally, it is obvious that liberality in all minor matters is dictated by prudence, and in this the Bench has not been wanting in the past, and no doubt will not fail in future. For example, there is little doubt that the generous concessions made to the Common Room Committee have added to the attractions of the Inn—so much so, that the rush for admission to the room has already more than absorbed the whole accommodation, and will, as we understand, at an early date, lead to a further application for space, which it may be hoped the Bench will see its way to grant; but the main prospect of improvement lies in the policy we have already recommended in respect of Chambers.

¹ Happily this part of the Report proved to be unduly pessimistic.

Ordered that it be an instruction to the Chambers Committee to give effect as far as possible in letting Chambers to the recommendation of this Report. [p. 184.]

Adjourned Council held on July 28th, 1891. [p. 194.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

The four Inns of Court having now approved the Consolidated Regulations as altered—It was resolved upon the Treasurer's Motion: 'That the Council of Legal Education be requested to carry the alterations made in the Consolidated Regulations into effect'.¹ [p. 195.]

The Report of the Finance and Dinners Committee that "on consideration of the application of the Common Rooms Committee for further accommodation and assistance [p. 195], referred by the Council to this Committee, it was resolved that rooms (on the ground floor of No. 6 Stone Buildings) should be given as soon as possession was obtained, and that the allowance towards the cost of attendance should be increased by £50 a year", was ordered to be carried into effect [p. 197.]

Council held on November 2nd, 1891. [p. 206.]

Thirty-five Benchers present.

The Master of the Walks² referred to the subject of the New Garden in Old Square, and having stated what had been done, proposed to have the new Garden Turfed and that the Railings lately removed should not be replaced. Ordered accordingly.

Called to the Bench:

Kenneth Augustus Muir-Mackenzie Esq., Q.C. [pp. 207, 223.]

Council held on November 25th, 1891. [p. 220.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

On reading a Report of the Special Dinners Committee recommending the installation of a lift, no order was made. [p. 223.]

Officers for 1892: [pp. 226, 233],

Treasurer: The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry.

Master of the Library: Sir Charles Russell, Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: John Westlake, Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Hon. Sir Joseph William Chitty.

Master of the Walks: Edward Henry Pember Esq., Q.C.

Upon the Motion of the Treasurer—"That the sum now applied to this Inn for Scholarships shall be hereafter handed over to the Council of Legal Education for the encouragement of the study of the Law":—

Ordered: "that the Scholarships be given in March next as usual, but the Examination to be held by the Council of Legal Education instead of by Examiners appointed by the Bench, and subsequently that no such Scholarships be given at this Inn, but that in lieu thereof £200 a year be paid as an extraordinary Contribution to the Common Fund of the Council of Legal Education until further Order."³

Adjourned Council held on December 15th, 1891. [p. 227.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

Read the following Report of the Committee appointed on November 2nd, 1891 to obtain portraits (or copies of portraits) of Sir Thomas More and Sir Mathew Hale for the Hall: [p. 229],

¹ *Ante*, p. 276.

³ *Post*, p. 283.

² The Hon. Sir Joseph Chitty.

"The Committee find that there are several portraits of Sir Thomas More from which to select.

"The Masters of the Bench possess a very fine $\frac{3}{4}$ length portrait in Oil of Sir Mathew Hale,¹ which hangs in the Drawing Room, and the Committee recommend that the question of placing another in the Hall be reconsidered.

"There are 10 spaces in the Hall in which portraits might be placed, and the Committee suggest that their powers be extended to filling up all the spaces.

"They submit the following list of Ancient Members of the Inn as suitable:

Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln	1311
Sir John Fortescue ²	1473
Sir Thomas Egerton	1617
Henry Hobart	1625
James Ley, Earl of Marlborough	1628
Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury ³	1683
Sir Robert Walpole	1725
Charles, Lord Talbot ⁴	1737"

Ordered that: "the Committee be empowered to substitute a Portrait of Sir John Fortescue for that of Sir Mathew Hale,⁵ and to prosecute their enquiries and report further thereon."

The Treasurer called attention to the Resolution passed at the last Council Meeting, with reference to the internal Scholarships at this Inn,⁶ and it was Resolved that: "a Committee be appointed to confer with the other Inns as to separate Scholarships, with a view to joint action on the subject, with power to deal in the meantime with the Regulations of this Inn". [p. 231.]

Resolved "That a Committee be appointed to consider and report whether anything can be done to make the Chapel more useful for Religious purposes." [p. 232.]

The following Benchers died during 1891:—

March 6. Leofric Temple Esq., Q.C.

June 9. William Thomas Shave Daniel Esq., Q.C.

1892

Council held on January 11th, 1892. [p. 234.]

Thirty Benchers present.

Edward Vandermere Fleming was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 238. Text on pp. 240, 241.]

Council held on February 1st, 1892. [p. 247.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Read the Twenty-eighth list of Barristers who had Compounded for their Annual Dues. Referred to the Finance Committee to consider whether some proportion should not be credited to Capital. [p. 248.]

¹ IV. 324.

³ *Post*, p. 311. IV. 314.

⁵ *Ante*, p. 282, *post*, p. 292.

² IV. 320.

⁴ IV. 349.

⁶ *Ante*, p. 282.

The following resolution of the Council of Legal Education was adopted: "Resolved, that the Council request authority from the Four Inns of Court to spend a sum not exceeding £200 per annum for prizes, in addition to the Studentships mentioned in Rule 51 of the Consolidated Regulations 1891".

The Steward reported that, upon the death of Mr. W. J. Phelps on the 5th day of September 1891, the lifehold interest in 3 Sets of Chambers on the 2nd and 3rd floors N, of No. 11 New Square ceased, and they then fell in to the Society, and that a purchase of the set of Chambers on the 1st floor of No. 5 New Square from Mr. Dimond [p. 193] had been completed. [p. 253.]

Ordered that Sir James Fitzjames Stephens' offer to sell a set of Chambers on the ground floor and basement of No. 3 New Square and another set on the 2nd floor of No. 2 New Square for £4000 be accepted subject to contract.¹

Adjourned Council held on February 23rd, 1892. [p. 256.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

A Report [p. 262] by a joint meeting of Committees of the Four Inns of Court that: "on consideration of the Petitions of the Bombay Law Society, and of Solicitors practising in Madras, asking that Solicitors who have been admitted in England may be allowed to count practice in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras as if it were practice in England, for the purpose of entitling them to the benefit of Rule 14 of the Consolidated Regulations, and upon reading a Letter of the Incorporated Law Society enclosing same:—It was Resolved to recommend an amendment or addition to the Consolidated Regulations, so as to make Rule 14 extend to Solicitors admitted in England who have practised for five consecutive years in any one Colony or Dependency, substituting a Certificate of the Chief Justice of such Colony or Dependency for the Certificate of two Members of the Incorporated Law Society" was adopted. [p. 263.]

A Report and Recommendations by the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court: "that upon consideration of the Report of the Committee of Lincoln's Inn, it had been resolved: "that the following Interpretation of Rule 14 of the Consolidated Regulations be adopted:

"1. That the 5 years referred to in Resolution 1, adopted by the Four Inns of Court, must be 5 consecutive years.

"2. That such 5 consecutive years need not be immediately preceding Admission at any Inn of Court or Notice of intention to be Called to the Bar.

"3. That there is no limit to the time after a Solicitor has ceased to take out his Certificate in which he may claim the advantage of Rule 14.

"4. That the Preliminary Examination and One Introduction to the Bar Table, where necessary, are not to be dispensed with as a matter of course":—

Were read and adopted.

The Committee also recommended:—That all Resolutions of Joint Committees of the Four Inns of Court which were then in force should be embodied in the Consolidated Regulations and that it be referred to a Joint Committee to bring the Consolidated Regulations up to date: the Recommendation was adopted and it was referred to the Committee to carry it into effect. [pp. 264, 265.]

Ordered that it be an instruction to the Finance Committee: "that at the end of each Financial Year, they cause to be prepared, and kept by the Steward in a Book:

¹ Completion was reported on June 14th, 1892. (B.B. XXXVII. 301).

"1. An Abstract or Summary of the Accounts for the previous financial year, showing under convenient heads, the income of the Society from various sources, and the several purposes on which it has been expended.

"2. A Balance Sheet showing the Assets and Liabilities of the Society". [p. 266.]

Read the following Report (dated February 19th, 1892) of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court as to the internal Scholarships: "1. In the opinion of this Committee, no Examination in any subject on which the Council of Legal Education hold, or are willing to hold, Examinations ought to be held by any Inn separately after the end of the next Long Vacation.

"2. That it is the opinion of the Committee that no Internal Scholarships or Prizes ought to be awarded by any of the Inns except the Arden Bacon and Holt Scholarships and the Lee Prize at Gray's Inn.

"3. That in the opinion of this Committee it is desirable that each Inn, in lieu of Internal Scholarships, should contribute a sum of not less than £200 to the funds of the Council of Legal Education, to be bestowed by them by way of Scholarships or Prizes.

"4. That this Committee recommends the contribution of £50 a year by each Inn to the Council of Legal Education for Prizes, in addition to the Scholarships mentioned in Rule 51 of the Consolidated Regulations 1891". This Report was adopted. [p. 268.]¹

Council held on April 26th, 1892. [p. 283.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

The Reports of the Examiners of the Council of Legal Education on the examination for the Lincoln's Inn Scholarships (1892) were read:

Resolved that the Scholarships be awarded as follows: *International and Constitutional Law and Common Law*: Malcolm Martin Macnaghten, 100 Guineas. Thomas Mordaunt Snagge, 100 Guineas. *Real and Personal Property Law and Equity*: William Rowley Elliston, 100 Guineas. Reginald Heath Long Innes, 100 Guineas. [p. 284.]

Upon the Motion of the Treasurer:

"It was Resolved unanimously

"1. That the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn do respectfully invite His Royal Highness Prince George of Wales,² to become a Master of the Bench of the Society.

"2. That in the event of His Royal Highness accepting the Invitation, he be a Master of the Bench accordingly, and for that purpose that all standing Orders and Rules be suspended, and all fees and payments be dispensed with, and that the Treasurer communicate these Resolutions to the Prince."

Called to the Bench: [pp. 285, 294],

George Deedes Warry Esq., Q.C., and Edmund Widdrington Byrne Esq., Q.C.

Resolved that Lord Selborne be requested to sit for his portrait. [p. 287.]

Special Council held on May 6th, 1892. [p. 288.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

In pursuance of a Special Notice sent to the Masters of the Bench, the

¹ But see *post*, p. 286.

² On May 25th, 1892, the *Birthday Gazette* announced that the titles of Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney had been granted to him. A.R. 31.

Treasurer reported that His Royal Highness Prince George of Wales had graciously accepted the invitation to the Bench forwarded to him by the Treasurer in accordance with the Resolution passed at the last Council. [p. 290.]

Council held on May 23rd, 1892. [p. 293.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

Read communications from the *Inner Temple* and the *Middle Temple* that these Societies had adopted Resolution No. 1, but had not adopted Resolutions No. 2 and 3 in the Report of the Joint Committee on internal Scholarships. [p. 294.]¹

Ordered that until further order, and provided the other Inns agree to adopt the same course, a prize of £50 be awarded to each Student of this Inn who obtains a Certificate of Honor. [p. 295.]

Read a letter from the Secretary to the Lincoln's Inn Common Rooms, with a copy (not extracted) of the Rules as lately amended.

Council held on June 14th, 1892. [p. 297.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court appointed to consider the propriety of Barristers after Call to the Bar holding any of the Offices mentioned in the declaration in rule 8 of the Consolidated Regulations, from which the following passage has been extracted: [p. 299],

"The Committee are of opinion that no Student ought to be Called to the Bar who, during the period of his Studentship, has acted in any of the capacities specified in the Declaration which by the 8th Rule of the Consolidated Regulations he is required to make before his Admission as a Student; and that (with the exception of being or acting as a Registrar of Court, or an Official Receiver or Liquidator or Provisional Assistant or Deputy Receiver or Liquidator under the Bankruptcy or Winding up Acts, or Clerk to such a Registrar or Receiver) no Barrister ought after his Call to the Bar, and while he remains a Barrister, to act in any of the capacities specified in the above mentioned Declaration: and that as to the Offices mentioned in the above exception, no Barrister ought to hold or act in that same while, and so long as he actually practises, at the Bar."

The Committee recommend that effect should be given to the above views, by every Student being required to sign before his Call to the Bar a declaration and undertaking in the form recorded, but not abstracted.

The Report was adopted. [p. 301.]²

Called to the Bench: [pp. 302, 317],

William Phipson Beale Esq., Q.C., and Ralph Neville Esq., Q.C.

Council held on July 4th, 1892. [p. 311.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Read a communication from the Secretary of the Bar Library with Accounts and Copy of a Resolution asking payment of the sum of £90. 11. 3. with which was a special note as to the Increase of contributions:—Ordered payment. [p. 313.]³

Read the following communication from the *Middle Temple*:⁴ [p. 316],

"Ordered,

¹ *Ante*, p. 285 and see *below*.

³ The method of computation was not recorded.

² *Post*, p. 288.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 285, and *above*.

"1. That the Scholarships at present granted by this Inn under previous orders of the House be discontinued, and that the following prizes be substituted in their place.

"2. That until further order, a prize of £50 be offered by this Inn to each of its Students who shall obtain a Certificate of Honour from the Council of Legal Education (under Consolidated Regulation 50), including any Student of this Inn who may obtain the 100 Guinea Studentship (under Consolidated Regulation 51).

"3. That the Campbell Foster Prize be awarded in July in every year to the Student of this Inn who shall have been Examined for Honours in July, and who shall be certified by the Council of Legal Education to stand highest amongst the Members of this Inn in the Examination in Criminal Law. . . ."

Read the following communication from *Gray's Inn*:

Ordered: "That Clauses 1 and 2 in the Report (dated February 19th, 1892)¹ of the Joint Committee on the subject of the Internal Scholarships of the several Inns be adopted on behalf of this Society, and that Clause 3 be not adopted."

Read a communication from the *Inner Temple* to the effect that a Committee appointed to report upon the proposal made by Lincoln's Inn on May 23rd, 1892² that a Prize of £50 be awarded to each Student who obtains a Certificate of Honour had recommended that: "the consideration of the question be postponed till after the next examination, in order that it may be ascertained how many Students enter for the Honours Examination, and how many Certificates are awarded", and that this recommendation had been adopted by that Society.

Read the following communication from *Gray's Inn*: [p. 317].

"Upon the Adjourned Consideration of Communication (dated May 23rd, 1892)³ from the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, stating that until further order and provided the other Inns agree to adopt the same course, a Prize of £50 would be awarded to each Student of that Inn who obtains a Certificate of Honour: Ordered That: "as at present advised, this Bench does not see its way to agree to the proposition made by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn."

Called to the Bench: [pp. 317, 321].

James Charles Whitehorne, Esq., Q.C.

Adjourned Council held on July 26th, 1892. [p. 320.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

The purchase of a set of Chambers on the ground floor and basement of No. 7 New Square for £1750 was approved.⁴

"Ordered that, until further Order, a Prize of £50 be offered by this Inn to each of its Students who shall obtain a Certificate of Honour from the Council of Legal Education under Clause 50 of the Consolidated Regulations of the Four Inns of Court, including any Student of this Inn who may obtain the 100 Guineas Studentship under Consolidated Regulation 51."⁵ [p. 322.]

Council held on November 2nd, 1892. [p. 332.]

Thirty-three Benchers present.

Read a Memorandum by Mr. Maxwell Lyte C.B. [p. 337], from which the following passages have been extracted:

¹ *Ante*, p. 285.

² *Ante*, p. 286.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Completed on August 11th, B.B. XXXVII. 338.

⁵ The other Inns adopted the same course, *post*, p. 290.

"I have made an inspection of the MSS in the possession of Lincoln's Inn which, though slight, has enabled me to form a notion of their contents.

"They may be divided into two groups:

"The first consists of the Admission of Members of the Society, the entries in later times stating, not only the name and age of the member, but the name, residence and station in life of his father. These entries have been fully catalogued by Mr. Foster and it may be worth the consideration of the Society whether his catalogue should not be published.¹ . . .

"The second group of documents are the Orders and Regulations contained in the Black Books of the Society, going back so far as the reign of H.VI. These contain many entries of very considerable interest as illustrative of the social habits of the period, especially of the mode of life at an Inn of Court. They will probably in the period of the Reformation and Commonwealth contain entries of some historical interest. Among other entries in the Black Books are copies of a few deeds of considerable interest for the light they may throw on the topography of London. The accounts also entered in the Black Books show receipts for fines for various offences, and payments in connection with the existing buildings of the Society.

"If the Society will allow one of the earlier of these Black Books to be sent to the Record Office, I will cause extracts to be made of the entries which appear worthy of publication, and will keep an account of the time expended on this work. If then the Society are willing to enter upon the publication of the extracts, they will pay the account. If on consideration they prefer not so to do, but will allow the Historical Commissioners to pursue the publication of interesting extracts, then the Commissioners will pay the account in exoneration of the Society. If the work should be pursued beyond the first two volumes by the Society, it will probably be needful to obtain some editorial assistance."

Upon the Motion of Mr. Douglas Walker Q.C., it was Ordered:

"1. That an Estimate be obtained of the Cost of printing and publishing the entries of the Admissions to the Society in accordance with the Minute of Mr. Maxwell Lyte.

"2. That the first volume of the Black Books be entrusted to the Record Office to be dealt with as proposed by Mr. Maxwell Lyte's Minute on the terms that the Society thereby incur no pecuniary liability, have a veto on the publication, and the safe keeping of the volume be assured to the satisfaction of The Treasurer."²

Council held on November 25th, 1892. [p. 345.]

Forty-two Benchers present.

Read [p. 349], and adopted, the further³ Report (dated October 28th, 1892) of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court appointed to consider the propriety of Barristers holding certain Offices after Call, which modified the proposed declaration to be made on call and recommended amendment of clauses 7 and 8 of the Consolidated Regulations.

Called to the Bench:

Sir Augustus Frederick William Keppel Stephenson, K.C.B., Q.C. [pp. 350, 357.]

Officers for 1893: [pp. 354, 358],

¹ Two volumes of Admissions were printed in 1896.

² *Post*, p. 313.

³ *Ante*, p. 286.

Treasurer: Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., Attorney-General.

Master of the Library: John Westlake Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: The Hon. Sir Joseph William Chitty.

Keeper of the Black Book: Edward Henry Pember Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: George Parker Bidder Esq., Q.C.

Standing Committees: Finance and Dinners: Building and Chambers:

Sub-Building and Chambers: Rates: Library: Chapel: Wine.

Adjourned Council held on December 13th, 1892. [p. 357.]

Twenty Benchers present.

"A request of Richard Horton Smith Esq., as Senior Warden Designate of the proposed Chancery Bar Lodge of Freemasons, and on behalf of the proposed Lodge, to be allowed the use of the Hall etc. of this Society, on the occasion of the Consecration of the Lodge; which Ceremony it is hoped will be performed by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, Grand Master of the Order in person and the Banquet which will follow was granted."

The following Benchers died during 1892:—

February 22. Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Cotton.

March 30. Judge William Barber, Q.C.

May 24. Charles Parker Butt Esq., Q.C.

May 31. Edward Kent Karlake Esq., Q.C.

June 18. Charles Grevile Prideaux Esq., Q.C.

June 29. Douglas Brown Esq., Q.C.

1893

Council held on January 11th, 1893. [p. 360.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

George Ernest Timins was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 362. Text on pp. 364, 365.]

Council held on January 31st, 1893. [p. 371.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

The Twenty-ninth list of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues was read. [p. 373.]

Read a Report dated January 20th, 1893 by the Council of Legal Education to the Inns of Court. [pp. 374–389.]

Extracts from the Report:

"The System of Legal Education sanctioned by the Consolidated Regulations of May, 1891¹ having now been in operation for a year, the Council of Legal Education think it desirable to make a report of their proceedings to the Inns of Court, and to accompany their report with such observations on the working of the system as appear to the Council likely to be useful for future guidance.

1. Lectures and Classes.

"The Consolidated Regulations 29 and 30 empowered the Council to appoint a staff of teachers, consisting of Readers and Assistant Readers. The Readers were not to exceed eight in number, and were to be appointed for three years at a

¹ *Ante*, p. 276.

salary of £500 a year each. The number of the Assistant Readers (for elementary classes), their term of office, and their salaries, were left to the discretion of the Council.

"On the 26th June, 1891, the Council resolved that the number of Readers should be Six, viz.:—

One in Constitutional Law and Legal History;

One in Roman Law and Jurisprudence, and International Law, public and private;

Three in English Law and Equity, including Criminal Law, but excluding Civil and Criminal Procedure and Evidence;

One in Procedure, Civil and Criminal, and Evidence.

"They also resolved that there should be Four Assistant Readers for one year (re-eligible), at a salary of £350 a year each, viz.:—

Three in English Law and Equity, as above defined;

One in Roman Law, etc.

"They further resolved that each of the Readers (except the first and last here named) should deliver both elementary and advanced lectures, and should hold advanced classes. . . .

"The Board of Studies, as now constituted, consists of two Judges and nine Barristers, of whom three are Readers. . . .

"The Board of Studies has from time to time prepared prospectuses of the lectures and classes for each educational Term, and these have been published to the Students, and adhered to by the Readers as closely as possible. . . .

"In the summer of 1892, it was represented to the Council that it would be highly advantageous to East Indian and South African Students if instruction were given in Hindu and Mahommedan Law and Roman Dutch Law respectively. Accordingly, the Council last July resolved to avail themselves of Consolidated Regulation 31, and they appointed Mr. Herbert Cowell (formerly of the Indian Bar) and Mr. Mackarness (formerly in practice at the Cape) to give instruction on those subjects respectively for one year (by way of experiment) at a salary of 100 guineas each. The numbers of persons to whom instruction is thus given is at present—In Hindu and Mahommedan Law, 37; and in Roman Dutch Law, 14.

2. *Examinations for Pass and Honours.*

"The Council in November, 1891, resolved to appoint a General Board of Examiners, consisting of all the Readers and four other examiners, from whom one Reader and two examiners should be selected to examine on each subject. . . .

"The examination, whether for Pass or for Honours, is both by written papers and by *viva voce* questions. It is confined to those portions of each subject that have been treated in the lectures and classes of the preceding educational Terms. . . .

"There are two examinations for Studentships and Honours in each year. . . .

3. *Scholarships and other Prizes.*

"All the Scholarships and Prizes formerly given by the Inns separately have been discontinued, with the following exceptions:—

(a) Each of the Four Inns has resolved to give a prize of £50 to each of their own Students who obtains a Studentship or Certificate of Honour from the Council. These prizes are in lieu of the internal Scholarships previously given by these Inns.

(b) The Middle Temple gives a prize of 10 guineas (the Campbell-Foster Prize) to its own Students for proficiency in Criminal Law.

(c) Gray's Inn gives to its own Students for proficiency in subjects which vary from time to time,—

- (1) The Arden Scholarship (£60 a year for three years);
- (2) The Bacon ditto (£45 for two years);
- (3) The Holt ditto (£40 for two years);
- (4) The Lee Prize (£25).

The Prizes (b) and (c) being founded by deceased persons, cannot be abolished.

"The Examinations for the Campbell-Foster Prize are now conducted by Examiners appointed by the Council. Gray's Inn has not yet entrusted to the Council the Examinations for the Scholarships and Prize.

"In addition to the Studentships which are provided out of the Common Fund (see Consolidated Regulations 54, 63), each Inn has lately authorized the Council to award in each year a prize, not exceeding £50 (i.e., £200 a year in the aggregate), to the student of any of the Inns whom the Council may deem prize-worthy. . . .

"The Council are also authorized under the Will of the Widow of the late James Barstow, Esq., formerly a Bench of Gray's Inn, to award the Barstow Scholarship (£64 a year for two years), for proficiency in International and Constitutional Law and Legal History. This Scholarship is open to the Students of all the Inns." . . .

General Information.

Three features distinguish the present system of Legal Education from those which have preceded it.

"The first is, that the Four Inns of Court, having entrusted the education and examination of students seeking to be called to the Bar to a single representative body, have discontinued all separate tuition and examinations.

"The second is, the formation of a Board of Studies, consisting of members of the Council and of the teaching staff, thus bringing the Council and the teaching and examining staff into frequent and close communication with each other, the Board being in fact the working Committee of the Council. . . .

"The third feature is the introduction of systematic tuition for advanced and junior classes, and the closer personal contact between the Readers and Assistant Readers and their respective pupils.

"Endeavour has been made to arrange a course of instruction extending over two years, so as to encourage continuous systematic reading and to discourage cramming. . . .

"The Council believe that Students who regularly attend the lectures and classes for a period of two years, taking the junior classes and lectures during the first year and the senior during the second, have now an opportunity of acquiring a sound knowledge of the theory of the law, and very useful information as to its practice. But the Council, whilst thus providing instruction both in practice and theory, desire in no way to discourage Students from complying with the recommendation contained in Consolidated Regulation 36, and attending, at some period before entering on the active duties of the Profession, in the chambers of a barrister, conveyancer or pleader, for the purpose of obtaining a more exact and

intimate knowledge of the details of practical work than can be obtained in lectures and classes. . . .

"The Council desire to add, in reference to the cost of the existing system, that the expenses for the year ending 10th January, 1891 were £6,431, including £165 for printing, stationery, and a few miscellaneous items; for the year ending 10th January, 1892, they were £6,468, and for the year ending 10th January, 1893, £7,198.

"Although the Council spend somewhat more money now than under the old system, the Four Inns spend much less. The abolition of separate tuition occasions the small increase of the joint expenses of the Inns, and at the same time occasions the considerable diminution of their separate expenses."

Read the Report of the Committee appointed to obtain portraits of ancient members of the Inn to be hung in the Hall¹ that they had obtained the permission of Mr. Huth, the owner of the Portrait of Sir Thomas More² lately exhibited at the Tudor Exhibition, to allow his Picture to be copied for this Society; and that they have arranged with an Artist to copy the portrait for the sum of 80 guineas and an allowance in respect of his expenses on account of his having to make the copy at Mr. Huth's residence in the Country; and that they had also arranged with Mr. Bruce Joy, the Sculptor, to make a replica of his bust of Lord Cairns³ for the Society for the sum of 250 guineas.

The Report was adopted. [p. 391.]

Adjourned Council held on February 21st, 1893. [p. 395.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

A Report of the Finance Committee that on consideration of the application of the Lord Chancellor for the use of the Old Hall as a Court, they had ordered that it be granted at a nominal rent of £50 and payment of expenses of maintenance was agreed to. [p. 398.]

Read a Report of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court as to the Admission and Call of Students from abroad (incorporated in the Black Book). [p. 399.] The Report was adopted.

Special Council held on March 6th, 1893. [p. 400.]

Sixteen Benchers present:

To consider the Report of the Committee appointed on the subject of the Open Spaces Bill (Lincoln's Inn Fields).

Lord Hobhouse reported that he had prepared the following Memorandum, and gave an account of the proceedings before the Select Committee:

Lincoln's Inn Fields.

1.—The legal position of Lincoln's Inn with respect to Lincoln's Inn Fields, is determined, as I conceive, by the transactions of 1657. Prior to that date Pursfield and Copfield were open ground, probably subject to some rights of the public or of commoners, seeing that a Royal Commission was issued by James I. with reference to their use. However that may be, the fee simple owners built houses on Pursfield (i.e., the Western, South-western and North-western parts of the square) and were proceeding to build on Copfield, when Lincoln's Inn objected on the score of the prospect and air. A compromise was come to which is embodied in three contemporaneous deeds.

¹ *Ante*, p. 282.

² IV. 337.

³ IV. 312. *Post*, p. 310.

2.—The first is an Agreement dated the 19th June, 1657. The following stipulations were made in favour of Lincoln's Inn:

- (a) The houses were to be a certain quality.
- (b) They were not to come within 40 feet of Lincoln's Inn Wall.
- (c) The part not built on was to be cast into grass plots and railed gravel walks with rows of trees; this to be done within two years and according to plan.
- (d) For the future, no building, except a small waterhouse, was to be erected on Copfield.
- (e) The owners were to make gates and stairs, to give the Students access through Lincoln's Inn Wall into the field.

3.—The second is a feoffment of the same date. The owners (to the intent that the rest and residue of the field may be kept open for the air and not built upon further than agreed on) convey the said residue in the fee to the Trustees of Lincoln's Inn, upon trust to make a lease to the owners for 900 years. The lease is to contain a covenant that the land should remain subject to the former agreements.

4.—The third, dated the next day, is the lease, which contains a proviso for avoidance and re-entry in case of any building on the said field by the owners.

5.—It seems to me that when the works (a), (b), (c), and (e) were completed, Lincoln's Inn had no further interest, except the reversion with a nominal rent, and the important right to prevent building.

6.—It appears from the recitals in the subsequent Act of Parliament that the agreements were performed, and that rails were put up, but not kept up, and that the place fell into a very disgusting state. The inhabitants suffering from the nuisance procured an Act of Parliament in the 8th year of George II. They are thereby enabled to elect a body of Trustees, whose numbers are to be kept up by co-optation. The Trustees have power "to direct how and in what manner the said Fields shall be enclosed from all horses, coaches, carts and carriages, and "from time to time kept and preserved from annoyances as occasion shall require, "as also what ways or passages shall be made or left open for passengers, horses, "coaches, carts or carriages." The object is spoken of in several clauses as "to "enclose, clean, repair or otherwise adorn and beautify the said square." The expenses are to be defrayed by a rate on the inhabitants.

7.—The first meeting of the inhabitants for the election of Trustees is appointed to be held in the Council Chamber of Lincoln's Inn. With this exception Lincoln's Inn is not mentioned in the enacting part, though of course it appears in the previous history. It is not among the promoters of the Act; it is not rated; it has no voice in the election of Trustees. I conceive therefore that the legal position of Lincoln's Inn is in no way altered by the passing of the Act.

8.—The present state of the square is well known to all of us. By their Bill the County Council do not seek to acquire either the fee or the term of years, but they seek to displace the Trustees, and to take over the maintenance and management of the Garden, and to hold it as a Public Garden or Open space (*Section 16*); paying for it out of public London funds instead of the rate on the inhabitants. That involves the erection of buildings suitable for public recreation and enjoyment at the discretion of the Council (*Section 28*).

9.—I do not discuss the questions that arise between the County Council and the Trustees. Whether the Trustees are bound to exclude the public, or may admit

them; whether they may admit some for payment, and exclude those who do not pay; whether the County Council can maintain its assertion of a former dedication to the public; whether it is justified in seeking to displace the Trustees except by the usual process of expropriation and payment: all these are questions between the Council and the Trustees; but, as I conceive, Lincoln's Inn has not, except as a neighbour, any special interest in them. If the Trustees and Inhabitants were to agree with the Council, or were bought out by it, then, according to my view, Lincoln's Inn would be powerless to prevent any ordinary use of the ground for Public Recreation, except building on Copfield. There the Bill proposes an encroachment on the legal right of Lincoln's Inn; and as the Bill offers no protection for this right or compensation for its loss, I presume it may be successfully resisted.

10.—I gather however that it is not the desire of the Bench to press for the defeat of the scheme *in toto*; and that they will be satisfied with reasonable protection of their interests in the Act. It seems to me that what Lincoln's Inn is strictly entitled to (in the absence of expropriating clauses) is a clause prohibiting building on Copfield without the consent of the Inn. I do not know the extent of ground protected by the existing covenant. Perhaps it would be sufficient if some less extent were protected in future. And if the Inn concedes something on this point, it would be fair to protect the same extent of ground from being used as a gymnasium or playground.

11.—If an arrangement can be made on these principles, I think that Lincoln's Inn will stand in a better position than the present one. For I have no moral doubt but that before long the rights of the Trustees and the Inhabitants will be acquired for London by the County Council; and then, unless I am wholly mistaken in my diagnosis of the case, Lincoln's Inn will not be able to prevent the use of the ground for recreation of any kind not requiring building.

12.—I put the foregoing remarks in the hands of my colleagues, believing them of course to be well founded, but at any rate hoping that they may be of use in mapping out the subject, and in helping others to come more quickly to a conclusion whether they add to, or take away from, or accept, or reject my views.

HOBHOUSE.

February 27th, 1893.

The Bench approved the action of the Committee.

Council held on April 11th, 1893. [p. 410.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

Edward Henry Pember Esq. read a letter from the Treasurer¹ referring to his absence from England, and resigning the Office of Treasurer of the Honorable Society. With a view to a continuance of the Office, John Westlake Esq. was requested to act as Treasurer until further notice, during the absence of Sir Charles Russell. [p. 418.]

Council held on May 30th, 1893. [p. 433.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Ordered payment to the Bar Library of £84. 18. 4,² [p. 435.]

Read the following communication from the Head Master of the Stationers' School:

¹ Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., Attorney General.

² Computation not recorded.

Bolt Court, 9th May, 1893.

"I beg to inform you that these premises will be closed at the end of this term, and the School reopened next September at Hornsey.

"Our removal will, I am afraid, sever that connexion with the Inn which has existed for so many years. For whilst we shall regret much the loss of your choristers, we cannot expect you to send them so far away as Hornsey."

Special Council held on June 13th, 1893. [p. 446.]

Fourteen Benchers present.¹

Ordered that a sum of 150 guineas be voted for the purpose of presenting a wedding gift to H. R. H. the Duke of York² K.G. a Master of the Bench; and that a treat be given in the Garden to not more than 600 children not above 12 years of age at a cost not exceeding £60.

Council held on June 19th, 1893. [p. 447.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Called to the Bench: [pp. 449, 454],

Richard Burdon Haldane Esq., Q.C.

Adjourned Council held on July 11th, 1893. [p. 453.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

Adopted the Report of the Wedding Gift Committee that they had directed an order to be given to Mr. Tyler to execute for the Masters of the Bench a statuette in silver of H.R.H. the Duke of York, in his robe as a Bencher of this Inn, for 150 guineas. [p. 455.]

Frederick Waymouth Gibbs Esq. C.B., called attention to the Portrait of the Earl of Selborne³ by Mr. G. F. Watts R.A., which had been received and hung in the Benchers' Drawing Room:—Ordered that "it be accepted, and that a cheque for Five hundred guineas be sent to Mr. Watts, with a Letter from the Treasurer expressing the satisfaction of the Bench."⁴ [p. 456.]

Adjourned Council held on August 1st, 1893. [p. 457.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Read the following Report of the Poor Children's Treat Committee dated July 28th, 1893: [p. 458],

"The Committee beg to report that the treat to the poor Children of the neighbourhood ordered at the Council held on the 13th day of June, and for which a sum of £60 was authorised to be spent, was given on Wednesday last to 600 poor Children attending Schools of all denominations.

"Owing to circumstances beyond the control of your Committee the cost of tending was heavier than in 1887,⁵ so that the sum authorised to be spent has been exceeded.

"In addition to the entertainment of 600 Children authorised by the Bench, the Committee, on finding that the poor Children who are the ordinary visitors to the gardens of the Society had not been reached by the distribution at the

¹ John Westlake Esq., Q.C., Acting Treasurer.

² H.R.H. the Duke of York was married to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck in the Chapel Royal of St. James' Palace on July 6th, 1893. A.R. 43.

³ "Lord Selborne was one of England's great lawyers—great as an advocate, great as a judge—but greatest of all as a Lord Chancellor of the first rank." Lord Lindley in Selborne's Memorials (*op. cit.*) II. 439.

⁴ *Post*, p. 296. IV. 339. A.P.B. 56.

⁵ *Ante*, p. 254.

Schools, authorised the admission of 250 more Children, and all the poor Children of suitable age who had collected round the Gates were admitted whilst the 600 were at tea. The amount authorised to be spent has been further exceeded by £10 in respect of these 250 Children.

"The total cost of the Treat is as under:

Mr. Elliott ¹ for tending tea, bread and butter, Jam, Cake, and fruit for 850 Children, Tea etc. for 100 teachers, Meat tea for Band (26 performers), Milk etc. and buns and toys for 850 Children	}	
Mr. Elliott as agreed, being the difference in the amounts paid by him for tending in 1887 and now		£60. 0. 0.
For Punch and Judy		9. 0. 0.
For Marionettes		1. 17. 6.
Travelling expenses		1. 11. 6.
To the Band Master and Band	6. —.	3. 14. 0. ²
Payments for services, Piper, Porters etc.		2. 7. 0.
Printing		1. 15. 0.
		11. 3.
		<hr/>
		£77. 7. 3. ²

"The Committee are able to assure the Bench of the success of the entertainment and the thorough enjoyment of the poor Children."

"Excess of expenditure allowed."

Read the following letter dated July 31st, 1893 from Sir Edward Fry: [*p.* 461],

"Dear Treasurer,

"It will be in your recollection that the Bench last year, and during my Treasurership, gave to Mr. Watts through Mr. Gibbs a commission to paint Lord Selborne. This commission he has executed, and received the £500 which he had mentioned as the sum he would take. It now reaches my ears through Mr. Gibbs that Mr. Watts considers that there has been a mistake—a mistake (he admits) entirely on his part—that after mentioning the £500 he forgot the figure, or the fact that he had mentioned it, and that he painted a larger picture than he intended, and that for such a picture he would have asked another £100. Now if the transaction had been a private one of my own, I should at least consider whether I should not pay the additional £100, and I think that the Bench ought to be placed in the like position, and at least have the opportunity of considering whether they will do anything.

"If you agree in this view of the matter, will you mention it to the Bench."

"Ordered that an additional 100 guineas be paid to Mr. Watts R.A."

Council held on November 2nd, 1893. [*p.* 468.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

Read a communication from the Solicitor with reference to Lincoln's Inn Fields, from which the following passages have been extracted: [*p.* 470],

¹ The Cook: *ante*, *p.* 184.

² *Sic.*

"I beg to transmit herewith a copy of a letter dated the 16th inst. received from the London County Council, intimating their intention to renew their application to Parliament for the acquisition of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and inviting any observations thereon from the Masters of the Bench. . . .

"I beg to remind the Masters of the Bench that when the Open Spaces Bill was before the House of Commons in the present Session, and after the Petition against the Bill had been lodged, negotiations took place between themselves and the County Council, which resulted in an amendment of the preamble, and an alteration in the Clause relating to Lincoln's Inn Fields, which amendment and alteration the Masters were pleased to deem so far satisfactory that the Petition was not further prosecuted. . . .

"The Select Committee of the House of Lords struck out of the Bill so much as related to Lincoln's Inn Fields. . . .

"The County Council, with a view of giving effect to the arrangements respecting the user of the Gardens propose to insert in their new Bill the provisions eventually inserted in the Bill of last Session."

The Solicitor was instructed to write to London County Council that "the Bench are not in a position to make any observations on the proposal of the County Council until they have seen the Bill and had an opportunity of conferring with the Trustees." [p. 474.]

Council held on November 24th, 1893. [p. 485.]

Thirty Benchers present.

Called to the Bench: [pp. 492, 499],

The Rt. Hon. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland (under the rule of February 19th, 1889).¹

Officers for 1894: [pp. 493, 501],

Treasurer: John Westlake Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: The Hon. Sir Joseph William Chitty.

Dean of the Chapel: Edward Henry Pember Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: George Parker Bidder Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: George Wirgman Hemming Esq., Q.C.

The following Benchers died during 1893:—

May 23. Arthur Shelly Eddie Esq., Q.C.

1894

Council held on January 11th, 1894. [p. 505.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Frank Carr was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 510. Text on pp. 514–516.]

Read a letter from the Solicitor, enclosing a print of a Bill for the compulsory acquisition of the Gardens of Lincoln's Inn Fields, as proposed to be introduced in the next Session by the London County Council. [p. 512.]

¹ *Ante*, p. 258.

Ordered that the Bill be referred to a Committee, "care to be taken to secure the inclusion of the protective provisions inserted in last year's Bill".

Council held on January 31st, 1894. [p. 523.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Read the Thirtieth list of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues. [p. 525.]

Read [p. 527] an annexed Report of the Joint Committee appointed to make recommendations as to ensuring uniformity of practice on all matters relating to the Admission of Students, and Call to the Bar, from which the following extracts have been made:

"Resolved that the following recommendations on matters where the practice does not appear to be uniform be made for adoption by the Four Inns of Court:¹

"1. That Members of the Scotch Bar and Members of any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, Durham, the Royal University of Ireland, St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Edinburgh, or the Victoria University of Manchester, are exempt from the deposit of £100 on Admission, on production of a Certificate of Membership: but before Call a degree must be taken, or two years' Terms kept at one of the aforesaid Universities, or in the cases of the Universities of London and the Royal University of Ireland, the Student must for two years have attended lectures at one of the Colleges affiliated to the University; otherwise a sum equivalent to interest at the rate of 4 per cent on £100 will be charged.

"2. That the production by a Student of a Card of Membership of a Scotch University shall not exempt him from making a Deposit, but that a Certificate of having passed a Public Examination at a Scotch University shall do so.

"3. That on Admission (in addition to the Deposit of £100 in cases where required by Resolution 1) a Student shall either make a Deposit of £50, or shall give a Personal Bond for £50 with or without sureties, as the Inn may require.

"4. That Indian Barristers or Students shall only be accepted as sureties when they are householders and resident in England.

"5. That introductions of Students of Lincoln's Inn to Barristers in Hall be abolished.

"6. That no Call to the Bar be made *nunc pro tunc*.

"7. That on Call to the Bar, a Student shall be required to produce the Form of Proposal scheduled,² duly filled up and signed by a Bencher, and shall not be called upon to present his Petition for Call in person.

"8. That no departure from the usual mode of Calling to the Bar be sanctioned by any Inn except on Motion after seven days' notice to the Benchers of that Inn, but this Rule shall not dispense with the ordinary 14 days' notice to the other Inns.

"9. That the usual Certificate (without shewing the number of Terms dispensed with) be granted in every case.

"10. That no Petition for any dispensation shall be received unless the Applicant has taken out a Form of Admission as a Student."

This Report was adopted by the *Inner Temple* and the *Middle Temple*. But the Committee appointed by *this Society* submitted the following rules as expedient to be adopted in lieu of those contained in the Report: [p. 529],

¹ Not adopted, *post*, p. 299.

² Not extracted.

"1. Except as hereinafter provided, a Student shall, on Admission, either make a deposit of £50 or give a Personal Bond for £50, with two sureties, as the Inn may require.

"2. Members of the Scotch or Irish Bars, and Members of any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, Durham, the Royal University of Ireland, St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Edinburgh, or the Victoria University of Manchester, shall, on production of a Certificate of Membership, and of having passed a Public Examination in such University, be entitled either to make such deposit or to give such Bond as aforesaid at their own option.

"3. No person shall be accepted as a surety unless he shall be a householder resident in England.

"4. Introductions of Students of Lincoln's Inn to Barristers in Hall shall be abolished.

"5. No Call to the Bar shall be made *nunc pro tunc*.

"6. On Call to the Bar, a Student shall be required to produce a Form of Proposal scheduled,¹ duly filled up and signed by a Benchers, and shall not be called upon to present his Petition for Call in person.

"7. No Student shall be called to the Bar in his absence, except on motion after seven days' notice to the Benchers of his Inn, in addition to the ordinary 14 days' notice to the other Inns.

"8. The number of Terms dispensed with (if any) shall not be stated on the Certificate for Call.

"9. No Petition for any dispensation shall be received unless the Applicant has taken out a Form of Admission as a Student."

These alternative recommendations of its own Committee were approved by the Council of this Society (with a minor amendment) and a fresh meeting of the Joint Committee was requested. [p. 530.] The Inner Temple and Middle Temple did not, however, concur in this request, and the Council accordingly Ordered that the Order approving the Report of its own Committee be acted upon. [pp. 543, 544.]²

Adjourned Council held on March 13th, 1894. [p. 538.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

Read, and approved, the Report (dated March 7th, 1894) of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court appointed to consider a resolution relative to the duties, interests and discipline of the Bar, which recommended "that a standing Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court, consisting of Five Benchers from each Inn, being practising Barristers of whom two at least shall be Juniors, should be appointed for the purpose of considering, and from time to time reporting upon, any such matters relating to the duties, interests and discipline of the Bar as any one of the Inns may think proper to refer to the Committee." [p. 542.]

This Report was adopted by all the Inns.

Read the following Report of Dr. Lovett, the Medical Officer of Health for Lincoln's Inn:

To the Benchers of the Ville of Lincoln's Inn, in the County of London:
My Lords and Gentlemen,

¹ Not extracted.

² *Post*, p. 316.

"Having been appointed Medical Officer of Health for the District of Lincoln's Inn,¹ I beg to present to you my first Annual Report:—

"The Ville of Lincoln's Inn comprises the following properties:—

1. The Hall and Library Buildings. 2. The Chapel. 3. Old Buildings Nos 1, and 16 to 26 inclusive and the Hall. 4. Old Square Nos. 8 to 15 inclusive. 5. Stone Buildings Nos. 1 to 11 inclusive, including the Drill Hall etc. 6. New Square Part of No. 11 (the north side of the Staircase) and Nos. 11a, 12 and 13. 7. The Workshop in yard behind Nos. 2 and 3 New Square. 8. The Lincoln's Inn Gardens, and the private roads.

Vital Statistics

"The number of residents at the date of my inspection was as follows:—

Stone Buildings	14
Old Square	26

—
Total 40 persons.

"During the year 1893, there was neither birth, nor death reported amongst the occupiers of the Buildings.

"No Zymotic² case of sickness was notified.

"With a view to organising precautionary measures against the possible introduction of Cholera into London, the Port Sanitary Authorities at Greenwich from time to time sent me notices of the arrivals of passengers in Lincoln's Inn from any infected Port. Upon receipt of the information, I visited the persons named, and in every case found a clean Bill of Health.

Public Health (London) Act 1891, (54 & 55 Vict. Cap: 76).

"Under Section 1 of the above Act of Parliament, in company with your Clerk of the Works, I inspected the District, and reported to your Honourable Board certain defects which were promptly remedied. Under the provisions of the Act conferring power to Sanitary Authorities to unite (1) for providing Mortuary and Buildings for *post Mortem* examinations and (2) for providing premises, apparatus, carriages and vessels for the disinfection, destruction and removal of infected articles, your Board has contracted with the St. Giles District Board, 197 High Holborn, W.C. for the several purposes, and, should the occasion arise, the arrangements in connection with them will be made under my supervision.

"The Bye Laws under the Act made by your Board have not yet received the approval of the Local Government Board." [p. 544.]

The Master of the Walks called attention to the Gravel Pit which has been dug in the Garden. Ordered that the Garden be not disturbed without the permission of the Master of the Walks or the Bench. [p. 546.]

Council held on April 30th, 1894. [p. 561.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

Read a Resolution of the Bar Library Committee, from which the following extract has been made: [p. 569],

"Whereas a sum of £350 is required to meet the current expenses of the Library, and inasmuch as the Honorable Society of Gray's Inn contributes annually the sum of £20 in addition to its *pro rata* contribution under the Fifth Resolution of the original Joint Committee of the Four Inns of the 21st December

¹ Under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, (54 and 55 Vict. Cap. 76, § 106).

² Contagious or infectious.

1882,¹ the said Four Inns of Court are hereby requested to contribute the remaining £330 in proportion to the number of Members whose names appear in the Law List, 1894.

	No. of Members in Law List 1894	Sum Payable
Lincoln's Inn	2107	84. 3. 11.
Inner Temple	3461	138. 6. 1.
Middle Temple	2406	96. 2. 11.
Gray's Inn	284	31. 7. 1.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	8258	£350 -. -. <hr/>

Ordered payment, subject to approval by the Finance Committee.

Called to the Bench: [pp. 570, 575],

The Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, Q.C.

Adjourned Council held on June 26th, 1894. [p. 597.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

Read the following Report of the Finance and Dinners Committee:

"The Committee, upon consideration of the Petitions of Barristers with reference to the system of Dining in Hall on Grand day, directed that a list should be made on Grand day of Trinity Term, when a *Table d'Hôte* dinner was to be served, by taking a vote in writing after dinner from those who had dined at the Bar Tables. The result was that 24 of those who signed were in favour of the Mess System and 15 in favour of the *Table d'Hôte* System. The Committee therefore recommend that the Mess System of Dining be reverted to on Grand days."

The Recommendation was adopted.

Read a Resolution of the Council of Legal Education, seeking authority to admit to their lectures and classes persons who were not members of an Inn of Court, supported by a long memorandum.

Resolved that the Council be authorised as requested.²

Adjourned Council held on July 17th, 1894. [p. 601.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

Resolved: "that no Queen's Counsel who was not, at the time of his appointment, in actual practice at the Bar, be invited to the Bench unless this Rule be dispensed with in the particular case by a Resolution of the Bench at a meeting held before the vacancy is filled; and at which the question shall be put without discussion." [p. 602.]

Read the following Report of a Sub-Committee appointed by the Finance and Dinners Committee to whom had been referred the revision of Rents of Chambers. [p. 607.]

July, 1894.

At a Council, held the 11th day of June, 1894, the following Order was made:—

"That it be referred to the Finance and Chambers Committee, to revise
"generally the Rents of Chambers, and to fix them on the basis of
"the payment of Rates by the Inn."

The Finance and Chambers Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to

¹ *Ante*, p. 234.

² *Post*, p. 308.

report upon the rents of Chambers belonging to the Society, and how best to carry out the above order; and this Sub-Committee now makes the following Report and suggestions.

1.—As the Council are aware, the Society pay the rates on Chambers within the Ville, afterwards apportioning them among the tenants of the Chambers within the Ville; but the Society does not pay any rates assessed on those Chambers in New Square, which are without the Ville of Lincoln's Inn. The Sub-Committee doubts whether the terms of the reference do not limit the enquiry to chambers within the Ville of Lincoln's Inn, and exclude the Chambers in New Square belonging to the Society outside the Ville, because the order contemplates a scheme based on the payment of rates by the Society.

2.—If, however, these Chambers in New Square are to be considered as coming within the reference, then the Sub-Committee submits that there is no ground for a general revision of the rents paid for them.

The Society owns 10 sets of Chambers in New Square, outside the Ville.

One of these was purchased by the Society, subject to the interest of a tenant under a lease, and it appears undesirable to make a change in this case during the currency of the lease.

With regard to the tenants of the other 9 sets of Chambers, the Society has not, after purchase, raised the rent previously payable upon any tenant still occupying, except in the case of one set of Chambers—3, New Square (basement and ground floor)—where the Society has added to the accommodation of the Chambers.

New Square is the most eligible site in Lincoln's Inn, from its proximity to the Law Courts; and, as the Chambers in it, not owned by the Society, are owned and let by different owners, they are let in open market, and the rents obtained may be considered as representing the market value, and thus affording a basis for the rents to be fixed by the Society for its Chambers. The Sub-Committee considers that it is justified in taking this market value as the standard for such rents, because these Chambers are situate without the Ville, and have been recently purchased as an investment. On this principle the Sub-Committee finds that the present rents are not too high, and that regard being had to the new opening into Carey Street,¹ the rents of the adjacent Chambers might reasonably be raised when they next become vacant.

There is, however, one set of Chambers which, whether New Square comes within the Reference or not, must be specially considered—1, New Square Ground Floor. These Chambers were taken some years ago, before 1883, by the present tenant, at a rent of £250 a year, exclusive of rates, which amounted in 1893 to £58. The Chambers are excellent, and that rent must be deemed the market value at that time. They were purchased by the Society in 1889, and the same rent has been paid since, the tenant gaining by the change of ownership, that repairs are now done by the Society instead of being done at his own expense. These repairs may be estimated at 4 per cent. on the rental. The Sub-Committee is informed that if the Chambers were now vacant so high a rent probably would not be obtained; and submits that the rent may fairly be reduced to the sum of £235, on the basis of the tenant paying his own rates, as heretofore.

¹ *Ante*, p. 257.

3.—The Sub-Committee began by ascertaining the number of Chambers belonging to the Society within the Ville, and the number of Members who might reasonably be supposed to require Chambers from the Society. The Sub-Committee finds that there are in all 204 sets of Chambers, of which 35 sets are vacant—15 in Old Buildings, 14 in Stone Buildings, and 6 in Old Square. It further finds that there are 557 members of Lincoln's Inn having addresses north of the Law Courts. These, with 3 members of other Inns, who have Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, must comprise all the Barristers practising at the Chancery Bar. Of these 493 have addresses in Lincoln's Inn, 52 have addresses in Carey Street and New Court, and 12 in Chancery Lane. As the 52 must be supposed to have taken Chambers in Carey Street and New Court on account of their proximity to the Law Courts, it would appear to follow that the 12 in Chancery Lane are the only Barristers at the present moment likely to want Chambers in the Inn; and if that number is compared with the number of vacant Chambers, the further conclusion appears to follow that there is no competition for these Chambers; but it may be hoped that a reduction of rent will attract some of the 52 also, as well as new members, to the Inn. This conclusion is important, because it carries with it this consequence, that unless Barristers are so attracted, the necessity will arise for taking fresh steps for letting certain Chambers to others than Members of the Inn.

4.—The Sub-Committee has been met in the course of its enquiry with the suggestion that the Society is receiving in rental an excessive return on the cost of rebuilding 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, Old Square.

To test the truth of this suggestion they have had prepared a return which is appended to this report.¹ From this it appears that the cost of these buildings was £101,027, and the net rental in 1893, £4,399, giving a return of about £4 7s. per cent. on the capital expended by the Society, irrespective of the value of the ground, making no allowance for bad debts.

5.—The Sub-Committee interpreted the Order of the Council as a direction to revise the rents with a view of reducing them if sufficient ground appeared for reduction; and in coming to a conclusion that a reduction ought to be made, has been guided by the following considerations:—

1.—The depression in business.

2.—The removal of the Chancery Courts from Lincoln's Inn, which has materially lessened the convenience of most of the Chambers in Old Square and Stone Buildings.

3.—A comparison of the rents in Lincoln's Inn with those in the Inner Temple and Middle Temple. Such a comparison, it may be admitted, is not perfectly satisfactory, because the habits and requirements of the Chancery and Common Law Men are different, and the accommodation in the respective Chambers also is different. But it is clear that if the rent is calculated upon the rent-earning rooms in each set of Chambers, the clerk's room being left out of the account, the rent per room is higher on the average in Lincoln's Inn than in either of the two Temples.

6.—The Sub-Committee further submits that the reduction should be on a uniform scale.

The rents of the new buildings, known as Old Square, were fixed as the buildings were completed from 1873 to 1887. The Block first completed was

¹ Not extracted.

that now called 9, Old Square, N., and the Committee of 1873 reported that they had inspected other Chambers belonging to the Society, and enquired as to the rents paid for the same, before proceeding to fix the rents still borne by that Block. The rents of the remaining Blocks were successively fixed in accordance with the scale of 9, Old Square, N. With a few subsequent corrections these rents remain as then fixed. The rents so fixed are on a uniform scale, and the principle of a general reduction is applicable to them.

The Sub-Committee further investigated the rents of Stone Buildings, and on comparing them with the rents of Old Buildings, they find that there exists such a uniform proportion between the rents in Old Square and Stone Buildings as justifies the application of the principle of a general reduction to the whole of Stone Buildings. The Sub-Committee, however, has felt considerable difficulty in fixing the scale of such reduction; but after having visited and made comparisons with Chambers in the two Temples and in New Court, and taken all the circumstances into consideration, thinks that a general reduction of 15 per cent. upon the present rents will give uniform relief; and suggests this reduction to apply to all rents falling due after Midsummer last.

To this general reduction the Sub-Committee proposes an exception in regard to the rents of the Chambers, 14, Old Square, S. These Chambers have been recently let at very reduced rents, and the Sub-Committee considers that there should be a reduction of only 5 per cent. on these rents.

7.—It will be seen that the result of these proposals is substantially equivalent to the payment of the rates by the Society on the present rents, the difference being that after the 15 per cent. has been deducted from the present rent in each case, and the rate added to the sum thus arrived at, it will be necessary to add a few shillings to bring the new rent, inclusive of rates, to a whole number. If this scheme is adopted, the Sub-Committee suggest that a schedule should be prepared showing the new rent of each set of Chambers. For the present, having in view the possible requirements of the Rating Authority, the Committee advise that the demand note for rent from the Society to each of its tenants show the amount of the rent and the amount of the rates, enabling the tenant to give one cheque for the total amounts, instead of two as heretofore.

8.—This reduction, if adopted, will lessen the rental income of the Society by about £2,700, making the return to the Society on the New Buildings in Old Square only £3 12s. 6d. per cent. instead of £4 7s. per cent. as mentioned in Section 4.

9.—The Sub-Committee has thought it its duty to consider how this diminution can be met. The total rental of Chambers now unlet is a nominal rental of £2,786. It may be assumed either that there is no demand for them; or that some are unsuited for the purpose of business for Barristers; and others, such as the basements unlet, undesirable from position and conditions, while others, such as Old Buildings, are not in accordance with modern requirements. The question, therefore, arises, how these Chambers can be made to yield a revenue to the Society. The Sub-Committee recommends that the principle of this reduction of rents should be tried for a year to see if the reduction tends to increase the demand, and that after that time if any of these Chambers are unlet, further attempts than hitherto adopted should be made to let them to outsiders. With this view a House Agent should be authorised to put them on his list, with the promise of a commission upon his finding tenants, on terms to be approved of by the Society.

10.—The Steward has suggested to the Sub-Committee that it might be advantageous to the Society—(1) To convert into Chambers the central portion of the East side of Stone Buildings, now used as a Drill Hall, &c., which should be provided elsewhere, with a view to letting them to others than Members of the Inn; and (2) To pull down Nos. 21 to 26, Old Buildings and replace them by Buildings suitable to modern requirements, and containing Residential Chambers for Barristers and Students. The Sub-Committee considers that it would be beyond the scope of their inquiry to discuss details at length in regard to this suggestion, but thinking it worthy of careful consideration, appends the figures respecting it to this Report.¹

The Finance and Dinners Committee resolved that “the Report of the Sub-Committee be adopted so far as it recommends a reduction in rents, with the addition that such reduction be extended to all Tenants of the Society who are members of any other Inn of Court.”

The Council adopted this Report, and resolved that it should be carried into effect. [*p.* 608.]

Ordered that the Silver Statuette executed by Mr Tyler for the Society as a present to H.R.H. The Duke of York, K.G. on the occasion of his marriage be forwarded to him with a suitable letter.

The purchase of Chambers on the 3rd floor of No. 2 New Square, offered to the Society for £500, was sanctioned, subject to a proper Agreement to be prepared by the Solicitor.

The death of Mr. John Nicholson, the Librarian, was reported.

¹ Not extracted.

BOOK XXXVIII

Adjourned Council held on October 24th, 1894. [p. 1.]

Thirty-two Benchers present.

Read the following communication: [p. 2],

"York House, St. James's Palace S.W.

23rd August 1894.

Sir,

"I am desired by H. R. H. The Duke of York to convey through you, to the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, his warm appreciation of the kind present they have been good enough to send him.

"I am to assure the Honorable Society that His Royal Highness will always value this mark of their esteem.

"I am also to thank you most sincerely for the kind congratulations on the birth of his son."¹

Upon a motion

"That the Court under the Library be placed at the disposal of Lord Selborne and Mr. Justice Chitty for the purposes of the Lectureship in Comparative and Historical Law founded under the bequest of the late Mr. Justice Quain:"²

Resolved: "that the Treasurer be authorized to provide a suitable room, on the understanding that the Lectures are to be free to all persons admitted with the sanction of the Inn." [p. 4.]

Council held on November 2nd, 1894. [p. 6.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

Mr. A. F. Etheridge was appointed Librarian in succession to Mr. John Nicholson.

Council held on November 26th, 1894. [p. 20.]

Thirty-seven Benchers present.

Read a communication from the Trustees of the Warburton Lectures that they had appointed the Rev. Dr. Wace to preach the next course of 12 Warburtonian Lectures.³ [p. 31.]

Read a letter from the Honorary Secretary of the General Council of the Bar, from which the following passage is taken: [p. 33],

"At the adjourned General Meeting of the Bar held in the Dining Hall of the Inner Temple on the 14th day of July last, The General Council of the Bar was constituted, and Regulations for the Council were passed.

"By virtue of those Regulations, the Council was ordered to consist, *inter alia*, of Sixteen practising Barristers, of whom four are to be nominated by the

¹ H.R.H. King Edward VIII (Duke of Windsor) b. June 23rd. 1894.

² See also B.B. XXVIII.415, where the use of the Hall was granted to Mr. Birrell Q.C. for a series of lectures on Comparative Law, the first of which (in connection with University College, London) was delivered on December 7th 1896 (*Times*, December 8th, 1896).

³ These lectures (*ante* p. 99), were known as 'Warburtonian' during the earlier part of the period, but they gradually became known as 'Warburton Lectures'.



[Facing p. 306

The Chapel, Clock Tower and temporary Courts (Alan Stewart, 1904, from a drawing in 1880)

Masters of the Bench of each of the Four Inns of Court thereafter referred to as 'the Nominated Members'."

The Treasurer referred to a communication from the Attorney General dated July 20th 1894, enclosing a copy of the Report of a Committee appointed on April 7th 1894, and of Regulations for the General Council of the Bar referred to therein. Ordered: "that this Bench is prepared, without committing itself to any course of action, to concur with the other Inns in the appointment of a Joint Committee to consider the question and report". [p. 34.]¹

Read a Report dated November 5th 1894 of the Joint Committee on the Duties, Interests and Discipline of the Bar.²

Officers for 1895: [pp. 42, 51],

Treasurer: The Hon. Sir Joseph William Chitty.

Master of the Library: Edward Henry Pember Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: George Parker Bidder Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: George Wirgman Hemming Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: The Rt. Hon. Lord Davey.

The following Benchers died during 1894:—

April 10. Rt. Hon. Lord Bowen.

1895

Council held on January 11th, 1895. [p. 52.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

The consideration of a letter from the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry, resigning his seat on the Bench, and of a Motion that he be elected an Honorary Bencher of the Inn, was postponed. [p. 61.]³

Hubert Francis Flower Greenland was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 61. Text on pp. 64-67.]

Ordered: that all Certificates, where exemption of any Term or Terms are granted, are to run:

"having been excused Term(s) in accordance with the powers given by the Consolidated Regulations, upon his Petition of which a Copy accompanies this Certificate". [p. 63].

Council held on January 31st, 1895. [p. 73.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

Read the Thirty-first List of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues, (p. 74).

Read the Report of the Council of Legal Education for 1894, from which the following extracts have been made: [p. 75],

"The scheme of Legal Education, inaugurated in 1891, has been continued during the past year (1894) . . .

"The increased power conferred by the Four Inns on the Council last Easter has greatly facilitated improvements in the scheme of education laid down in the Consolidated Regulations, to which the Council were previously too rigidly confined. They have availed themselves of these powers by rendering an

¹ *Post*, p. 308.

² Intro: § 45.

³ *Post*, p. 308.

examination in Constitutional Law and Legal History compulsory, and by abolishing the necessity for keeping nine Terms before examination for Call to the Bar. These alterations were duly reported to the Four Inns in April last, and not having been disapproved, will come into force in the present year (1895).

"The Council have also modified the course of studies for the Pass Examination adopted in June, 1892. . . .

"Two Prizes of £50 were awarded, as in 1893, to the Students who passed the best Honour Examinations in Constitutional Law and Legal History.

"In addition to the above, the Council have made awards on examinations conducted by them for the Scholarships and Prizes offered by the various Inns in the execution of trusts created by persons deceased."

Read the following communication from the *Middle Temple*:

It was Ordered that this House concurs with Lincoln's Inn, Inner Temple and Gray's Inn, in their approval of the Resolution of the Council of Legal Education, communicated to this House on the 15th June 1894.¹ [p. 84.]

Adjourned Council held on February 19th, 1895. [p. 87.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Joint Committee relating to the Bar Council, which incorporated the following Resolution:² [p. 89],

"That until some more precise statement of the matters to be dealt with by the General Council of the Bar is presented to the Inns of Court, and the scope and mode of its proposed action is more accurately defined, this Committee cannot recommend to the Inns of Court to entertain the proposition to appoint Members of the Council, or contribute money towards its expenditure."

Ordered: "that the Lincoln's Inn Members of the Joint Committee be requested to obtain a further meeting of the Joint Committee with the view:

1. of taking steps to bring the Report of the Joint Committee to the official notice of the Bar Council,
2. of obtaining such further information as they may think necessary to enable them to act."

Adjourned Council held on March 12th, 1895. [p. 97.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Ordered: "that Lord Davey be informed (in answer to an inquiry by him) that the Bench would be prepared to accept a bust of Lord Bowen, if offered to them by his friends. [p. 103.]

Sir Augustus H. Stephenson, K.C.B. was appointed a Commissioner of Taxes for the Inn.³ [p. 105.]

Adjourned Council held on April 2nd, 1895. [p. 107.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

The consideration of a letter from the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry and a Motion consequent thereon, postponed at the last Council, was ordered to stand over till further direction from the Treasurer.⁴

Read the Report of Dr. Lovett, Medical Officer of Health for the Ville of

¹ *Ante*, p. 301.

² *Ante*, p. 306.

³ Subsequent appointments have not been extracted.

⁴ There the matter rested. Sir Edward Fry remained a Bencher until his death on October 18th, 1918.

Lincoln's Inn, for the year ending December 31st, 1894, from which the following passage has been extracted: [p. 112],

"The number of residents is as follows: Stone Buildings, 14: Old Square, 26: Total 40 persons.

There was no birth in the Buildings in 1894.

One death occurred, viz. a male aged 40 years died from the effects of a bullet-wound, self-inflicted, whilst in a state of temporary insanity, (Inquest).

No case of infectious sickness was notified during the whole year."

Read a letter from Mr. Douglas Garth (dated April 1st, 1895), reporting the almost sudden death of his late partner and brother-in-law, Mr. Henry Leigh Pemberton. [p. 113.]

Mr. Douglas Garth was appointed to succeed him as Solicitor to the Society. [p. 115.]

Council held on April 23rd, 1895. [p. 116.]

Thirty-five Benchers present.

Order payment of £102. 1. 5. to the Bar Library, being the Inn's contribution upon the basis of the number of members in the Law List 1895, viz. Lincoln's Inn 2183, Inner Temple 3588, Middle Temple 2481, Gray's Inn 298, [p. 118].

Called to the Bench: [pp. 118, 119, 143],

George Farwell Esq., Q.C., and Charles Edward Heley Chadwyck Healey Esq., Q.C.

Special Council held on April 26th, 1895. [p. 121.]

Thirty-three Benchers present.

Upon Consideration of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court as to the proposed Bar Council dated March 9th, 1895,¹ It was Resolved:—

"That the recommendations and conditions of the Report of the Committee:—'Provided that no part of the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Benchers of the Inns of Court over the members of the respective Inns be exercised by the General Council of the Bar—and especially that no enquiry into alleged misconduct of individual members of the Bar be held by the General Council'—be adopted."

Council held on May 20th, 1895. [p. 128.]

Twenty Benchers present.

The recommendation of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court appointed to consider the proposed alterations of the constitution of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers that "the Inns of Court should, until further order, continue to grant to the Corps when re-constituted as proposed by the letter of the Commanding Officer,² the privileges and support hitherto accorded to the Corps as at present constituted, provided the majority of the Members of the Corps is made up of Members of the Inns of Court and of the College of Advocates", was adopted. [p. 134.]

Read the Report of the Steward that the Memorial Tablet to the late Rt. Hon. Lord Bowen had been fixed in the Chapel. [p. 137.]

Called to the Bench: [pp. 138, 143],

Ernest Laurence Levett Esq., Q.C.

¹ Not recorded.

² Not extracted.

Council held on June 11th, 1895. [p. 140.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Called to the Bench: [pp. 143, 161],

John George Witt Esq., Q.C.

Council held on July 1st, 1895. [p. 156.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Read a communication from the Attorney General, enclosing a copy of the following Resolution passed at the annual General Meeting of the Bar on June 18th, 1895: [p. 163],

"That a Committee of six members of the Bar be appointed to confer with the Benchers of the Inns of Court, and represent to them the desirability of withdrawing the conditions upon which the contribution to the funds of the General Council of the Bar is proposed to be made, and granting the amount originally asked for.

"That half the members of such Committee be appointed by the Attorney General, and half by the General Council of the Bar, and that at the conclusion of today's business this meeting be adjourned until the result of such conference is known."

Ordered that: "this Inn do agree to the proposal for a conference."

The Treasurer called attention to the bust of Lord Cairns¹ now placed in the Vestibule, and the wish of the Sculptor, Mr. Bruce Joy, to send a notice of it to the papers. [p. 164.]

Adjourned Council held on July 16th, 1895. [p. 166.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

A Motion that: "in future no Fine be required from Barristers or Students on leaving the Society" was carried. [p. 174.]

Special Council held on July 23rd, 1895. [p. 178.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Council convened to consider "what, if any, instructions shall be given to the Members of the Committee representing this Inn on the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court appointed to consider the letter of the Attorney General of July 1894."²

Resolved: "That without in any sense fettering the discretion of the representatives of this Inn on the Joint Committee, the Bench think that some modification of the last Clause of the Resolution of this Bench of 26th April 1895, beginning with the words 'and especially' may be conceded."³

Adjourned Council held on August 6th, 1895. [p. 180.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

Read the following Report of the Solicitor, Mr. Garth, [p. 182],

"I beg to report that, in pursuance of the instructions of the Masters of the Bench, I instructed Counsel (Mr. Danckwerts) to oppose before the Assessment Committee for St. Giles and Bloomsbury the suggestion of the London County Council that the rateable value of the Hall, Library and adjacent buildings should be increased from £2000 to £3000. . . .

¹ *Ante*, p. 292. Of Lord Cairns, the Earl of Selborne wrote: "it would be difficult to name any Chancellor, except Lord Hardwicke, who was certainly his superior, or indeed in all respects his equal." *Op. cit.* II. 137.

² *Ante*, p. 309.

³ *Ante*, p. 309.

The Assessment Committee decided that the assessment should remain unaltered as in the deposited Valuation List."

The Portrait Committee reported that they had obtained a copy of the portrait of the Earl of Shaftesbury,¹ [p. 185.]

Adjourned Council held on October 24th, 1895. [p. 187.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Read three Reports of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court relative to the General Council of the Bar. [pp. 189-207.] The following passages have been extracted from the third Report:

"Your Committee met on August 5th.

"After friendly discussion, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted by your Committee:

"1. That the contributions by the Inns of Court should be £600 a year from the 1st January, 1895, to be paid half-yearly, such sum to be contributed by a Subscription from each Inn of £75; and that, as to the residue of this Contribution, the same be payable by each of the four Inns in proportion to the number of the Members of the Bar of the respective Inns whose names appear in the Law List for the time in which such contribution is made.

2. That [the conditions and modifications in the previous Reports of your Committee should be withdrawn, and that in lieu thereof it is resolved that]² the contribution by the Inns should be made until further order for the expenses of the Bar Council, but in making such grant the Inns of Court do not recognise, [and the Bar Committee in accepting it shall not claim]³ that the Bar Council has any right to exercise any of the jurisdiction, powers, or privileges of the Inns of Court.

"Your Committee were assured that the said Resolutions would be acceptable both to the Bar Council and to the Bar generally.

"Your Committee beg to report the above Resolutions, and to recommend that the four Inns of Court should consent to make the contribution of £600 a year in the manner and according to the terms set forth in the said Resolutions". Resolved that the said Reports be adopted. [p. 208.]

Council held on November 25th, 1895. [p. 223.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

Read a communication from the *Inner Temple* [p. 227] reporting that, upon a motion that the 3rd Report of the Joint Committee relating to the General Council of the Bar be adopted, the following amendments had been resolved by that Inn, viz.:

"That in paragraph 2 on p. 4 of the Report the words 'The conditions and modifications in the previous Reports of your Committee' should be withdrawn, and that 'in lieu thereof it is resolved that' be omitted.

That after the word 'recognise' in line 5 paragraph 2 the following words be inserted: 'and the Bar Committee in accepting it shall not claim'. The Report as amended was adopted.

The Report, as amended by the Inner Temple, was adopted by the *Middle Temple* [p. 228], and by *Gray's Inn* [p. 238].

¹ Admitted to Lincoln's Inn in February 1637/8. Appointed Lord Chancellor in November 1672. *Ante*, p. 283. Intro: § 56.

² These words were deleted by amendment.

³ These words were added by amendment.

Officers for 1896: [pp. 231, 249, 264],

Treasurer: Edward Henry Pember Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: George Parker Bidder Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: George Wirgman Hemming Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Rt. Hon. Lord Davey.

Master of the Walks: Sir Andrew Richard Scoble, K.C.S.I.

Adjourned Council held on December 17th, 1895. [p. 235.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

Read the following communication to the Treasurer from the General Council of the Bar: [p. 239],

"Referring to the Resolution of your Honourable Bench passed at a Council held on the 24th day of October 1895¹ in reference to the General Council of the Bar, I beg to inform you that at a General Meeting of the Bar held on the 27th November, 1895, the following resolution was passed:

"That this General Meeting of the Bar instructs the General Council of the Bar to apply for, and accept, the sum of £600 a year as now offered by the Benchers of the Four Inns of Court."

The Finance Committee was authorised "To pay the proper amount". [p. 240.]

Read a Report of the Finance Committee, incorporating a long Report by Mr. A. W. Sclater, (dated December 14th, 1895), from which the following passages have been extracted: [pp. 250-253],

"In accordance with your instructions, I have made an examination of the Electric Light wiring of Lincoln's Inn Hall, Library, Offices, Kitchens, etc. which is supplied with current generated by the Society's own steam plant.

"I find that there are five large circuits, starting from the switch board in the engine room, known respectively as the Dining Hall, Kitchens, Cellars, Middle and Library circuits.

"Each of the circuits is independent of the others, and is protected by a double-pole fuse on the Switch board. With the exception of the main fuses, I am unable to trace any other double-pole fuses in the building, which makes it impossible to test the wiring, except by taking each circuit as a whole, the value of which test is of little use as a guide to the state of the wiring. . . .

"On examination I find the lead-covered cables on the roof which supply the Library in very bad condition, and am afraid these may be a source of trouble, if not danger, if they are not removed. . . .

"I feel sure that the re-wiring of the whole of the buildings will be necessary at an early date, even that portion that at present tests fairly well. When it is done, I think it would be advisable to completely re-wire each circuit, and not leave any portion of the old wires or cables. At the time it would be well to change all the existing switches, fuse cases, and lamp-holders which are not of incombustible material as required by the Fire Insurance Offices.

"I would also recommend that a new Main Switch Board be provided in the Engine room, fitted with an Am-meter in each circuit. At present there are no instruments indicating the amount of current flowing into the building for the guidance of the man in charge of the running."

¹ *Ante*, p. 311.

The Committee's Report, recommending that the work as proposed in Mr. Sclater's Report be carried out, was approved.

Read the following communication from H. C. Maxwell Lyte, Esq.:

"Public Record Office
11th December 1895.

"Herewith I beg to send notes from the first three volumes of the series of Black Books of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, made by Mr. P. Baildon in accordance with the scheme which I had the honour to lay before the Treasurer and Benchers in 1892.¹

"The names of persons admitted to the Society from time to time having been already extracted from these books,² Mr. Baildon has noticed those Admissions only which were made under exceptional circumstances or special conditions, but he has given, as far as possible, lists of successive Officers of the Society.

"A cursory examination of his notes shows that the Black Books contain a great amount of information about the history of the Society and its buildings. There are various regulations about moots and lectures, and memoranda of punishments inflicted on the members for immorality, dice-playing, affrays, thefts from the kitchen, and pursuit of rabbits in the "Coneygarth" belonging to the Society. Revels, performances by minstrels, and other forms of entertainment are also mentioned from time to time.

"Although public events are not often noticed, there are many incidental allusions to tournaments and visitations of the plague.

"Altogether the Black Books of the 15th and 16th centuries throw a good deal of fresh light on the social life of the time, and I think that after some slight revision, Mr. Baildon's notes fully deserve to be printed.

"I may say, on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, that we are prepared to pay Mr. Baildon's charges amounting to £49. 12. 3. up to the present time, and to proceed with the work, but, as I indicated in my previous minute, the Society of Lincoln's Inn could, if so disposed, produce the book in a form far more attractive than that of our Reports, which have to be issued as Parliamentary Paper." . . .

Upon the Motion of Mr. Douglas Walker, It was Ordered:

"1. That the Society do print and publish the 1st volume of the MS. extracted by Mr. Paley Baildon from the Black Books of the Society.

"2. That a Committee be appointed . . . to determine the form of the proposed book, to estimate the cost and to superintend the printing and publishing thereof.

"3. That the Committee be empowered to engage Mr. Paley Baildon to see the Book through the Press.

"4. That a cheque be paid to Mr. Paley Baildon for the amount mentioned in Mr. Maxwell Lyte's letter.

"5. And that the Thanks of the Bench be tendered to Mr. Maxwell Lyte."

The following Benchers died during 1895:—

March 18. Robert John Biron Esq., Q.C.

May 4. Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne.

June 1. Sir James Bacon.

¹ *Ante*, p. 287.

² And printed in 2 volumes in 1896.

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Council held on January 13th, 1896. [p. 257.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Read an Order of the *Middle Temple* that the Inns of Court be invited to meet in conference, five Members of the Bench to represent each Inn, with the view of considering whether the present mode of selecting Members for the Bench should be altered, and if so, in which manner, and to what extent."¹

Five Benchers were appointed to represent this Society, "with an intimation that this Inn does not pledge itself to adopt any resolution passed at the conference."

John Frederick Perry was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 264. Text on pp. 271-275.]

Council held on January 31st, 1896. [p. 277.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

Read the Thirty-second list of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues.

Read the following communication (dated January 22nd, 1896), from one of the Badge Porters²:

"I take the liberty of informing you of the loss of my Badge, which was presented to me during the month of June 1864. On the 2nd December, while my wife, children and self were attending an entertainment at the Holborn Town Hall, some unknown person obtained access to my rooms, decamping with, among other things, my best overcoat containing the aforesaid badge, trousers, boots, and several articles of apparel of my wife and daughters.

"I have reported the loss to the Inspector of Hunter Street Police Station, but, up to the present, have received no information as to their whereabouts.

"After having had the honor of holding the badge for upwards of 30 years, I deeply feel the loss, especially as it was presented to me by the late Lord Selborne (then Sir Roundell Palmer)".

Ordered that one of the old silver badges be recut and given to him.

Read the following letter (dated January 31st, 1896), from the Steward:

"I have a verbal offer from Lord Selborne's Solicitors to sell to the Society for £2000 his Chambers on the second and third floors of No. 11 New Square.

"They are held on lives, having three lives to run; the present life is the Rt. Hon. Viscount Middleton aged 66, there are two remaining lives to be appointed and Lord Selborne's interest may be estimated to be equivalent to a 70 years' term. The reversion belongs to the Society.

"The price originally asked was £3,500.

"They are the rooms recently vacated by Lord Justice Rigby. . . ."

Ordered that the offer be accepted.

Read the following Order of the *Middle Temple* of January 31st 1896 [p. 289]:

"Ordered that this Bench, having been informed that the Societies of Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn have departed from the rule of the Four Inns agreed to in June 1798,³ as to requiring a Deposit of £100 from every Student on Admission, except Members of the Universities, and feeling that there should be uniformity of action in this respect, invites the other Inns of Court to appoint Committees to

¹ *Post*, p. 319.

² Intro: § 47.

³ IV. 73.

meet a Committee of the Middle Temple and consider the question of Deposit, and that meanwhile the Societies of Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn be requested to observe the Rule of June 1798."

Ordered that the following reply be sent:

"It is quite true that, since March 1894, this Inn has varied its practice as to the Regulation of June 1798. Our Bench however does not understand how it is that this fact has only "recently come to the knowledge" of your Inn as your letter to me suggests.¹

"The fact of the appointment of a Joint Committee in 1893 to consider the question of the Admission of Students and Call to the Bar is of course well known to you.

"The Report of that Committee dated December 7th 1893 is doubtless well known to you. This Report, which was read at a Council of this Bench on 31st January, 1894,² has not so far as this matter is concerned, been adopted or acted on by Lincoln's Inn.

"On the contrary, at the last-mentioned Council, the Lincoln's Inn Members of the Joint Committee submitted to this Bench a Rule on the subject as expedient to be adopted in lieu of that contained in the said report of the Joint Committee.³

"The Rule so submitted as aforesaid was approved by the Bench at the same Council; and on the following day viz: 1st February, 1894, copies thereof with a memorandum of our approval were sent to the other Inns, along with a request that the subject should be reopened by the Joint Committee,⁴ and with this view we re-appointed the Lincoln's Inn Members of that Committee.

"The Inner Temple refused to reopen the matter at a Bench Table held on Tuesday 27th February, 1894. The Middle Temple similarly refused at a Parliament held on the 28th February, 1894. These refusals were duly communicated to us, and were considered by our Bench at a Council held on March 13th, 1894,⁵ and at this Council our Bench finally made an Order that the Rule approved on January 31st, 1894 should be acted upon.

"I cannot indeed find that any notification of this Order was made to the other Inns, and can consequently only assume that the notification of approval of February 1st, 1894 was then treated as Notice to the other Inns of our intention to give effect thereto.

"Our Bench feel very strongly the advisability of avoiding any semblance of rivalry or competition among the Inns, but also feel, and if possible with greater strength, that they cannot for the sake of uniformity make, by a Regulation which would after all be domestic to themselves, a demand upon Students which would be in excess of actual requirements.

"I ought to add that, in the year 1864,⁶ the scale of dues and charges payable by Students of Lincoln's Inn was carefully revised, and very considerably reduced, and this alone is in our minds a change sufficient to render the regulation of 1798 obsolete so far as our Inn is concerned.

"Under no circumstances could the liabilities of a Student of Lincoln's Inn under the revised scale of dues and charges exceed £50, and more than that maximum sum we do not feel ourselves warranted to require.

¹ This letter is not recorded.

³ *Ante*, p. 298.

⁵ Not extracted.

² *Ante*, p. 298.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 299.

⁶ *Ante*, p. 111.

"At the same time if there is any other view of the subject which other Inns would wish to bring before us, we shall certainly give it our most careful consideration."¹

Adjourned Council held on February 18th, 1896. [p. 293.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

Ordered [p. 294] that the following letter be sent to each of the other Inns:

February 1896

"This Bench regrets that it does not see its way to re-entering a Joint Committee of the Four Inns on the subject of the Rules as to the Admission of Students.

"The matter was very fully discussed two years ago, and we found ourselves in disagreement with the views ultimately adopted by the Joint Committee.

"It was then that we made the change in our own Regulations as to deposit. When we did this, we expressed our willingness to submit the question once more to the Joint Committee; but our proposal to this effect was distinctly refused."²

"Our reasons for disagreement with the Joint Committee, and our consequent action, are fully explained in a Letter written and sent by myself to the Treasurer of the Middle Temple on the 31st day of January in this year. A Copy of this is hereby enclosed.³ This Bench requests me, however, to say that we are quite willing to receive, and consider, any communications from other Inns upon the subject, in support of views that may differ from our own. But we feel that to re-enter a Joint Committee at this moment would naturally be taken as an intention to submit our future conduct in this matter to its decision. Against this we feel it necessary to guard ourselves."

Read the Report of the Council of Legal Education for 1895, [p. 296], from which the following passages have been extracted:

"Students are now given the option of passing the Examination in the subject of Roman Law, and in the subject of Constitutional Law and Legal History, or in either of such subjects, separately from other subjects. No other alteration in the Educational Scheme has been made during the year. . . .

"the Council arranged with Mr. Willis Q.C. for a course of six Evening Lectures on 'the Law of Negotiable Securities'."

George Parker Bidder Esq. Q.C. the Master of the Library, died on February 1st. 1896. The following changes were made in the Offices accordingly: [p. 300],

Master of the Library: George Wirgman Hemming Esq., Q.C.

Dean of the Chapel: The Rt. Hon. Lord Davey.

Keeper of the Black Book: Sir Andrew Richard Scoble, K.C.S.I.

Master of the Walks: The Hon. Mr. Justice Lawrance.

Adjourned Council held on March 17th, 1896. [p. 302.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Read the following communication (dated March 7th, 1896) from the Treasurer of the *Middle Temple* to the Treasurer, [p. 303]:

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 20th ult. conveying the decision of your Bench not to re-enter a Joint Committee of the Four Inns on the subject of the Rules as to the Admission of Students, which shall in due course be laid before the Bench of this Inn.

¹ This reply was sent to the Middle Temple on January 31st, 1896.

² *Ante*, p. 299.

³ *Ante*, p. 315.

"Though it is not intended to deny that one Inn might under conceivable circumstances and altered conditions, after appealing in vain to its co-contracting Inns by formal notice, assert its freedom, yet the sufficiency of the reasons must speak for itself. Otherwise a precedent may be made which may prove fatal to the joint action which has been long cultivated.

"In reference to the Report of the Joint Committee dated 7th December, 1893,¹ which was adopted by this Inn and by the Inner Temple, it did not appear that the Representatives of Lincoln's Inn, as a minority, dissented on any of the points, though undoubtedly in a communication dated 1st February, 1894² a Report by the Lincoln's Inn Members of the Committee to their own Inn was sent to us, with the approval of your Bench.

"In regard of fees payable by Members, this Inn needs the security of caution money no more than yours. The scale of dues and charges has been here long since revised, and credit restricted.

"Rightly or wrongly, the idea of those who made the rule was, that a Deposit of £100 was an equivalent to University status, as some evidence of the social position of the Student.

"The advisability of avoiding rivalry or competition among the Inns, felt by your Bench, will be shared by mine. But that it exists, or is thought to do so, we have frequent evidence in inquiries whether this Inn will dispense with the Caution money, to which we have felt ourselves bound by the Joint Rule to answer in the negative."

"Consideration deferred."³

Council held on April 14th, 1896. [p. 314.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Medical Officer for Health for the year 1895, from which the following has been extracted:

"The vital statistics relating to that part of the Ville or Township of Lincoln's Inn which is placed under my supervision for sanitary purposes, are as follows:—

Total number of Residents	40
Number of births	none
Number of deaths	one

viz: a male aged 64 years, Clerk of the Works, died on 17th January from "Broncho-pneumonia".

Number of Infectious cases: one

viz: on the 23rd November, a notification was received that a female aged 25 years, the daughter of the Usher of the Hall, residing at 25 Old Square, was suffering from "Enteric fever".

Ordered payment to the Bar Library Committee of £98. 12. 5. on the basis of members in the Law List 1896, viz: L.I. 2094: I.T. 3616: M.T. 2483: G.I. 300, (p. 316).

Read the following Order of the *Inner Temple*:

Ordered: "that the Inner Temple is unable to concur in the invitation of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple for the appointment of a Joint Committee to consider the question of the deposit on the Admission of Students, inasmuch as it appears that the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn has

¹ *Ante*, p. 298.

² *Ante*, p. 299.

³ See below.

declined to appoint members of such a Committee, which would not therefore represent all the Four Inns of Court."¹

Called to the Bench: [pp. 317, 332],

David Lindo Alexander Esq., Q.C. and (under the rule of February 19th, 1889)² the Rt. Hon. Lord Rathmore.³

Council held on May 11th, 1896. [p. 326.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Ordered [p. 331]: that: "the Committee appointed to carry out the printing of the Extracts from the Black Books of the Society be empowered to arrange with the Authorities at the Record Office to have the Original Charter of this Inn, dated 16th November, 1228, and given by King Henry III to the Bishop of Chichester,⁴ mounted and framed in a suitable manner for its preservation.

Council held on June 2nd, 1896. [p. 334.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Ordered: "that a Rota for attendance of 2 Benchers daily at the Bench Table during Dining Terms be instituted, limited to the Members of the Bench who have not passed the Chair, with liberty of substitution." [p. 335.]

As to the Dinner in Hall on Grand day:⁵—

Ordered that a similar Dinner be served in Hall and in the same manner as when H.R.H. last dined: Cardinal Vaughan to be placed as if he were an English Bishop: Cigars be supplied at the Bench Table, free of cost.

Adjourned Council held on July 7th, 1896. [p. 354.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Read the following communication from the *Middle Temple*:

"May 19th 1896.

"The Bench having learned from Master Treasurer the purport of the correspondence between him and the Treasurers of the other Inns of Court, by which it appears that the Hon. Societies of Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn have for some time past varied in their practice the Resolution of the Four Inns dated 23 November, 1798,⁶ by relieving persons applying for Admission (other than Members of the Scotch Bar and of the Universities named in that Rule and the Rule of 21st April, 1893 assented to by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple and this Inn)⁷ from the deposit of £100:

"And the Bench being further informed that the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn decline the proposal of this Inn to again refer the matter to a Joint Committee,⁸ and being further informed that the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, on consideration of the above correspondence forwarded to them by this Inn, also decline the proposal, on the ground that the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn have declined the same:⁹

"Ordered:—That persons applying for Admission to this Inn (other than those above excepted) shall be required on Admission to give a Bond with two Sureties for £50—or to make a deposit of £50 giving a personal Bond only.

"June 8th, 1896.

"Ordered:—That Members of the Scotch and Irish Bars, and the Members of any

¹ See below.

³ Of Shanganagh (David Robert Plunket).

⁵ June 9th, 1896. The Duke of York dined on this occasion. *Times*, June 10th, 1896.

⁶ IV. 73.

⁸ *Ante*, p. 316.

² *Ante*, p. 258.

⁴ Frontispiece to IV.

⁷ *Ante*, p. 298.

⁹ *Ante*, p. 317.

of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, Durham, the Royal University of Ireland, St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Edinburgh or the Victoria University of Manchester shall, on production of a certificate or other sufficient evidence of Membership, for the purposes of Admission either make a deposit of £50 and give a bond without Sureties, or give a Bond with two Sureties for the sum of £50, at their own option; but before Call of such Members of the aforesaid Universities, a degree must be taken or two years' Terms kept at one of the aforesaid Universities, or, in the cases of the University of London, and the Royal University of Ireland, two years' attendance at lectures at one of the Colleges affiliated to the University; otherwise interest at the rate of 4 per cent on the said sum of £50 will be charged in the case of those who have not made a deposit." The Scheme for a rota of Benchers to dine in Hall during Term drawn up by the Finance Committee was approved. [p. 356.]

Adjourned Council held on July 28th, 1896. [p. 371.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Read the following Communication from the *Middle Temple*:

"At a Parliament held 9th July, 1896:

"Mode of selecting Members of the Bench.

"Replies received from the three Inns, viz:

1. *Inner Temple*. 28th April, 1896.

The Benchers are of opinion that the mode of election to the Bench is for each Inn a question of internal management rather than one requiring the Report of a Joint Committee with a view to action in Common.

2. *Lincoln's Inn*. 13th January, 1896.¹

Ordered that (five named) Masters of the Bench represent this Inn, and that this Order be communicated to the other Inns of Court, with an intimation that this Inn does not pledge itself to adopt any resolution passed at the conference.

3. *Gray's Inn*. 22nd January, 1896.

Ordered that (five named) Masters of the Bench be appointed a Committee to confer with the other Inns.

"Ordered:—That this Bench is of opinion it is useless to persevere in the proposal for a Joint Committee. That a copy of the answers and this Order be sent to each Inn." [p. 372.]

Adjourned Council held on October 27th, 1896. [p. 359.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

Read a communication from Mr. Douglas Garth, resigning his appointment as Solicitor to the Society, and a letter from his partner Mr. N. Silverwood Cope offering his services, which were referred to the Finance Committee. [p. 360.]

"Memo: After the Council Dinner a dish of Grapes gathered from the Vine outside No. 13 New Square was placed upon the dessert table". [p. 363.]

Council held on November 2nd, 1896. [p. 364.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

Called to the Bench: [pp. 367, 408],

Alfred Hopkinson Esq., Q.C. and Joseph Walton Esq., Q.C.

Council held on November 25th, 1896. [p. 405.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

¹ *Ante*, p. 314.

Read a letter from the Preacher Dr. Wace, resigning his Office on appointment to the Rectory of St. Michael's Cornhill. [p. 409.]

Ordered that the Preacher's resignation be accepted with much regret and thanks for his services, that an invitation be given to him to dine at the Bench Table and to use the Library of the Society at his pleasure.

Read the following Report of the Records Committee dated November 23rd, 1896, [p. 410],

The Committee recommend:

"1. That the Records be bound in the same manner as the copies of Vol. 1 now on the Table.

"2. That the charge for the 2 Vols. of Records of Admission &c. to Members of the Society be 10/- for each Vol. and to others £1. for each Vol.

"3. That Copies of the Records be presented to (amongst others) the following Institutions and persons: The British Museum, The Bodleian Library, the University of Cambridge, Trinity College Dublin, The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, The Inner Temple, The Middle Temple, Gray's Inn, The Record Office, H. C. Maxwell Lyte Esq. C.B. The Guildhall Library, The College of Arms, The Kings Inns Library, Dublin, The Harvard University, The Yale University, The Incorporated Law Society and The Parliament Library, Ottawa." Ordered accordingly.

Ordered also that a Copy of the Records be presented to every Benchers of the Society applying for the same.

Officers for 1897: [pp. 412, 433],

Treasurer: George Wirgman Hemming Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Library: The Rt. Hon. Lord Davey.

Dean of the Chapel: Sir Andrew Richard Scoble, K.C.S.I.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Hon. Sir John Compton Lawrance.

Master of the Walks: The Rt. Hon. Sir William Thackeray Marriott, Q.C.

Adjourned Council held on December 8th, 1896. [p. 416.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

Received and adopted a communication from the Bar Library Committee reporting the appropriation of a room (No. 719) on the Bar Library floor at the Royal Courts of Justice for use as a Reading and Writing Room for the Bar. [p. 417].

The following Benchers and former Benchers died during 1896:—

February 1. George Parker Bidder Esq., Q.C.

July 22. Edward James Bevir Esq., Q.C.

August 1. Hon. Sir William Robert Grove.

August 26. Sir Robert Stuart, Q.C.

September 21. Hon. Mr. Justice Denman¹.

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Council held on January 11th, 1897. [p. 427.]

Forty-two Benchers present.

¹ Left the Society on taking the degree of Serjeant at Law in 1872.

Mr. Thomas Rawle of Messrs. Rowcliffe, Rawle and Co. was appointed Solicitor to the Society. [p. 432.]

Hubert Francis Flower Greenland was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [Text on pp. 437-439].

Council held on February 1st, 1897. [p. 445.]

Sixteen Benchers present.

Read the Thirty-third list of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues. [p. 446.]

Called to the Bench: [pp. 448, 458],

Matthew S. Grosvenor Woods Esq., Q.C.

Adjourned Council held on February 23rd, 1897. [p. 450.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Council of Legal Education for the year 1896 [p. 452], from which the following extracts have been made:

"In Hilary Term last, the Council arranged with Mr. Birrell, Q.C., M.P., for a course of six Evening Lectures on "The Duties and Liabilities of Trustees". The course was open to all Members of any of the Inns of Court free, and to Non-Members on payment of a fee of £1. 1s. The Lectures were well attended. The attendance averaged eighty, of whom thirteen were not Members of any Inn of Court.

"In Michaelmas Term last Mr. W. Blake Odgers, Q.C., delivered in the Middle Temple Hall a course of six Evening Lectures on "The Law of Libel", which again proved very successful, the average attendance being 143, of whom ten were not Members of any Inn of Court.

"A course of Evening Lectures is now being delivered in the Inner Temple Hall by Mr. F. B. Palmer on "Company Law", the average attendance being over 150, of whom twenty-one are not Members of any Inn of Court." The Master of the Walks reported that he had consulted the Director of Kew Gardens about the condition of the trees. The Director had sent the Curator to inspect them, and he had made a report with recommendations. [pp. 458-460.]

The Steward reported that the Chambers on the 1st floor (North) of 16 Old Buildings had fallen in to the Society on the death of Mr. Jones Bateman. [p. 461.] Read the following paragraph from the Report of the Bar Council Elections Committee adopted by the Bar Council:

"Your Committee wish to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that "there appears to exist no authoritative Register of the Members of the Bar, "and they suggest that the Council should request the Inns of Court to "prepare and keep such a register."

Read the following Memorandum by the Steward:

"An interleaved Copy of the Law List is sent by Messrs. Stevens and Sons, the Publishers, to each of the Inns of Court, and all alterations occurring from time to time as to membership are made in these Copies by the Officials, and they are returned to Messrs. Stevens shortly before the next Law List is published."

Ordered that a Letter be written in the terms of the Steward's Memorandum and inviting suggestions. [p. 462.]

Adjourned Council held on March 16th, 1897. [p. 465.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

Read the Medical Officer's Annual Report relating to the Ville of Lincoln's Inn [p. 469], from which the following has been extracted:

"The number of residents in the property is: Old Buildings 24, Stone Buildings 17, Hall 2, Total 43.

"There was neither birth nor death registered during the year 1896 in any of the buildings.

"No Notification was received of any case of infectious disease."

Adjourned Council held on April 6th, 1897. [p. 472.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

Ordered that the carved alabaster figures dug up near the Chapel be sent to the Society of Antiquaries for exhibition. [p. 474.]

Council held on April 27th, 1897. [p. 476.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Ordered payment to the Bar Library Committee of £103. 14. 2. on the basis of members in the Law List, 1897, viz: L.I. 2161: I.T. 3791: M.T. 2669: G.I. 339. [p. 477.]

Called to the Bench:

William Mulholland Esq., Q.C. [pp. 482, 495.]

Upon consideration of the question of the proposed Festivities in the Inn this year:¹ Ordered: that there be no entertainment beyond that already Ordered for the poor children of the neighbourhood. [p. 483.]

Council held on June 15th, 1897. [p. 497.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Ordered that £250 be given to the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund and £250 to the Barrister's Benevolent Society [p. 501]. No order was made on the proposal that a special service should be held in Chapel on Sunday, June 20th, and that luncheon should be served in the Hall afterwards.

Ordered: "that there be no dinner served in the Hall on Tuesday June 22nd, being Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee Day, and that any Student keeping Term shall on application be marked as dining that day." [p. 507.]

Special Council held on June 23rd, 1897. [p. 509.]

Eight Benchers present.

Ordered that the following address to Her Majesty the Queen be engrossed on a suitable illuminated vellum . . . and forwarded to the Secretary of State for presentation:

"The Masters of the Bench of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, now assembled at a Special Council, offer their humble and heartfelt congratulations to Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen and Empress on the completion of her 60 years of beneficent Sovereignty. In common with all her loyal subjects they rejoice in the march of Empire, the strides of Science and the growth of Sympathy between all sections and classes of Her Majesty's peoples which have marked this auspicious time, and recognise with special gratitude the improvements which have been introduced into the administration of justice."

Council held on July 2nd, 1897. [p. 583.]

Sixteen Benchers present.

An oil painting of Sir Richard Kindersley before he became Vice Chancellor²

¹ The year of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

² IV. 329. A.P.B. 39.

the gift of the Family of the late George Richmond R.A., was accepted with thanks. [p. 587.]

Ordered payment to the General Council of the Bar of subscription and contribution for the half-year ending June 24th, 1897 on the basis of 2161 members. [p. 589.]

Adjourned Council held on July 27th, 1897. [p. 522.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Read the following Communication from the Secretary of State:

"July 8th 1897.

"I have had the honour to lay before The Queen the loyal and dutiful Address of the Masters of the Bench of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn on the occasion of Her Majesty attaining the Sixtieth year of Her Reign, and I have to inform you that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously." [p. 523.]

Council held on November 2nd, 1897. [p. 530.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Thomas Rolls Warrington Esq., Q.C. [pp. 533, 551.]

Council held on November 25th, 1897. [p. 540.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

Officers for 1898: [pp. 551, 571],

Treasurer: The Rt. Hon. Lord Davey.

Master of the Library: Sir Andrew R. Scoble, K.C.S.I.

Dean of the Chapel: The Hon. Sir John Compton Lawrance.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Rt. Hon. Sir William Thackeray Marriott.

Master of the Walks: The Hon. Sir James Charles Mathew.

Adjourned Council held on December 14th, 1897. [p. 553.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

The following Report of the Invitation to the Bench Committee (dated December 3rd, 1897) was adopted: [p. 561],

"The Committee find that the Bench now consists of 80 members, 70 of whom have been elected from the Inner Bar, 5 from the Outer Bar, and 5 under the Orders of 19 February, 1889¹ and of 12 May, 1890.²

"They have resolved to recommend to the Bench:—

"1. That the Order of 20 February, 1867³ be rescinded.

"2. That the following New Orders be made:—

"That no one be Invited to the Bench from the Inner or Outer Bar except by the votes of two-thirds of the Benchers present in Council, nor by less than 20 votes.

"That whenever the Members of the Inner Bar who are Members of the Bench shall be less than 70 (exclusive of the Members invited under the Orders of 19 February 1889 and 12 May 1890), it shall be open to any Member of the Bench to move, on not less than a week's notice, that a Member of the Inner Bar be now invited to the Bench. In the event of that Motion being carried, any two Members of the Bench may, (subject to the Order of 17th July, 1894),⁴ give notice that at the next Council they will propose a [named]⁵ member of the Inner Bar for Invitation to the Bench.

¹ *Ante*, p. 258.

² *Ante*, p. 267.

³ Not recorded.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 301.

⁵ This word was deleted on February 22nd, 1898, *post*, p. 325.

"That when there are more vacancies than one, each vacancy shall be filled separately.

"All Candidates shall be put up together in the first instance, each Master of the Bench having one vote.

"If one Candidate obtains the Votes of two-thirds of the Members present, he shall be declared elected.

"If at any Poll no Candidate obtains the votes of two-thirds of the Members present, it shall be open to any Master of the Bench to propose another Poll. The Candidate obtaining the smallest number of Votes at any Poll shall be excluded from all subsequent Polls at that Council.

"That whenever the Candidates are reduced to two, and neither Candidate obtains the requisite majority, but one Candidate has a majority over the other, then at the request of any Benchers, the Candidate who has the largest number of Votes at such Poll shall be put up alone in accordance with the Rules for the Election of Benchers, and if he obtains the requisite majority of two-thirds of the Votes of those present he shall be declared to be duly elected."

Ordered: "that the thanks of the Society be sent to C. T. Mitchell Esq. a Fellow of this Society for his present of beer and other pots formerly in use in the Inn, and dug up in excavating for the enlargement of the Chapel, to the Bench, in the name of the Society."

The following Benchers died during 1897:—

January 14.	Travers Twiss Esq., Q.C.L.L.D.
March 16.	Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Ebenezer Kay.
August 25.	Rt. Hon. Sir George Osborne Morgan Bart., Q.C.
December 19.	Sir Frank Lockwood, Q.C.

1898

Council held on January 11th, 1898. [p. 566.]

Thirty-two Benchers present.

The Steward reported that the purchase of Chambers on the second and third floors (north side) of No. 2 New Square, and cellar in the area for £2,500, was completed on November 11th, 1897. [p. 568.]

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on the publication of the Records of Lincoln's Inn, Ordered that the publication of the Records be proceeded with, (p. 569.)

Frank Carr was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 571. Text on pp. 574-576.]

Read the Annual Report of the Medical Officer for Health on the Ville of Lincoln's Inn for the year 1897, from which the following has been extracted: [p. 571],

"Again during the past year there was neither birth nor death registered in any of the buildings belonging to the Honourable Society.

"Again no notification was received of any case of infectious illness amongst the 43 residents of the Inn."

BOOK XXXIX

Council held on January 31st, 1898. [p. 1.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

Read the Thirty-fourth list of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues. [p. 3.]

Adjourned Council held on February 22nd, 1898. [p. 9.]

Fourteen Benchers present.

Ordered that "paragraph 2 of the Order of December 14th, 1897¹ relating to invitations to the Bench be amended, by omitting the word 'named' in the last line but one". [p. 13.]

Adjourned Council held on March 15th, 1898. [p. 17.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

F. W. Gibbs Esq., C.B. Q.C., who died on February 18th, 1898 bequeathed "the Service of plate given to me by the Queen, with the silver Vase given to me by the Prince of Wales on my ceasing to be his tutor, to the Trustees of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, of which I am a Bencher".²

Adjourned Council held on March 29th, 1898. [p. 21.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Ordered payment to the Bar Library Committee of £104. 10. 9. on the basis of members in the Law List, 1898, viz. L.I. 2190: I.T. 3821: M.T. 2638: G.I. 359.

Council held on April 19th, 1898. [p. 25.]

Forty-one Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Edmund Robertson Esq., Q.C.³ and Henry Yorke Stanger Esq., Q.C. [pp. 25, 26.]

A proposal that an Oak Cabinet be placed in the Vestibule outside the Library to contain the old earthenware pots lately presented by Mr. Mitchell,⁴ and other objects of interest connected with the Society, was accepted. [p. 26.]

Council held on May 16th, 1898. [p. 34.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

The following Report of the Committee appointed to consider the advisability of electing to the Bench a larger number from the Junior Bar was adopted: [p. 43],

"It is advisable that a larger number be elected from the Junior Bar, and this object can be best effected by removing the present restriction as to the number of Members of the Outer Bar to be elected to the Bench, and on each occasion of a vacancy the question should be put to the Bench whether the vacancy should be supplied from the Inner or from the Outer Bar". The Committee recommended that the existing Orders relative to Invitation to the Bench should be revised and consolidated.

¹ *Ante*, p. 323.

² IV. 373.

³ Afterwards Lord Lochee of Gowrie.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 324.

Read a Report of a Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court that "persons not being British Subjects may properly be called to the Bar." [p. 45.]

Council held on June 7th, 1898. [p. 46.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Read a Report of a Special Chapel Committee on the duties of the Preacher and Chaplain in the past, and what change (if any) it is expedient to make in the present system of providing for the celebration of Divine Service in the Chapel [pp. 47-50], from which the following passages have been extracted:

"This Chapel, if not this Inn generally, has been more and more handicapped by the constant decrease of the number of lawyers and their families living within two or three miles from here. The Temple is not so much affected by that change as we are, because that has the advantage of a railway station close by, and a rail reaching to all the West of London. Again, the services at St. Paul's Cathedral have become so much more attractive. . . . A small Chapel, as this still is, naturally suffers from the competition, and especially with the advantage of a Preacher so attractive to all sorts of people as Dean Vaughan was from 1869 till his resignation four years ago, and so is the present Master of the Temple, though in a less degree.

"Another fact which increases the difficulty, is that not one of the numerous select Preachers here in the last two years seems to have impressed any number of the Bench that he is likely to restore our congregations to anything like their old condition up to (say) 20 years ago, or about the middle of Canon Cook's time. It is clear to everybody that the experiment so highly recommended and adopted in 1880 of having a constant Preacher, instead of one for only 13 Sundays a year, has failed,¹ as well as the select Preacher system recently. Nobody has proposed any other except a return to the old practice, but with the variation of electing all the Chapel clergy for only five years. . . . It is clear that this return to the old practice involves an Assistant Preacher, or the Chapel would be left with only one Clergyman on all but the 13 Sundays of Term and the three of the Warburton Lectures. But we think the time has come when it is useless to keep up an afternoon service which has had hardly any congregation since the time of Mr. Maurice." Consideration of the Report was adjourned to the next Council.

Council held on June 27th, 1898. [p. 75.]

Forty-two Benchers present.

Read the Resolution dated May 24th, 1898 [pp. 81-82] of the Joint Committee on the London University Commission Bill, recommending that the Government be asked to assent to amendments in the Bill expressly stating that "nothing in this Bill shall be held to authorise the Commissioners thereby appointed to make any Statutes in any way interfering with the powers, rights and privileges of the Inns of Court", and the Report of the said Committee dated June 13th, 1898 [p. 83], which was adopted.² [p. 94.]

Read again the Report of the Special Chapel Committee. [p. 101.]

Ordered that: after the Long Vacation the Afternoon Service be discontinued and that a Preacher be appointed for five years to preach only in Term Time at £200 a year. [p. 108.]³

¹ *Ante*, p. 220.

² *Post*, p. 338.

³ The Recommendation to appoint an Assistant Preacher was therefore not adopted.

Adjourned Council held on July 19th, 1898. [p. 109.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Committee directed to revise the existing Orders relative to invitations to the Bench: the following rules were adopted: [pp. 113-116.]

RULES FOR ELECTION OF BENCHERS

- 1.—The number of Benchers, other than such Members of the Inn as may be invited to the Bench under the rule numbered (5), shall be limited to 75.
- 2.—Subject to the provisions of these rules, all members of the Inn who have been called to the Bar shall be eligible for invitation to the Bench on the occurrence of any vacancy in the number of Benchers.
- 3.—No person who has been, or shall be, admitted to this Inn *ad eundem* shall be eligible to be invited to the Bench until ten years after he has been so admitted.
- 4.—No Queen's Council who was not at the time of his appointment in actual practice at the Bar, shall be invited to the Bench, unless this rule be dispensed with in the particular case by a resolution of the Bench, at a Meeting held before the vacancy is filled, at which Meeting the question shall be put without discussion.
- 5.¹—Notwithstanding any rule limiting the number of Benchers, or any of the preceding rules, the Treasurer shall have the privilege of submitting for Invitation to the Bench the name of any person, being a Member of the Inn, who is distinguished by Professional position, or otherwise, subject to the following conditions:—
 - (1) The name of the person so to be proposed shall be recommended in writing to the Treasurer by at least eight Members of the Bench.
 - (2) Notice of the Treasurer's intention to propose the Invitation of a Member of the Inn under this rule shall be given a fortnight before the Council.
 - (3) The Treasurer shall not propose a name so recommended to him unless, in his opinion, the Invitation would be unanimous.
 - (4) No person so proposed shall be elected without the unanimous consent of the Benchers present at such Council.
- 6.—Whenever a vacancy is reported in the number of Benchers, the Treasurer shall at the same Council at which the vacancy is reported take the opinion of the Benchers present whether the vacancy shall be filled by the election of a Member of the Inner Bar or a Member of the Outer Bar, and a notice that the Treasurer will do so, shall be placed on the Agenda for that Council next after the report of the vacancy.
- 7.—On the above question being determined, any Bencher may propose, for invitation to the Bench at the next following Council, any Member of the Inner Bar or the Outer Bar (as the case may be) who is eligible under these rules. The proposal shall be made by letter addressed to the Steward and left at his office not later than four clear days before the Council at which the election is to take place, and the names of the persons so proposed in the order of their seniority shall be placed on the Agenda of that Council. The Treasurer shall read the names of the persons so proposed without more, and thereupon shall put the question that the election be now proceeded with, and no person shall be capable of being elected at that Council who has not been proposed as aforesaid. But the election

¹ Amended on December 16th, 1902, *post*, p. 354.

may be postponed to any subsequent day, in which case additional names may be proposed in like manner.

8.—When there are more vacancies than one, each vacancy shall be filled separately.

9.—All candidates shall be put up together in the first instance, each Benchers having one vote, and the voting shall be by ballot.

10.—If any Candidate obtains the votes of two-thirds of the Benchers present, he shall be declared elected, provided that no person shall be elected by less than 20 votes.

11.—If at any Poll no Candidate obtains the votes of two-thirds of the Benchers present, it shall be open to any Benchers to propose another Poll. The Candidate obtaining the smallest number of votes at any Poll shall be excluded from all subsequent Polls at that Council.

12.—Whenever the Candidates are reduced to Two, and neither Candidate obtains the requisite majority, but one Candidate has a majority over the other, then, at the request of any Benchers, the Candidate who has the largest number of votes at such Poll shall be put up alone, and if no Benchers demands a Poll or if a Poll is demanded, and the Candidate obtains the requisite majority and number of votes, he shall be declared to be duly elected.

13.—Invitations to the Bench may be made at any Council either in or out of Term.

Adjourned Council held on October 24th, 1898. [p. 117.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

Officers for 1899: [pp. 121, 126],

Treasurer: Sir Andrew Richard Scoble K.C.S.I.

Master of the Library: The Hon. Sir John Compton Lawrance.

Dean of the Chapel: The Rt. Hon. Sir William Thackeray Marriott.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Hon. Sir James Charles Mathew.

Master of the Walks: The Hon. Sir Arthur Kekewich.

Council held on November 2nd, 1898. [p. 123.]

Forty Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Thomas Tindal Methold Esq. [pp. 125, 139.]

Council held on November 25th, 1898. [p. 134.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

An application on behalf of Dr. H. E. Ryle, who had recently been appointed Warburton Lecturer, to be allowed to deliver his lectures in the Chapel was granted. [p. 140.]

The following Report of the Records Committee was adopted:

“At this Meeting the Preface to the second Volume of the Records of the Society, which it is hoped will be ready for distribution before Christmas, was considered and approved, and the Committee Resolved to recommend the Bench that the Calendaring of the Black Books be continued”. [p. 146.]

Special Council held on December 1st, 1898. [p. 147.]

Thirty Benchers present.

Upon consideration of the Report of the Special Chapel Committee, the Rev. Hastings Rashdall was appointed Preacher to the Society, for five years from December 31st, 1898¹. [p. 154.]

¹ *Post*, p. 356.

Adjourned Council held on December 13th, 1898. [p. 155.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Mr. Ball was reappointed Chaplain for one year at a salary of £350. [p. 157.]

Read the following Report of the Finance Committee on the question of the Expenditure of the Inn: [p. 158],

"Upon considering what changes (if any) should be made with a view to securing greater economy in the expenditure of the Inn, and whether any improvement can be made in the form of stating the Accounts:

"It was Resolved to recommend that the Accounts of the present year be stated by Mr. Buckley and Mr. Cecil Russell in such form as they consider best calculated to shew the result of such Accounts, and that they be at liberty to call on the assistance of a professional Accountant to assist them at an expense not exceeding £21."

Resolved that the Committee be continued.

The following Benchers died during 1898:—

February 18. Frederick Waymouth Gibbs Esq., C.B., Q.C.

May 22. Rt. Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, Q.C.

1899

Council held on January 11th, 1899. [p. 160.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Read a long Report by Mr. Dennett H. Barry, a Surveyor, as to the site and surroundings of the buildings then in course of erection in Bishop's Court and Star Yard in the rear of Nos. 21 to 22 Old Square for Messrs. Moss and Jameson, lessees of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.¹ [p. 162.]

Ernest Handel Cossham Wethered was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 175. Text on pp. 187-190.]

Council held on January 31st, 1899. [p. 193.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

Read the Thirty-fifth list of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues. [p. 198.]

Read the Report of the Medical Officer of Health, that in 1898 there was no birth or death in the Ville of Lincoln's Inn, nor any notification of any infectious illness amongst the residents. [p. 201.]

Read the Report of the Steward of his receipt of the plate left to the Society by the late F. W. Gibbs Esq. C.B., Q.C.² [p. 202.]

Mr. Dennett H. Barry, F.S.I. was appointed Surveyor to supervise the maintenance of the buildings of the Society and to control the Building Staff. [p. 203.]

Council held on February 21st, 1899. [p. 206.]

Forty-one Benchers present.

¹ It deals mainly with a small overhanging projection on the 1st floor of No. 21 Old Square, and rights of light.

² *Ante*, p. 325.

Ordered payment to the Bar Library Committee of £128. 17. 0d. on the basis of members in the Law List 1898: L.I. 2190: I.T. 3821: M.T. 2638: G.I. 359. [p. 210.]

Read the Report of the Council of Legal Education for the year 1898, recording that the attendances at Lectures and Classes showed "a very satisfactory improvement", and that courses of Evening Lectures had been delivered by Mr. W. Blake Odgers Q.C. on "Local Government", and by Mr. A. Underhill on "Partnership". [p. 214.]

Council held on March 21st, 1899. [p. 223.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

The Surveyor on March 17th, 1899 reported on the sanitary condition of the Hall. The following passages have been extracted from his Report: [p. 228],

"I find the whole of the Sanitary arrangements to be of such a character as to prevent their being utilised in any fresh system, with the exception of some of the closets. The main drains are all brick barrel drains of a most antiquated type.

I have prepared therefore, and beg to lay before you:—

A plan showing the existing drainage.

A plan showing a suggested re-organisation of the system, and

A Specification of Works required to carry out the scheme. . . .

"I find that there is absolutely no lavatory accommodation in the Hall for members of the Bar or their Guests, and that therefore the arrangements upon the occasion of a large dinner are of an extremely primitive kind. . . .

"In order that the basement areas shall be maintained in a sanitary condition, it appears to me necessary that the number of pigeons about the buildings should be reduced by half, and that the areas should be washed down at least once a week with a hose".

The recommendation of the Finance Committee that the Scheme be carried out was adopted.

Council held on April 11th, 1899. [p. 230.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Called to the Bench: [pp. 232, 245],

Harry Trelawney Eve Esq., Q.C. and Francis Vaughan Hawkins Esq.

Council held on May 8th, 1899. [p. 242.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the London Government Bill, from which the following passage has been extracted: [p. 246],

"The Committee consider that it would be useless, even if it were advisable, to attempt to withdraw Lincoln's Inn from the operation of the Bill.

"They are of opinion that when Commissioners are appointed under Sec. 14 of the Bill to frame schemes for the constitution of municipalities under the Act, the position of Lincoln's Inn with respect to the parishes in which it is situated should be represented to the Commissioners with a view to its inclusion in one borough, and the preservation of its existing rights and privileges in regard to rating and otherwise." The Report was adopted.

The application by the Society of the "Girls Evening Home Association" for the use of the Hall was declined, on the ground that "the Hall is not available for such purpose in Term Time."

Council held on May 30th, 1899. [p. 255.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

Read a Report by the Medical Officer of Health, endorsed by the Surveyor, on the sanitary arrangements in Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 11 Stone Buildings. He condemned those in No. 7, (the Common Room), and advised new closets in No. 11; but he approved recent work in Nos. 8 and 9. [p. 258]. The Report was referred to the Finance Committee "with full power to determine what steps should be taken to set right the sanitary condition of the Inn".

Adjourned Council held on July 11th, 1899. [p. 278.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court appointed to inquire into the subject of the Long Vacation, which recommended that it should "commence on the 1st August and end on the 12th October". Ordered that the Inn agreed to this recommendation. [pp. 278, 279.]¹

Read and approved the Report of the Finance Committee as to the cost of the Sanitary Work in the Inn, amounting to £5706. [p. 280.]

Adopted the Report of the Chapel Committee recommending repairs to the Organ.

Adjourned Council held on August 1st, 1899. [p. 283.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

The recommendation of the Finance Committee that "after January 10th, 1900 the books of the Society be kept by double entry in the form suggested by Mr. Chadwyck Healey, with any necessary modification, under the supervision of Messrs. Buckley and Chadwyck Healey for the first year", was adopted. [p. 284.]

Read the Report of the Committee appointed to consider a communication from the London University Commission (from which the following passages have been extracted): [p. 285],

"As regards the proposal of the Commissioners to name the several Inns of Court 'schools of the University' collectively or separately, or to name the Council of Legal Education as 'a school': Your Committee are of opinion that so long as the Consolidated Regulations remain in force, it is not competent for any one of the Four Inns to take separate action in reference to the Education of their Students. Still less is it competent for any one of the Four Inns, separately and apart from the others, to give their support to any measure calculated to lower the position, or impair the authority, of the Council of Legal Education as constituted by the joint action of the Four Inns. . . . 'As regards the suggestion of the Commissioners that the Council of Legal Education should name some Members of their staff to be recognised as 'Teachers of the University': it appears to your Committee that it is hardly within the province of the Inn to deal with this proposal. It would seem that any suggestion on this subject would more properly be addressed to the Council of Legal Education.

"Your Committee venture to recommend that the Proposals contained in the letter of the Secretary of the Commissioners be declined." The Report was adopted. [p. 288.]

Further consideration was given to a Report of the Surveyor, (Mr. D. H. Barry) dated July 1st, 1899 as to the condition of the Buildings of the Society, to the

¹ *Post*, p. 353.

Report of the sub-Committee thereon, and the Surveyor's reply, and to the Report of the Finance and Building Committees thereon: [pp. 288-312],

Extracts from the Surveyor's Report:

"The Hall and Library Buildings

"It is when dealing with the stonework throughout these buildings, that I regret to have to draw your attention to a very serious state of affairs, and one which requires the most careful consideration.

"The stone referred to is I believe, probably "Anstone", a magnesium limestone, or "Caen", a limestone reintroduced into England about the period when these buildings were erected, but since disused, as it has proved unsuitable for our town atmospheres.

"Throughout the buildings, but more especially in the Hall, the stone has decayed to a deplorable extent. In particular, the stonework of the octagon tower over Vestibule is so perished, that in the N.W.-W. and S.W. lights the mullions and traceries are in a very insecure condition, and many of the quoin stones in the piers are so seriously decayed as to much weaken the structure. The stonework to N.W. and S.W. quoins of S.W. tower and to Western buttresses is in places scaled off to a depth of two inches, and the whole of the remaining stonework to battlements, parapets, copings, pinnacles, cornices and curved work is much fretted away, and the jointing to a great extent has perished. The stone has suffered most on the West and South-West faces, having acquired a weather face in sheltered positions.

"It is obvious from the above description that the position is a serious one. To consider the best course to adopt:—

"Disregarding the financial aspect of the case, there is only one radical cure for the evil, namely, the removal of the whole of the Caen stone, and the substitution of a stone of more durable quality. This would involve an enormous expense, and is probably out of the question, but I ought to point out that in no other way can the work be made permanent.

"Cutting out the decayed portions, and re-instating with sound stone, while retaining that at present sound, will leave you in fifty years' time with a building as dilapidated as at present, and reworking and dressing down the decayed portions, and coating with a silicate preservative solution is of course merely a temporary measure.

"It is in my opinion essential that immediate attention should be given to the Vestibule Towers, the buttresses and S.W. tower quoins, all of which is structural work. It is essential that this work be commenced at once, and so avoid further deterioration of the structure, but it can however be carried out in sections.

"The Tower, so far as regards the stone work, will require re-instatement throughout, and it is a matter for your consideration whether, considering that the structure is practically out of sight, a very much plainer style might not be adopted, such as plain brick buttresses, and windows without tracery.

"The stonework to buttresses and quoins will require facing throughout with hard stone, the work being carried out by sections.

"The remainder of the stonework should be brushed down and have all the jointing made good forthwith, the fretted portions cleaned off, and as a temporary measure be coated with a preservative."

* * * * *

"The Chapel"

"The Roof, having been reconstructed at the time of the West end extensions some 17 years ago,¹ is in good repair.

"The older portion of the building, especially the windows and buttresses, is in a serious state. The exterior is very patchy, partly Portland and other stone and partly Medina and Portland cement.

"With regard to the windows, the stonework to mullions and traceries of three North and three South windows has completely perished, and no course can be suggested except their re-instatement, including to jambs, heads, cills, and labels. The East window is in good condition, but requires a new cill.

"The new stonework commenced at the top of the buttresses should be carried down to the bases, with all making good in Portland cement.

"The vaulting under Chapel is stone groined, but with plaster bosses. The whole has been (some 17 years ago) distempered. This is now flaking off, and has a very dilapidated appearance, and I cannot suggest any other course except scraping and painting the whole, which will be a costly matter. . . .

"The Chancery Lane Gateway"

"Considering its age, this building is in the main structurally sound, and I see nothing to prevent its being put, at a comparatively moderate expenditure, into such a condition of structural repair as to preserve it for an indefinite period. Owing to a wall having been taken away under the centre archway, and a flue having been cut out in the North-East angle, a considerable settlement has taken place. Tie rods have been inserted, but as these are merely gas piping, the strain upon them can be very slight, or they would have given way before now. In my opinion they are, having regard to their age, ineffective and useless in the position in which they are placed, besides being very unsightly. They should be replaced by wrought iron rods with forged steel ends run through as near the ceiling lines as practicable, secured to bosses, and an iron plate buried in wall on Chancery Lane side and tied into an iron joist run under the floor joists on the Inn side, having a bearing in the North and South main walls. All defective brickwork to be made good in cement.

"A couple of arches and brick pier to be built under gateway where the wall has been removed, building existing iron columns, and the face of wall built up from the vaulting foundations where the groined arches have been removed. The whole of the parapet walls and coping requires taking down and rebuilding.

"The disused rooms on First Floor can be made as habitable as those above them at a comparatively small expense.

"The existing gates are in a very bad state, and unless taken in hand shortly, and thoroughly restored, will be beyond repair. They require piecing with oak in position, and not unhung, and the accumulation of tar and paint removed.

"The whole of the above work can be carried out without its affecting in any way the character or antique appearance of the structure."

A letter from Lord Grimthorpe to the Steward dated July 9th, 1899. [p. 308.]

Batch Wood, St. Albans.

9th July, 1899.

Dear Sir,

"I return this pleasing report of our illegible 'surveyor', whose name is not

¹ *Ante*, p. 228.

copied. It means that some thousands of pounds are already wanted, as I have been predicting ever since the Bench began reducing our rents for the benefit of our tenants only. I have made a few pencil notes also on the report, and especially on the revival of the nonsense of 'restoring' the great gateway, and the ignorance which was written about the iron ties which Kaberry and I put in some 14 years ago. It is not worth my while to tire myself by going up tomorrow to say over again what I have been saying ever since we started our career to bankruptcy, and the transfer of our whole property to something that will be called "the Public" and Legal Education. Certainly we don't deserve to be allowed to manage it any longer, as we have no idea yet of retrieving our position, except the nostrum of paying accountants to invent some new way of keeping our accounts; of which the result was as plain as it could be before, or ever will be. It is equally clear that the only two possible remedies are either to abolish the Hall for dinners (which I by no means propose), or boldly to give notice that the reduction of rents is found to have been a mistake and that they must be raised again, or the Inn will go to ruin both financial and structural and moral too. The consequences of that mistake have no longer to be waited for, but are here already, except that they will be still worse when consols are again reduced, and a great deal more re-building has to be done. Of course I mean this letter for the Committee. Has anything been done with the 'surveyor' as to his charges?"

Extracts from the Report of the sub-Committee of the Finance and Building Committees. [p. 296.]

"4. The surface of some of the stonework of the Octagon Tower, and a considerable part of the tracery of the windows are much decayed. To make the objects good with stone would cost a large sum, and we cannot recommend that this expenditure should be incurred—especially having regard to the fact that the details of the work cannot be seen from the ground. If the decayed parts of the stonework and window tracery were made good during cold weather with Portland cement and washed sand, the structure would be reinstated, and not require any repair for many years, and probably would not require any expenditure for the next fifty years or more, as Portland cement and washed sand, if properly used, is almost indestructible by the weather. . . .

"6. The stonework of the battlements is much decayed, and will continue to decay, but it will be many years before it will be entirely worn out, and no injury to the building will be caused if this stonework be left to wear out. It cannot be repaired, and the only way to put that part of the building in repair would be to entirely remove the existing stone, and replace with new stone. This would be a very costly proceeding, and cannot be recommended.

"7. The stonework of the North West and South West quoins of the South West Tower, and the Western buttresses, is decaying, and the evil will no doubt continue. We do not think it need be touched at present. It could be washed with Portland cement and washed sand, as suggested with respect to the Octagon Tower, but we recommend that enquiry should be made as to preservatives. The postponement would not be attended with any danger.

"8. The jointings of this stonework throughout the Hall and Library where defective should be made good by degrees. As an experiment, some of the most decayed parts of the stonework might be cleaned off and the stone be treated with some preservative, but it does not seem probable that this would prevent

the continuance of decay excepting for a very short time. The redressing of decaying stonework cannot be recommended, and would do more harm than good. . . .

"10. The windows of the Chapel, with the exception of the East window which is in good repair, are very much decayed, so much so as to be practically past repair, but if left untouched, they will most probably last for some years. When anything is done to these windows, it will be necessary to have entirely new stonework. The buttresses are in a very unsightly state; but could be made sightly, and as good or better in appearance, for very many years to come, if the present cement plaster were entirely removed, and the whole replaced by Portland cement and washed sand, which in a comparatively short time would not be distinguishable from stone except by close inspection. This would not be an expensive work, and it would be advisable to have it carried out either in the coming Autumn or the Autumn following. The vaulting underneath Chapel, although in some parts unsightly, may without danger remain untouched. . . .

"13. The parapets of the Chancery Lane Gateway are in a somewhat dangerous state, and not unlikely to fall, if shaken by the passage in Chancery Lane of a traction engine or steam roller. These should be taken down without delay, and be rebuilt, the old bricks being used for the external work, so as to keep the outside of the same colour as the remainder of the building. The old gates should be repaired as advised by the Surveyor.

"The suggestions in the Surveyor's Report are well worth consideration with a view to the preservation of the Gateway; but there does not appear to be any necessity to carry out the work suggested immediately, as the woodwork and iron stays which were inserted a few years ago will no doubt support the building for some years. . . .

"The Surveyor estimates that the carrying out of the whole of the work mentioned in his Report would cost a very large sum, but that the cost of carrying out of only the work which we have recommended to be carried out without delay would cost a comparatively small sum."

The Report of the sub-Committee was read at a Meeting of the Finance and Building Committees on July 20th, 1899 [*p.* 309]. Mr. Barry attended, and was asked to report on the best means by which the Work recommended could be carried out—whether by contract, or by temporary additions to the Society's staff. Mr. Barry subsequently reported that he had carefully reconsidered his Report with the recommendations of the sub-Committee, and regretted to say 'most respectfully that I am unable from a Professional point of view to recommend any less work being undertaken than that advised in my Report, but should the Masters of the Bench decide to adopt any modified course, I shall, of course, use my best endeavours to make it a success.' He then considered in detail what work could be done by the Society's staff. The Finance Committee Resolved on July 27th, 1899 [*p.* 312], that all the work recommended to be done by the Society's staff be carried out. "The work necessary to put the Old Gateway in proper repair to be done, unless the Bench determine to pull down the Old Gateway." Balustrade of Stone Buildings to be taken in hand next spring.

The Reports of the Finance and Building Committees were adopted. [*p.* 312]. Read the Report of the Finance Committee that the following contracts have been entered into for Sanitary work to be done in the Inn during the Long Vacation:—

For the Hall and Library Buildings	£1677 ¹
For Stone Buildings and Old Square	2839
	<hr/>
	£4516
	<hr/>

This was approved. [p. 312.]

Adjourned Council held on October 24th, 1899. [p. 314.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

Officers for 1900: [pp. 319, 335],

Treasurer: The Hon. Sir John Compton Lawrance.

Master of the Library: The Hon. Sir James Charles Mathew.

Dean of the Chapel: The Hon. Sir Arthur Kekewich.

Keeper of the Black Book: Richard Horton Smith Esq., Q.C.

Master of the Walks: Sir Richard E. Webster, G.C.M.G. Attorney General.

Read the Report of the Surveyor that drainage works had been carried out in the Hall, Library, Stone Buildings and part of Old Square during the Vacation, and repairs to the Chancery Lane Gateway, and the Hall Turret. [pp. 320-325.]

Council held on November 2nd, 1899. [p. 333.]

Thirty-one Benchers present.

The Rev. C. J. Ball was re-elected Chaplain.

A subscription of 200 guineas was made to the Transvaal War Fund.²

Adjourned Council held on December 12th, 1899. [p. 353.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Read the following communication from the London University Commission dated June 21st, 1899:³ [p. 355],

"I am directed by the University of London Act 1898, to inform you that, in compliance with the directions of the Act, they are prepared to name the several Inns of Court Schools of the University either collectively or separately. They will for instance, if they are so desired, name the Council of Legal Education as a School on behalf of the Inns of Court. But whether the Inns of Court shall be named either in one form or another depends, of course, upon their consent; and I am directed to express the hope on the part of the Commissioners that the Inns of Court will give that consent, and thereby materially assist the great educational work in which the Commissioners are engaged under the authority of Parliament. Indeed, they cannot but feel that without the co-operation of the Inns of Court, the formation of a strong School of Law in London, whether for educational or for Professional objects, will be rendered extremely difficult.

"The Commissioners have some reason to believe that much misunderstanding prevails as to the position which the Inns of Court will occupy, if they become a School of the University. The Commissioners do not ask for any endowment or contribution towards the Funds of the University. The Inns of Court will of course

¹ During these drainage operations, a 16th century charm was found, which is exhibited in the Vestibule. On one side of a small oblong plate of lead, 81 numbered squares have been engraved, and on the other side a prayer (invoking the spirits of the moon) that "nothing may prosper nor go forward that Ralph Scrope taketh in hand." Nevertheless Ralph Scrope, who was called to the Bar in 1548 (I. 287) was holding the office of a Governor of the Society when he died in 1572 (I. 380). (Baildon in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, March 29, 1900: R.C. III. 86).

² The War in South Africa had broken out on October 12th, 1899. A.R. (1899), 369.

³ *Ante*, p. 331.

maintain their own School as they do at present, and they will retain the absolute control over the appointment of their own professors, readers and lecturers, and over the regulation of the studies of their Students, subject only to this observation, that if any of their Students desire to proceed to a degree in the University, they will be required to pursue the general course of study laid down by the Senate on the advice of the Board of Studies in Law. But inasmuch as members of the Inns of Court, and their teachers, will naturally form the largest element in the composition of the Board of Studies, even this moderate requirement will inevitably be largely in the control of the Inns of Court themselves. As regards Students who do not propose to proceed to a degree, the University will have nothing to say. Again as regards the examinations, the Inns of Court must in any event retain absolute power over the conditions upon which they will call their Students to the Bar. It is hoped indeed that the Inns of Court may ultimately see their way to accepting the result of the examinations conducted by the University of London, as well, perhaps, as that of the examinations of the older Universities, as a sufficient test of general proficiency in legal knowledge, apart from strictly Professional training. But this again is within their own discretion. The Commissioners need scarcely point out the great incentive and assistance which the Inns of Court have it in their power to offer to the formation in London of a School of Law such as exists in the Universities of Continental countries and the United States, the want of which is not infrequently made a subject of reproach to this country. Nor need they enlarge, when addressing your Honourable Society, on the importance of the study of the Law as a part of a liberal education, not only to Professional lawyers, but to all men engaged in legislation or in the Public Service as well as in other pursuits.

"The Commissioners also desire to recognise as Teachers of the University, whether the Inns of Court become a School of the University or not, a certain number of the teachers engaged in the educational work of the Inns of Court, and they would be obliged by the assistance of the Council of Legal Education in recommending the teachers who should be so recognised.

"I am to add that the Commissioners will be pleased, if desired by your Inn, to forward you a draft of the first instalment of their Statutes, which is mainly of a constitutional character. It has not yet been published, but has been circulated confidentially in draft for the purpose of inviting representations from bodies and persons interested therein. You will see from the draft, that in obedience to the expressed provisions of the Act, they have given to each Inn of Court the appointment of one member on the Senate of the University. The time has not however arrived for asking your Inn to exercise that power".¹

Reply postponed to next Council: [p. 357.]

The following Benchers and former Bencher died during 1899:—

February 15.	Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph William Chitty.
March 1.	Rt. Hon. Lord Herschell.
May 24.	Rt. Hon. Viscount Esher. ²
December 17.	Joseph Napier Higgins Esq., Q.C.

¹ *Post*, p. 341.

² He took leave of the Society on taking the degree of Serjeant at law in 1868.

1900

Council held on January 11th, 1900. [p. 362.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Romril James Robert Goffin was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 366. Text on pp. 381-383.]

Read the following Report (dated December 11th, 1899) of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court on the London University Commission: [p. 367],

"As regards the proposal of the Commissioners to name the several Inns of Court "schools of the University" collectively or separately, or to name the Council of Legal Education as "a school":—

"Your Committee are of opinion that so long as the Consolidated Regulations remain in force, it is not competent for any one of the Four Inns to take separate action in reference to the Education of their Students. Still less is it competent for any one of the Four Inns, separately and apart from the others, to give their support to any measure calculated to lower the position or impair the authority of the Council of Legal Education as constituted by the joint action of the Four Inns.

"Your Committee think it desirable to remind the several Benches of the Report of the Joint Committee adopted by the Four Inns in 1898.¹ The substance of the Report was that it would be inexpedient to accept the proposals of the Cowper Commissioners, which the London University Commissioners² are now putting forward as their own. The grounds on which that Joint Committee proceeded were mainly these:—

1. That there was no reason to suppose that the Scheme of the Cowper Commissioners would raise the standard of legal education in this country, while it would certainly interfere with the more solid and useful work of the Council of Legal Education, and at the same time destroy the independence of the Inns of Court.
2. That the Scheme of the Cowper Commissioners was calculated to give an undue advantage to the proposed University of London over the older Universities, with which the Bar has been connected time out of mind.

"As regards the suggestion of the Commissioners that the Council of Legal Education should name some Members of their staff to be recognised as "Teachers of the University":—

it appears to the Committee that it is hardly within the province of the several Inns to deal with this proposal. It would seem that any suggestion on this subject would more properly be addressed to the Council of Legal Education.

"The Committee recommend that the Proposals contained in the letter of the Secretary of the Commissioners, dated 21st June, 1899, be declined."

Ordered that: a reply be sent to the Commissioners in the sense of the said Joint Report. [p. 370.]

¹ *Ante*, p. 326.

² Appointed by the University of London Act 1898 (61 and 62 Vict. Cap 62). The act recites that the Commissioners appointed to consider the draft charter for the proposed Gresham University of London had by their Report made recommendations with respect to the reconstitution of the University of London.

The Report of A. R. Barker Esq. Architect and Surveyor, upon the condition of the parapet and cornice of Stone Buildings was referred to the Finance Committee. [pp. 370-372.]

Read the following communication from Lieutenant-Colonel Lofthouse, commanding the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers: [p. 373],

"Head Quarters, 14 New Square,
28th December, 1899.

"Gentlemen,

"It is right I should inform you what has been done by your Volunteer Corps in the present state of affairs.¹

"It will be satisfactory to you to know that the labours of Col. Bulwer, Col. Russell and Col. Cottman, aided by the encouragement of the Benchers of the Four Inns, in keeping the corps alive during a long period of peace, have resulted in our being in a position to render service to our Country at a time when a very large proportion of our regular troops are engaged on active service abroad. During the last month we have received over 100 Recruits, and the Battalion is in a position to do its duty, by doing service if called on at home, while the regular army is abroad. In addition, we are able to show our brethren in the Colonies that gentlemen from home are prepared to serve with them as Volunteers at the seat of War.

"Of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers, thirty Mounted Infantry and twenty cyclists have been accepted as part of the City of London Imperial Volunteers, and will sail for South Africa in about a fortnight. In addition to these, I have been able to offer a full Company of 110 men, to be joined to one of the Battalions of the Rifle Brigade now serving in South Africa.

"It is obvious that the providing of thirty horses and other outfit will be far beyond the pecuniary resources of the Corps, and I beg leave to submit this to your favourable consideration."

Ordered that: "a contribution of £250 be made to the fund to equip the Inns of Court Volunteers, and that the Treasurer be authorized to sign a circular on behalf of the Inn".

Special Council held on January 16th, 1900. [p. 375.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Upon consideration of a proposal to entertain the City of London Imperial Volunteers who are leaving for South Africa on Friday next:—

Ordered: "That a Supper be given in the Hall to 600 of all ranks, and that the Treasurer be requested to write to the Lord Mayor informing him of this Resolution."

Council held on January 31st, 1900. [p. 385.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

Read the Thirty-sixth list of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues. [p. 388.]

Ordered payment to the Bar Library Committee of £129. 18. 7. upon the basis of members in the Law List, 1899, viz. Inner Temple 3825: Middle Temple 2724: Lincoln's Inn 2252: Gray's Inn 385. [p. 390.]

The Rev. H. C. Beeching was invited to the Chaplaincy in the place of Mr. Ball, who had resigned.

¹ The War in South Africa had broken out on October 12th, 1899.

Adjourned Council held on February 20th, 1900. [p. 395.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Read the following Report of the Medical Officer of Health: [p. 397],

"I have the honour of submitting to you my Annual Report of the Ville or Township of Lincoln's Inn for the year 1899.

"Again there was no birth or death reported in any of the premises, nor was there any notification received of any case of infectious disease amongst the residents.

"During the year the drainage and Sanitary arrangements of the under-mentioned premises were re-constructed under the supervision of your Surveyor. The whole of the work was carried out to my satisfaction, and on completion was tested by me: Hall and Library, 1-9, and 11 Stone Buildings, and 8, 9 and 12 Old Square.

"In addition to the above, the main drain from the Inn discharging into Chancery Lane was also reconstructed."

Called to the Bench:

Henry Sutton Esq. [pp. 398, 403.]

Read a communication from the Rev. H. C. Beeching accepting the Chaplaincy.

Lincoln's Inn—January 19th, 1900. [p. 400.]

"On the evening of this day, the Honourable Society entertained at supper in the Hall (at a cost of about £320) a portion of the detachment of the City Imperial Volunteers, which was sailing on the next day for the front in South Africa;¹ the remainder of the detachment being simultaneously entertained by the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn. The party entertained by the Society of Lincoln's Inn numbered 642 men, belonging to the Infantry or Mounted Infantry or being Cyclists; among them were members of the Inns of Court Volunteers who had volunteered for active service, and of these were Mr. Walter Wilson Renshaw the eldest son of Mr. Walter Charles Renshaw, a Master of this Bench and himself a Member of this Society, Mr. William James Fernie, who had rowed stroke in the Cambridge University Boat in the race with Oxford in 1899, and Mr. Hole, a son of the Dean of Rochester.

"The chair was taken by the Treasurer, Mr. Justice Lawrance, the Masters of the Bench who supported him being the following:—Mr. Westlake, Mr. Hemming, Sir Andrew Scoble, Mr. Justice Kekewich, Mr. Horton Smith, Sir Richard Webster, Sir Edward Clarke, Lord Macnaghten, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Everitt, Mr. Cecil Russell, Mr. Justice Stirling, Mr. Elton, Mr. Douglas Walker, Mr. Justice Kennedy, Mr. Bush, Mr. Renshaw, Sir Kenelm Digby, Mr. Phipson Beale, Sir Augustus Stephenson, Mr. Levett, Mr. Witt, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Methold and Mr. Eve.

"The Duke of York had hoped to be present also as a Master of the Bench, but absence from London prevented him from attending. He sent by telegraph the expression of his regret, and his wishes for "the Imperial Volunteers" of "good luck, God speed and a safe return".

"The gallery at the end of the Hall was filled with ladies, whilst other ladies, friends or relatives of the Masters of the Bench, joined them on the dais, and at the table thereon.

"The Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers furnished its band and a guard of

¹ There is another account of this supper in the *Times*, January 20th, 1900.

honour, in all 90 men, and were represented within it as well by Mr. Cecil Russell, its late Colonel, as by Lt. Col. Lofthouse, its present commanding officer, Captain Kenyon Parker and Lt. Grantham.

"The tables were decorated with palms and ferns, and the following was the bill of fare:—

Game Pies	Pressed Beef
Roast Ribs of Beef	Brawn
Galantine of Veal	Boar's Head
Sweets	
Cheese etc.	

With the repast were provided Port, Claret and Beer, and the usual waters, aerated and otherwise.

"The entertainment began about 20 minutes past 9, and at 5 minutes to 10 the number of guests at the table on the dais was swelled by the arrival from Gray's Inn of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs and Undersheriffs of London, attended by the City Marshal and the Sword and Mace bearers, and accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and several other ladies. The Earl of Denbigh, Col. Mackinnon (the Commanding Officer of the City Imperial Volunteers) Col. Boxall C.B., and Lieut. Trotter also came.

"Grace was said by the Rev. Dr. Wace, the late Preacher to the Society and Chaplain to the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers, who, in that after supper, used an adaptation of the traditional Grace of the Society: "God be praised for all his blessings. God preserve the Queen, the Empire and the City Imperial Volunteers, and grant us his peace evermore, through Jesus Christ our Lord—Amen".

The toasts which followed were "The Queen", "The City Imperial Volunteers", "The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor", and "The Benchers".

The party broke up about 11 o'clock p.m., after having been photographed by means of the magnesium light."

Adjourned Council held on April 3rd, 1900. [p. 405.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court on the London University Commission dated March 28th, 1900, which recommended that "the several Inns of Court should exercise the power conferred by the London University Act 1898 of appointing a Member of the Senate of the University". [p. 406.]¹

Read a letter dated April 2nd, 1900 from Lieut. Colonel Lofthouse, the Officer commanding the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers, from which the following passages have been extracted:

"At the end of the last Volunteer Year (31st October) the strength of the Corps was about 390. Its present strength is:—

On the Roll, 2nd April, 1900	798
Waiting to be sworn in	46
			—
Total	..		844
			—

New men are coming daily.

¹ *Post*, p. 342.

"There are 138 Mounted Infantry, and 32 in the Cyclists' Section, which will, no doubt, be increased to a full Company.

"Of these, 30 Mounted Infantry and 20 Cyclists are serving in South Africa with the C.I.V.¹ We have also drilled a considerable number of men who have been transferred from the Corps either to take Commissions in the Militia, or to join the Imperial Yeomanry, and have gone, or are about to go, to South Africa.

"Last year at some expense a new Armoury was constructed to hold our then full complement of 400 Rifles, and 30 sets of Saddles and Horse Furniture. It now becomes necessary to find accommodation for 400 more Rifles and 100 more sets of Saddles and Horse Furniture. . . .

[After describing the scattered accommodation available, which included The Orderly Room at No. 14 New Square . . .

(D) The Hall (formerly the Record and Writ Clerks' Office) in Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, lent to the Corps as a Drill Hall and School of Arms by the Treasurer and Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, and accommodation in other Inns,

the letter continued:]

"Sufficient space for a complete Armoury, Saddle Room and Storage, and for drilling Squads of a moderate size, as well as for a School of Arms and Orderly Room (in fact for complete Headquarters) would be provided, if the Treasurer and Benchers of Lincoln's Inn would grant to the Corps the use of the whole of the building "D" and would allow it to be adapted to the above requirements."

[This appeal was supported by the plea that]:

"The Benchers were the Founders of the Corps, and without their goodwill and assistance it could not have been maintained. It is to their credit that during 35 years of peace the Corps has kept alive, and to their public spirit it is mainly due that they have now a large and, I hope, efficient Regiment, ready to offer for the service of their Country. Owing to them, and to the services of my predecessors in the Command of the Regiment, we have been enabled, when our members were doubled at a time of national emergency, to drill all the recruits without asking assistance from the Army, when all its energies were taken up with the conduct of the War."

The letter was referred to the Finance and Building Committees jointly, to consider and report to the next Council.

Council held on April 24th, 1900. [p. 411.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

Ordered that: "the Rt. Hon. Lord Macnaghten be appointed a Member of the Senate of the University of London to represent this Society".²

Read and adopted a Report of the Finance and Building Committees, recommending that the other Inns be asked to concur in the appointment of a Joint Committee to consider and report upon what can be done for providing further accommodation for the Inns of Court Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Council held on July 2nd, 1900. [p. 438.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

William Donaldson Rawlins Esq., Q.C. [pp. 442, 450.]

Read a letter (dated June 19th, 1900) from Lieut.-Col. Lofthouse, commanding

¹ City of London Imperial Volunteers.

² *Ante*, p. 341.

the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteer Corps, to Mr. Cecil Russell, from which passages have been extracted, with the following Memorandum thereon by Mr. Douglas Walker: [p. 443],

Extracts from the Letter.

"You ask me to state what offer the Corps is prepared to make with respect to the Drill Hall. I find myself in some difficulty in answering you, not because I do not know what we want, but because, in the new position of the Corps, I am not sure what our income will be. . . .

"I understand that the roof of the Hall is in a very unsafe condition, that it is a stone roof which necessitates the retention of the brick pillars on account of its weight. I suggest that the Inn should put on a new roof of a lighter nature, and remove the pillars."

"I think the Inn might possibly be inclined to let us have the place rent free for a certain number of years, and after that, we should hope to be in a position to pay a moderate rent."

MEMORANDUM thereon.

"1.—The proposal that Lincoln's Inn should provide Quarters for the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers at the cost of the Inn, ought to be considered in connection with the following statement:—

"2.—On the removal of the office of the Records and Writ Clerks from the building in 1883, the use of the first floor was granted to the Rifle Corps "until it is wanted for other purposes, the intention of the Inn being to turn the Buildings into Chambers, on the distinct understanding that the Corps are to pay all expenses and to give it up whenever required."¹ The lower part of the Building was then first used, as it still is, as a workshop and storehouse.

"3.—The Bench, in 1891, desirous of turning the Building to profit, were advised by Mr. Vigors, the well-known surveyor, that it ought to command a rent of £850. Attempts to let it resulted in an offer by an Insurance Company of £700 a year, which was declined.

"4.—In 1882, when leave to use the upper room as a Drill Hall was given, the Corps consisted solely of members of the Inns of Court; at the present time, the Corps consists of 380 members of the Inns of Court, and 399 gentlemen who are not such members. The Colonel does not propose to reduce the numbers of the "outlanders", and the claim of the Corps on the liberality of the Inn must be considered on the footing that the Corps in the future will largely consist of officers and privates to whom the Inn is under no obligation.

"5.—The proposal that the stone roof of the Hall should be replaced by one of lighter construction, and the pillars removed at the expense of the Inn, has been considered by the officers of the Inn, who estimate the cost at from £1,200 to £2,400, dependent on the plan of alteration adopted.

"6.—The Inn, in pursuance of their policy of doing repairs by its own staff, will, if the proposal be adopted, have to provide other workshops than those now situated on the ground floor.

"7.—The only place where such workshops can be erected is at the back of the East side of New Square, on the space at present occupied by the clerks' closets and the dusthole. New closets can be built in the kitchen garden, and the ashes and refuse removed daily by the parish. It is possible that the difficulties of the usual

¹ *Ante*, p. 236.

character may be raised by adjoining owners. The Officers of the Inn estimate roughly the cost of the alteration of the premises and of the new workshops at from £4,000 to £5,000.

"8.—The adoption of the proposal, therefore, means the loss, for at least seven years, of a possible rent of £700 to £850 a year, and an estimated outlay of from £5,000 to £7,000, which will yield no return. If the building were let on lease, no doubt new workshops would have to be erected; but the rent of the building would pay the interest on their cost, and in time pay off the capital sum.

"9.—Further, the adoption of the proposal would deprive the Inn of the power of letting the building for the proposed term of seven years, and, having regard to the interest proposed to be vested in the Corps, probably for longer.

"10.—The present time is not one in which the Inn can with safety dispense with sources of income. The charge for repairs is likely to increase owing to the increasing age of its buildings; and the incorporation of Lincoln's Inn in the new Borough of Holborn will certainly result in an increase of rates."

Ordered that: "in view of Gray's Inn declining to come in at present" the Inner Temple and the Middle Temple be invited to join with this Inn in a Committee to consider the proposal: but that Gray's Inn be first again asked to come in. [p. 448.]

Adjourned Council held on October 24th, 1900. [p. 454.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Officers for 1901: [pp. 457, 461],

Treasurer: The Hon. Sir James Charles Mathew.

Master of the Library: The Hon. Sir Arthur Kekewich.

Dean of the Chapel: Richard Horton Smith Esq., Q.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone.¹

Master of the Walks: Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C.

Council held on November 2nd, 1900. [p. 459.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Paul Ogden Lawrence Esq., Q.C. [p. 460.]

Serjeant-Major Brock (Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers) was appointed Chief Porter. [p. 461.]

Council held on November 26th, 1900. [p. 473.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

Read the following communication (dated November 20th, 1900) from Cecil Henry Russell Esq. [p. 478.]:

"I have made the enquiries, which by the last Council I was directed to make, in reference to the action (if any) of the other Inns in the way of welcome to the Inns of Court Volunteers who have returned from active service in South Africa, and I now report the result:—

The Middle Temple entertains them at dinner on December 5th, and at the instance of Gray's Inn, has referred the question of any further memorial to a Joint Committee of the Inns, of which the Middle Temple has appointed its members.

Gray's Inn has appointed a Committee (presumably as members of a Joint Committee) to consider what should be done to do honour to these men.

¹ Sir Richard Webster Bart., G.C.M.G. had been created Lord Alverstone on his appointment as Lord Chief Justice.

The Inner Temple has as yet taken no action.

Notice doubtless will have been given to our Inn of the Orders of the Middle Temple and Gray's Inn, and will be given of any action by the Inner Temple between this and the 26th, the date of our next Council."

A Committee was appointed to represent this Inn.

Adjourned Council held on December 11th, 1900. [p. 485.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Resolved that the thanks of the Bench be given to Mr. Paley Baildon for the gift of his papers on the Lincoln's Inn Chapel, and on the 16th Century Charm found in the Garden during the recent excavations. [p. 491.]

The following Benchers died during 1900:—

April 23. Charles Isaac Elton Esq., Q.C.

August 10. Rt. Hon. Lord Russell of Killowen, G.C.M.G.

1901

Council held on January 11th, 1901. [p. 497.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

Bernard Noel Langdon-Davies was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 502.]

Queen Victoria died on January 22nd, 1901.

Council held on January 31st, 1901. [p. 509.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Read the Thirty-seventh list of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues. [p. 512.]

The following letter from Colonel Lofthouse, Commanding the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers, was ordered to be recorded in the Black Book: [p. 575],

"14 New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

30th January, 1901.

"I have the honour to inform you that the following members of Lincoln's Inn, and of the Inns of Court Rifle Corps, have served in South Africa with the City Imperial Volunteers and Imperial Yeomanry:—

"Captain E. J. Gibbons, 2637: Pte. B. R. Collins, 2487: Pte. G. L. Craik, 2333: Pte. E. A. W. Milroy, 2539: Pte. W. W. Renshaw 1755. Pte. H. T. Law served with Imperial Yeomanry and was Commissioned in 4/2nd Lanc. Regiment.

"Mr. Gibbons was the senior Captain in the corps, and volunteered to go out to the War in the ranks of the Mounted Infantry. He was promoted to be Colour Sergeant, and died on the voyage out on the 23rd of January, 1900, regretted by all who knew him. His patriotism was shewn by his acts. His merits as a Lawyer were well known in Lincoln's Inn, as a Volunteer Officer he was excellent. He was indefatigable in the performance of his duties and beloved by his Comrades". Ordered that an Address of Condolence and Congratulation be presented to the King. [p. 526.]

Adjourned Council held on February 19th, 1901. [p. 527.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Ordered that the following Address to the King be recorded in the Black Book: [p. 531],

"To His Most Excellent Majesty King Edward VII,

"May it please your Majesty,

"We your loyal and dutiful subjects, the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, on behalf of all the Members of our Society, desire humbly to approach Your Majesty with the offering of our respectful and heartfelt condolence on the irreparable loss which Your Majesty and the Empire have sustained on the death of our Most Gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria of glorious and beloved memory.

"We recall with pride and gratitude the honour done to our Society by Her Majesty on opening our new Hall and Library in 1845.¹ On that occasion Your Majesty's illustrious father, the Prince Consort, was graciously pleased to become one of the Masters of our Bench;² and this connection of Your Royal House with our ancient foundation has since been continuously maintained in the person of H.R.H. the late Duke of Albany,³ and H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York.⁴ The remembrance of these associations enhances the sorrow which, in common with all Her people, we feel at the close of Her noble and beneficent life.

"We humbly desire at the same time to offer to Your Majesty our dutiful and hearty congratulations on Your succession to the throne of these realms; and we earnestly pray that, under the blessing of Almighty God, Your Majesty may be granted a long, happy and prosperous reign over your loyal and devoted subjects in all parts of the world."

Adjourned Council held on March 19th, 1901. [p. 533.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Ville of Lincoln's Inn for the year ending December 1900 that again there was no birth, death or notification of infectious disease. [p. 534.]

Council held on April 16th, 1901. [p. 536.]

Thirty-three Benchers present.

Read the following communication from the Home Secretary: [p. 546],

"I am commanded by the King to convey to your Lordship His Majesty's thanks for the Loyal and Dutiful Address of the Treasurer and Masters [of the Bench] of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, expressing sympathy on the occasion of the lamented death of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and congratulation on His Majesty's Accession to the Throne."

Called to the Bench: under the rule of February 19th, 1889,⁵ [p. 547]:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.

Council held on May 13th, 1901. [p. 556.]

Thirty-eight Benchers present.

The following Report of the Special Kitchen Committee (dated March 27th, 1901) was taken into consideration: [pp. 560-562],

Dinners and Luncheons

Proposed scheme of Management

"1. The Society to find fuel, cooking utensils, kitchen cloths, table cloths,

¹ IV. 230.

² On that occasion he was admitted a Member of the Inn, (IV. 233): he was Called to the Bar on November 20th, 1845, (*ante*, p. 2) and to the Bench on January 12th, 1846, (*ante*, p. 5).

³ Called to the Bench on July 10th, 1877, (*ante*, p. 210).

⁴ Called to the Bench on May 6th, 1892 (*ante*, p. 285).

⁵ *Ante*, p. 258.

napkins, glass, crockery, and all other necessary equipment, and to pay all salaries, wages and expenses.

"2. The Society to appoint a Kitchen Committee.

"3. Mr. C. F. King (Manager at the Refreshment Department at the House of Commons, and formerly Steward at the Senior United Service Club) to be Hall Steward,¹ with a fixed salary at the rate of £300 a year, with entire control, subject to the Committee, over the Cook, the assistant cooks, and other kitchen servants, including the carriers required to convey the dinners from the kitchen to the Hall or dining-room, and generally over the Management of the kitchen. The powers of appointing and discharging to be exercised by the Hall Steward, subject to the approval of the Kitchen Committee.

"4. The Butlers, Carvers and Waiters within the Hall, dining-room, and luncheon-rooms, to be as heretofore, under the control of the Head Butler.

"5. The Hall Steward to be caterer and, subject to the control of the Committee, to employ tradesmen, purchase goods and provisions and make contracts for fuel, and personally to superintend the preparation of dinners and luncheons and the Management of the kitchen, and when unable to be present in person, to provide at his own expense a competent substitute; to keep full accounts and render them to the Committee, as and when required.

"6. There are four Terms in the year. They are always of the same length.

Hilary Term from 11th January to 31st January

Easter " " Tuesday after Easter week for four weeks

Trinity " " Tuesday after Whitsun week for three weeks

Michaelmas " " 2nd November to 25th November.

"7. The Kitchen staff during Term to consist of a Chief Cook at 4 guineas a week, a second cook at 30/- a week, a third cook at 25/- a week and a fourth cook (principally for cleaning) at 16/- a week, besides the necessary carriers.

"8. Dinners in Hall to be provided on every day of each Term at three tables viz: the Bench table, the Bar table, and the Students' table, except that on Saturdays and Sundays no separate dinner is to be provided at the Bench table. Any Bencher dining on Saturday or Sunday will take the same dinner as is provided for the Bar table.

"9. There is one Grand Day in each Term. An additional Grand Day may be appointed from time to time by special order.

"10. There are two Guest nights, two Council nights and one Call night in each Term at which a slightly improved dinner is to be provided at the Bench and Bar tables only.

"11. At the Bench table one dinner to be provided for the whole party. At the Bar table the party is divided into messes of four, and the same dinner is repeated for each mess. The Students' tables are treated in the same manner. These arrangements to be subject to reconsideration by the Committee from time to time.

"12. Dinners to be provided during Term for the servants of the Society, the cooks and kitchen Staff.

"13. The Kitchen Staff out of Term to consist of the second Cook and fourth Cook only, besides carriers as and when required.

"14. On occasional days in the intervals between the Terms (chiefly between

¹ He signified his willingness to accept the engagement on the footing of the scheme. [p. 362].

Hilary and Easter, and between Trinity and Michaelmas) when Adjourned Councils are held, dinners to be provided in the dining room (not the Hall) for Benchers only. There are about five such days in each year, and the numbers of Benchers dining range from about 8 to 20. Small dinners in the dining room to be provided for the Wine Committee about four times a year.

"15. The provision of flowers, dessert, tea and coffee will not in the first instance be under the management of the Hall Steward, but he may be required to undertake it hereafter.

"16. Occasional luncheons to be provided for the Benchers and visitors on Sundays in the dining room at the cost of the Society.

"17. Luncheons to be provided on every day when the Courts are sitting, in or out of Term, for the Benchers in the dining room and for other members of the Inn in another room. These to be paid for by each Bencher or other Member of the Inn at the time according to a tariff to be daily laid on the table. Except in the Benchers' Dining-room, wines and liquors to be provided by the Hall Steward under the direction of the Committee.

"18. By way of example and suggestion, menus are appended¹ of the several kinds of dinners; but the Hall Steward (subject to the instructions of the Committee) will exercise his own discretion from day to day. The Hall Steward, or his substitute, will attend after dinner every day in the Benchers' room to receive objections and suggestions. On every day when luncheon is [served] a responsible representative of the Hall Steward must be in attendance. All remnants to be the property of the Society, and to be disposed of under the direction of the Committee.

"19. Statements of the average number of dinners at each table during each Term of the present year, and on Adjourned Council days, are also appended.²

"20. The engagement of the Hall Steward is to be determinable by either party at the end of any Term on one month's previous notice."

The Report was adopted, and a Committee was appointed.³

Council held on June 4th, 1901. [p. 565.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

The Solicitor to be instructed to give notice to Mr. Elliott (the Cook) to determine the Agreement with him of December 16th, 1873⁴ at the end of Trinity term, and to prepare an Agreement with Mr. C. F. King in accordance with the foregoing Report. [p. 566.]

A Motion:

- "1. That the Ground floor of the Drill Hall be granted to the Inns of Court Rifle Corps for the purpose of being used as Head Quarters, Stores and Armoury, on such terms as the Bench may approve:
- "2. That improved access to the Cellars under the Old Hall, now used as a Store for building materials, be provided by the construction of a new flight of Steps on the east side:
- "3. That new Shops (Painters' & Smith's), new Paint Store and Latrines for the workmen of the Inn be built on the Star Yard site adjoining the existing Carpenters' shops:"

¹ Not recorded.

³ *Post*, p. 353.

² Not recorded.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 184.

was carried, and it was referred to the Finance Committee to consider the terms and to report.¹

The following note, written by Richard Horton Smith Esq. K.C., Dean of the Chapel, was ordered to be copied in the Black Book, [p. 570]:

"1901 January 27th (Sunday): Her Majesty the Queen having died on Tuesday last—January 22—the "German Requiem" of Dr. Johannes Brahms was sung in the Chapel here this afternoon.

"1901 February 2nd (Saturday): This being the day appointed for the Funeral at Windsor of Her late Majesty, a Memorial Service was held in the Chapel here at 2.30 p.m., the hour fixed for the actual funeral.

"The Rev. Hastings Rashdall and The Rev. H. C. Beeching, the Preacher and Chaplain respectively of the Society, officiated, and the Organist Dr. Steggall, presided at the Organ.

"The Table and Communion Rails, the Pulpit, the Choir Seats, the front of the Organ and other portions of the Chapel were draped in black.

"During the assembly of the congregation, the Finale to Tschaiowski's "Pathetic Symphony", and one of Mendelssohn's solemn "Lieder ohne Worte" (Book 5 No. 3 op. 62), were played as organ solos.

"The service opened with Professor Charles Villiers Stanford's Motet "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord", followed by the opening sentences of the Burial Service in the Book of Common Prayer sung to the setting by Dr. Croft, and the 90th Psalm "Lord Thou hast been our refuge" sung to Beethoven's Chant in C minor.

"Two short lessons—Wisdom iii. 1-10 and Rom. viii. 28, separated from each other by Gounod's unaccompanied Motet "Jesu Word of God incarnate", were then read by the Preacher and were followed by the Anthem "When the ear heard him",² being a portion of that composed by Handel for the funeral of Queen Caroline: "the ways of Zion do mourn".

"The main lines of the Burial Service were then resumed by the Chaplain, the Committal rubric being of course omitted. The sentence: "I heard a voice from heaven" was sung to music of Sir John Goss, and the Lord's Prayer to that of Merbecke, arranged by Sir John Stainer.

The two prayers issued for general use as appropriate by the Archbishop of Canterbury having then been read, the Grace followed, and then the Hymn "O God our help in Ages past", sung by all to Dr. Croft's "St. Anne" tune.

The Preacher pronounced the Benediction, which was closed with Sir John Stainer's sevenfold "Amen", and the service was concluded by the "Dead March" from Handel's Oratorio of "Saul" played as an Organ Solo, the whole congregation upstanding."

"Note:—

"In its report in its issue of 5 February, 1901 of the above Service, *The Times* spoke of it as an "impressive service" the characteristic feature of which was "solemn, inspiring music"; whilst *The Morning Post* recalled "a beautiful memorial Service sung at half past two on Saturday afternoon in the Chapel at Lincoln's Inn", in which "the anthem was . . . exquisitely sung."

¹ *Post*, p. 350.

² "then it blessed him": Novello's 'Collection of Words of Anthems' (1898) No. 522.

Council held on June 24th, 1901. [p. 580.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Upon consideration of the terms upon which the Motion relating to the Drill Hall, which was passed at the last Council should be carried out, the Finance Committee recommended that: "the Volunteers have the use of the Ground Floor of the Drill Hall as an Orderly Room, Stores and Armoury on a 3 years' tenancy, and thereafter from year to year subject to 3 months' notice at any time, at a Rent of £50, the Corps to bear cost of fitting the Ground Floor for the above mentioned purposes (all such work to be subject to the approval of the Bench) and also the cost of internal, but not structural, repairs: The existing Orderly Room¹ to be surrendered to the Bench": and that the new flight of steps should be constructed, and that the work on the Star Yard site should be carried out under the directions of the Building Committee.² These recommendations were approved. [p. 583.]

Mr. A. F. Whinney was appointed the permanent auditor of the Society's Accounts. [p. 584.]

¹ At 14 New Square.

² *Post*, pp. 352, 355.



Nos. 1 to 3 Old Buildings (J. P. Emslie, 1885)

[Facing p. 351]

BOOK XL

Council held on October 24th, 1901. [p. 1.]

Thirty-three Benchers present.

Officers for 1902: [pp. 5, 8],

Treasurer: The Hon. Sir Arthur Kekewich.

Master of the Library: Richard Horton Smith Esq., K.C.

Dean of the Chapel: The Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G.

Keeper of the Black Book: Sir Edward Clarke, K.C.

Master of the Walks: The Rt. Hon. Lord Macnaghten.

The following Bencher died during 1901:—

September 8. Rt. Hon. Lord Morris and Killanin.

1902

Council held on January 13th, 1902. [p. 38.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

A Motion that the Arms of the Prince of Wales, as a Royal Bencher of this Society, be put up in the Hall was adopted. [p. 48.]

Ernest Handel Cosham Wethered was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [Text on pp. 55-56.]

Council held on January 31st, 1902. [p. 58.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

Ordered payment to the Bar Library Committee of £145 on the basis of Members in the Law List, 1901, viz. L.I. 2306: I.T. 3902: M.T. 2609: G.I. 447. [p. 60.]

Read the Thirty-eighth list of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues. [p. 61.]

The Treasurer referred to an offer which had been made for the purchase of some Wine belonging to the Society, which had been condemned by the Bench:—

Ordered that "the 37 Dozen of "Morgan" Port 1870 be sold to Messrs. Fenton & Co. at £5 per dozen, as offered".

Special Council held on April 29th, 1902. [p. 80.]

Sixteen Benchers present.

Upon consideration of a Communication from the Mayor of the Borough of Holborn on the subject of accommodation being provided by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn to enable 1,000 out of the 10,000 inhabitants of the Borough, who are to be selected, to partake of the dinner which is to be provided at the expense of His Majesty in connection with his Coronation: it was Ordered that the scheme be accepted.

A request from the Lord Chief Justice¹ for the use of the Old Hall as a Court for the remainder of the Sittings was granted.

Council held on May 5th 1902. [p. 81.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Read a Report of the Library Committee that "upon the suggestion of the Librarian to add the Room adjoining the Court Room to the Library, fit up bookshelves, to give access to both rooms by means of a small spiral staircase direct from the Library: the Committee agree that, by this or some other means, it is necessary to enlarge the capacity of the Library, and refer the question to the Bench, with the suggestion that a small Committee be appointed to consider the whole matter and report."

Ordered that the matter be referred back to the Library Committee to report.² [p. 86.]

A Committee was appointed to consider and report to the next Council "what shall be done at this Inn to celebrate the Coronation of His Majesty the King." [p. 88.]

Council held on May 27th, 1902. [p. 89.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

Read the following Report of the said Committee:

"The Bench having already sanctioned the provision of 2 tents for the accommodation of 1000 residents of the Borough of Holborn partaking of the King's dinner on July 5th at a cost of about £100; the Committee recommend that nothing more be done in the way of entertainment, and that on the last day of Trinity Term (June 16th), being 10 days before the Coronation,³ the King's health shall be drunk in Hall, instead of in the Benchers' Room, and that a rather better dinner than usual shall be provided for the Barristers and Students, with wine appropriate to the occasion to be selected by the Wine Committee." The Report was adopted.

Council held on June 16th, 1902. [p. 101.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

The Report of the Building Committee (pursuant to the Order of Council of June 24th, 1901⁴ approving the Surveyor's plan for the reconstruction of the Workshops in the rear of Nos. 1 and 2 New Square, and of the water closets for Clerks and others there for £917, and also a scheme for the modernisation of the water closets for Benchers and Barristers in Base Court for about £600, was adopted. [p. 103.]⁵

A scheme propounded by the Building Committee for renovating the heating systems in the Hall, Vestibule and Library was also adopted. [pp. 104-5.]

Called to the Bench:

Arthur Raymond Kirby Esq. [p. 105.]

Adjourned Council held on July 8th, 1902. [p. 107.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Read the following recommendation of the Library Committee:—

Upon reading the Order of the Council on May 5th, 1902⁶ whereby the subject of

¹ Lord Alverstone.

² *Below.*

³ Owing to the King's illness, the Coronation was postponed until August 9th.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 350.

⁵ *Post*, p. 355.

⁶ *Above.*

enlarging the capacity of the Library was referred back to it for report: the Committee agreed to recommend:—

“That the Old Hall be made available without interfering with its utility as a Court, or otherwise as at present used, by fitting up shelves with wire doors etc. at a cost to be approved by the Finance Committee, for the storage of books not often used, to be selected from time to time by the Library Committee.”

The Treasurer called attention to the abolition of the Offices of Overseer and Rate Collector for the Ville of Lincoln's Inn:—Ordered that: “it be left to the Steward to make application for compensation on abolition of Office.”

Read the Report of the Kitchen Committee (dated July 5th, 1902) that in pursuance of the Order of Council dated 13th May, 1901,¹ they had controlled the dinners and Luncheons served in the Hall and Luncheon Rooms since the 25th June, 1901 and had now completed a full year's work.

“The dinners have been served in Hall as usual in Term, and considerable improvements have been made at the Barristers' and Students' Tables to the general satisfaction.

“About 2250 Luncheons have been served in the Benchers' Room and about 7000 in the Refreshment Room. The improvements made in the luncheons throughout have been unanimously appreciated, and the attendance in the Refreshment Room is about four times what it was under the old system.”

Adjourned Council held on October 24th, 1902. [p. 119.]

Sixteen Benchers present.

An application from the Bishop of Exeter,² the Warburton Lecturer, to be allowed to deliver his Lecture in the Chapel on Sunday the 7th December next was granted.

Officers for 1903: [*pp.* 121, 126],

Treasurer: Richard Horton Smith Esq., K.C.

Master of the Library: The Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone.

Dean of the Chapel: Sir Edward Clarke, K.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Rt. Hon. Lord Macnaghten.

Master of the Walks: John Forbes Esq., K.C.

Council held on November 3rd, 1902. [p. 123.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

The following communication from the General Council of the Bar to the Treasurer was taken into consideration, [*p.* 125]:—

“Under the direction of the General Council of the Bar, I beg to lay before you the following resolution, which was adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Bar held in 1901, in favour of the Long Vacation commencing on August 1st and terminating on October 12th, viz:—

“That the Council are requested to press for an alteration of the Long

“Vacation arrangements by making the Long Vacation begin on the 1st

“August and terminate on the 12th October.”

“You will observe that it is not proposed in any way to shorten the Long Vacation, but merely to alter the date of its commencement and termination. I may mention two of the reasons which, it is believed, mainly influenced the decision arrived at in the said resolution. The first is the fact that the proposed alteration will make the legal holiday begin at the same time as the School

¹ *Ante*, p. 346.

² Herbert Edward Ryle, D.D.

holidays; and the second is the difficulty of getting effective work completed in August, having regard to the August Bank Holiday.

"I am directed to express a hope that you will render assistance in forwarding the change above suggested, and to this end to ask you kindly to bring the matter before the Masters of the Bench of Lincoln's Inn so as, if possible, to obtain at their hands a definite resolution in favour of the proposal."

Ordered that the Secretary of the Bar Council be informed that the Bench decline to support the proposal.¹

Adjourned Council held on December 16th, 1902. [p. 143.]

Thirty Benchers present.

Ordered "(1) that the number of Benchers to be elected under rule 5 of July 1898² be limited to five; (2) that Benchers elected under that rule be not eligible for Office in the Society." [p. 146.]

Called to the Bench under the said rule:

Frederic William Maitland.

The following Bencher died during 1902:—

May 10. Charles Turner Simpson Esq.

1903

Council held on January 12th, 1903. [p. 150.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

Romril James Robert Goffin was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 158. Text not recorded.]

Council held on January 30th, 1903. [p. 165.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

Ordered payment to the Bar Library Committee of £153. 7. 7. on the basis of Members in the Law List 1902, viz. L.I. 2207: I.T. 3928: M.T. 2417: G.I. 513, [p. 166.]

Read the Thirty-ninth list of Barristers who had compounded for their Annual Dues. [p. 168.]

Council held on April 21st, 1903. [p. 189.]

Thirty Benchers present.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales was to be invited to accept the Office of Treasurer for the year 1904. [p. 193.]

The Bench offered their congratulations to the Rev. Dr. Wace on his appointment to the Deanery of Canterbury.

Council held on May 18th, 1903. [p. 200.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Read a communication from the Secretary to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales that His Royal Highness had much pleasure in accepting the Office of Treasurer for the year 1904. [p. 207.]

Read a Report of the Library Committee recommending that a Calendar Catalogue of the pamphlets in the Library was desirable, subject to the question

¹ But see *ante*, p. 331.

² *Ante*, p. 327.

of price, that a beginning might be made by cataloguing the 17th century pamphlets, and that Mr. Paley Baildon be requested to do the work on terms to be arranged.

Ordered that an expenditure of £200 be authorised and that the Report be referred to the Library Committee to carry into effect. [p. 208.]

Council held on June 9th, 1903. [p. 211.]

Thirty-three Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Richard Holmden Amphlett Esq., K.C. and Sir William Henry Rattigan, K.C. [p. 213.]

Adjourned Council held on October 26th, 1903. [p. 236.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

Officers for 1904: [pp. 242, 244],

Treasurer: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, K.G.

Master of the Library: The Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone.¹

Dean of the Chapel: Sir Edward Clarke, K.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Rt. Hon. Lord Macnaghten.

Master of the Walks: John Forbes Esq., K.C.

Council held on November 2nd, 1903. [p. 243.]

Thirty-four Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

John Cutler Esq., K.C., John George Butcher Esq., K.C. and Robert John Parker Esq. [pp. 244, 245.]

Council held on November 25th, 1903. [p. 254.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Read the Joint Report of the Finance and Building Committees (dated November 6th, 1903), from which the following passages have been extracted: [p. 264],

"1. The Closets in Star Yard and the Workshops in rear of New Square have been reconstructed and renewed at a cost of £1300,² and it has not been found necessary up to the present time to improve the access to the Cellars under the Old Hall used as a Store for building materials by the construction of a new flight of steps as proposed.

"2. An agreement with reference to the Ground and Upper floor of the Drill Hall buildings has been entered into with Col. Lofthouse Commanding the I.C.R.V. on the terms approved by the Council in the said Order of 24 June, 1901.³ . . .

"5. Consequent upon the letting of this building for a term, and having regard to the fact of the increasingly bad condition of the roof and the Surveyor's further report thereon, this Committee has accepted the tender of Messrs. Worseley & Son at the price of £470, to carry out such repairs and renewals to the roof as are contained in the Surveyor's Specification, and the Works are now in progress."

The Report was approved and adopted.

Adjourned Council held on December 15th, 1903. [p. 267.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

Read the following Report of the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Court with reference to a School of Law, dated November 25th, 1903,⁴ [p. 269]:

¹ *Post*, p. 356.

² *Ante*, p. 352.

³ *Ante*, p. 350.

⁴ For the previous history of this matter, see Intro: §§ 9, 11.

"I. Proposed by Lord Macnaghten, seconded by Lord Lindley:

"That the Governing Body consist of 30:

4 to be appointed by each Inn of Court,

8 " " " " Law Society,

1 " " " " University of Oxford,

1 " " " " " Cambridge,

1 " " " " " London,

1 " " " " Lord Chancellor,

1 " " " " Colonial Secretary,

1 " " " " Secretary for India":

carried unanimously.

II. Proposed by the Attorney General,¹ seconded by Sir A. G. Marten K.C.:

"That the assembled Committees recommend to the Inns of Court that Committees be appointed by them to settle with one another, and with the Law Society, the terms of a draft Charter to be submitted to the Inns for approval":

carried unanimously."

Read also a copy of a Resolution passed by the Council of the Law Society on the 27th November, 1903, [p. 270]:

"This Council has read with great satisfaction the letter of 25th inst:² from the Attorney General to the President, and the resolutions unanimously passed at a meeting of the Committees of the Inns of Court on the same date upon the subject of the proposed School of Law, and is prepared to concur cordially with the Inns of Court in the steps necessary to establish such a School":

"which was approved and the Committee re-appointed."³

The Report of a Special Chapel Committee as to the Office of Preacher [p. 271], recommending that the rule of 5 years' tenure be adhered to, and that Canon Beeching should be appointed in succession to Dr. Rashdall, who had been elected for 5 years from December 31st, 1898, and whose term of office was due to expire on December 31st, 1903,⁴ was adopted; and Canon Beeching was appointed Preacher accordingly.

The Lord Chief Justice,⁵ (who was to continue to be the Master of the Library) was to be requested to undertake such duties of the Treasurership as H.R.H. The Prince of Wales might not find it convenient personally to undertake, including the service and representation of the Treasurer on all Committees.

The following Benchers died during 1903:—

March 21. Frank Whittaker Bush Esq., K.C.

March 25. Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Garth, K.C.

July 26. Rt. Hon. Sir John Rigby.

July 27. Rt. Hon. Sir William Thackeray Marriott, K.C.

September 14. Sir Alexander Edward Miller, K.C.

¹ Sir Robert Finlay.

² Not recorded.

³ This appears to mean that the Report of the Joint Committee was approved, and that the Lincoln's Inn Members of it were reappointed. *Post*, pp. 358, 359.

⁴ *Ante*, pp. 326, 328.

⁵ Lord Alverstone.

1904

Council held on January 11th, 1904. [p. 276.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

The following Petition of Miss Pankhurst to be admitted as a Student of this Society:—

“To the Masters of the Bench of the Honourable Society of Lincoln’s Inn:

Petition of Christabel Harriette Pankhurst of 62 Nelson Street in the city of Manchester, Spinster.

“1. On the 2nd day of January, 1904 I made application to the Steward of the above mentioned Honourable Society to have my name enrolled as a member of the above Society, and sent by post to the said Steward a paper containing my name and other particulars conformably to the regulations of the said Society.

“2. On the 7th day of January, 1904, I received from the said Steward a letter informing me that as female Students have not hitherto been admitted to the said Society, it would be necessary for me to approach the Masters of the Bench by Petition.

“I am very desirous of being admitted a Member of the said Society, and I humbly pray that I may be heard by the Masters of the Bench of the said Society in my own behalf in support of my application.

Christabel H. Pankhurst

7th January, 1904:”—

was refused. [p. 278.]

John Rolleston Lort-Williams was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 282. Text on pp. 291–293.]

Adjourned Council held on March 1st, 1904. [p. 300.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Ordered payment to the Bar Library Committee of £150. 15. 3. on the basis of Members in the Law List 1903, viz: L.I. 2283: I.T. 3975: M.T. 2738: G.I. 544.

Reported that the Treasurer, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, had appointed Friday April 15th to be Grand Day next term, and that H.R.H. would dine in Hall on that day.¹

The use of the Hall and the Benchers’ Rooms was granted to the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers for a Smoking Concert to be held on May 17th, when H.R.H. The Treasurer had intimated his intention of presiding.² [p. 303.]

Adjourned Council held on March 22nd, 1904. [p. 305.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

The Rev. Wilfrid Richmond was appointed Chaplain for the period of five years from March 25th, 1904. [p. 306.]

“Received a gift by the late Treasurer, Richard Horton Smith Esq. K.C. of two silver spirit lamps for use at the Bench Table.

Ordered that the same be suitably acknowledged.”

Council held on April 12th, 1904. [p. 308.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Claude Baggallay Esq., K.C. [p. 311.]

¹ He did so. (*Times*, April 16th, 1904.)

² He was present. (*Times*, May 18th, 1904.)

The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Romer was appointed to the Office of Master of the Walks in succession to John Forbes Esq., K.C. deceased.

Council held on May 9th, 1904. [p. 316.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

The Hon. Edward Charles Macnaghten, K.C. and Charles Elliott Edward Jenkins Esq., K.C. [p. 321.]

Council held on May 31st, 1904. [p. 324.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Reported that Mr. Oules R.A. has been commissioned to paint the portrait of H.R.H. The Treasurer for a fee of 800 guineas.¹ An offer of a portrait of the late Sir William Garrow,² painted by Harlowe, was accepted.

Council held on June 20th, 1904. [p. 337.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Christopher James Esq. [p. 339.]

Adjourned Council held on August 2nd, 1904. [p. 348.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Upon consideration of the Resolutions of the Committees of the Honourable Societies of the Inns of Court and of the Law Society appointed to consider proposals for the establishment of a School of Law (dated 8th July, 1904), with the proposed Minutes of Order and Scheme, draft Petition for Charter and draft Charter; it was resolved that the Society should join in the Petition, and that the Masters of the Bench saw no objection to the proposed Minutes of Order. [p. 349.]

Called to the Bench:

Thomas Gilbert Carver Esq., K.C. [p. 349.]

Resolved: "to purchase an Old Irish Cup (Silver Gilt) submitted by Messrs. Lamberts' for presentation to H.R.H. The Treasurer as a Memento of his year of Office in the Society at a cost of £55, the amount to be subscribed by the Masters of the Bench." [p. 350.]

Adjourned Council held on October 24th, 1904. [p. 350.]

Thirty-one Benchers present.

Officers for 1905: [pp. 352, 355],

Treasurer: The Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone G.C.M.G.

Master of the Library: Sir Edward Clarke, K.C.

Dean of the Chapel: The Rt. Hon. Lord Macnaghten, G.C.M.G.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Romer, G.C.B.

Master of the Walks: Cecil Henry Russell Esq.

Council held on November 2nd, 1904. [p. 354.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

John Alderson Foote Esq., K.C. [p. 355.]

Ordered that "the portrait of Sir William Garrow³ lately presented to the Society be cleaned and restored".

¹ *Post*, p. 364.

² A.P.B. 21.

³ Sir William Garrow was called to the Bench on April 17th, 1793. (IV. 56. A.P.B. 21.)

Council held on November 24th, 1904. [p. 365.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

Read a communication from the *Inner Temple* that at a Bench Table held on November 4th, 1904, a Motion that "this Society join in the Petition to His Majesty in the form approved by the Committees for a Charter for a School of Law in the terms of the draft Charter approved by the Committees" was lost.

Read a communication from the *Middle Temple* that at a Parliament held on November 18th, 1904, it was ordered that "in view of the communication received from the Inner Temple, the further consideration of the proposals for a School of Law be adjourned *sine die*." [pp. 367-368.]

Read a communication from *Gray's Inn* that at a Pension held on November 4th, 1904 it was resolved that "this Bench is unable to proceed further in the matter (of joining in a Petition for a Charter for a School of Law) until the Joint Committees have reported as to the estimated annual cost of the Scheme, and the portion of the charge in connection therewith proposed to be defrayed by each of the Inns of Court and by the Law Society." [p. 372.]

It was resolved: that the following letters be copied on the Minutes of this Meeting in the Black Book of the Society:—

"Frogmore House
Windsor
17th November, 1904.

"Dear Lord Chief Justice,

"The Prince of Wales desires me to ask you to be kind enough to express to his Brother Benchers of Lincoln's Inn his regret that his duties at Windsor¹ prevent him from being present this evening at the last Grand Day dinner of His Royal Highness' year of office as Treasurer.

"At the same time His Royal Highness begs you to offer to the Benchers in his name the old English Cup which I send you as a small souvenir of his term of office, the experiences of which His Royal Highness will always look back upon with the greatest pleasure.

Yours very truly
Arthur Bigge."
"Hornton Lodge
Pitt Street, Kensington W.

"Dear Sir Arthur Bigge,

"I am requested by the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn to convey to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales their grateful thanks for the Silver Cup which he has given to the Inn.

"The cup will be treasured as one of the most valued possessions of Lincoln's Inn; but the Benchers appreciate even more gratefully the kindly expressions contained in the message from His Royal Highness which accompanied the gift. They will all look back with the greatest pleasure upon His Royal Highness' year of Office, and they express the hope that from time to time he may be pleased to honour the Bench by his presence.

I am, Yours very faithfully,
Alverstone."

¹ He accompanied the King and Queen and the King and Queen of Portugal at an evening theatrical performance, *Times*, November 18th, 1904.

Saturday November 19th, 1904. [p. 373.]

"Saturday the 19th day of November, 1904: H.R.H. The Treasurer chose to dine in Hall on this day, which was the last day available to him during his year of Office.

"There were also dining:—The Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone, L.C.J., G.C.M.G., The Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew Richard Scoble, K.C.S.I., the Hon. Mr. Justice Keke-wich, Richard Horton Smith Esq., K.C., Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., The Rt. Hon. Lord Macnaghten, G.C.M.G., Sir William Karslake K.C., Cecil Henry Russell Esq., Pembroke Scott Stephens Esq., K.C., The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Stirling, James Douglas Walker Esq., K.C., Walter Charles Renshaw Esq. K.C., Sir Kenelm Digby, K.C.B., K.C., Charles Edward Heley Chadwyck Healey Esq., K.C., Ernest Laurence Levett Esquire K.C., John George Witt Esq., K.C., The Rt. Hon. Lord Rathmore, David Lindo Alexander Esq., K.C., His Honour Judge Mulholland, K.C., The Hon. Mr. Justice Warrington, Henry Yorke Stanger Esq., K.C., Thomas Tindal Methold Esq., Harry Trelawney Eve Esq., K.C., Henry Sutton Esq., William Donaldson Rawlins Esq., K.C., Paul Ogden Lawrence Esq., K.C., Arthur Raymond Kirby Esq., John Cutler Esq., K.C., Robert John Parker Esq., Claude Baggallay Esq., K.C., Christopher James Esq., Thomas Gilbert Carver Esq., K.C., John Alderson Foote Esq., K.C., The Preacher¹ and The Rt. Hon. Lord Crichton (Equerry).

"After Dinner the Benchers took wine and dessert in the Benchers' Room. The Junior Bencher presented the Treasurer with a Goblet of Irish Plate, the gift of the Members of the Bench. The Treasurer returned thanks in a few graceful words.

"In the course of dessert the Treasurer obeyed the Order of the Junior, as has been the wont of his predecessors in office.²

The following Benchers died during 1904:—

March 8.	John Forbes Esq., K.C.
March 9.	Francis William Everitt Esq., K.C.
April 4.	Hon. Sir Edmund Widdrington Byrne.
May 4.	George Deedes Warry Esq., K.C.
July 4.	Sir William Henry Rattigan, K.C.
September 26.	Sir Augustus Frederick William Keppel Stephenson, K.C.B., K.C.
December 6.	Lord Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., K.C.

¹ Canon H. C. Beeching.

² This is a reference to a custom still observed, which allows the Junior Bencher during dessert to call loudly upon the Treasurer to "ring the Bell", and after the Butler has appeared, upon being asked what he wants, to demand "Port" (and nothing else). Viscount Simonds has recalled the story of this incident as he heard it:—"The Prince of Wales (who had not been warned of the custom) was somewhat taken aback, and not better pleased when he was told that the last occasion on which a Prince of Wales had been told to ring the bell was George IV by Beau Brummell (this is a well-known story)".

George Bryan Brummell "commenced his career in the 10th Light Dragoons, where his agreeable manners soon attracted the attention of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Colonel of the Regiment. . . . By degrees he became a constant inmate of Carlton House and of the Pavilion, was introduced to all the Prince's private friends and admitted by himself into the greatest intimacy. . . . This violent intimacy, notwithstanding the disparity of rank, lasted for some years, till at length, in an unguarded moment of inebriety, he risked some freedom of speech to his royal patron:—it was said: "George, ring the bell:" but this Brummell himself always denied. The result however was an immediate rupture." *Thomas Raikes' Journal*, 2nd ed. II. 207.

1905

Council held on January 11th, 1905. [p. 377.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Robert Sharp Borgnis Hammond-Chambers Esq., K.C. [p. 378.]

Arthur Stretton Gaye was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [Text on pp. 391-393.]

Read a communication from the Clerk of the London County Council (dated December 20th, 1904) with reference to the London Squares and Enclosures (Preservation) Bill 1905, from which the following passage has been extracted:

"The question of the permanent preservation of the garden squares and enclosures in London was again brought before the Council at its meeting on 13th December, when I was directed to transmit to you a copy of the bill as deposited on the 17th inst., and at the same time to inform you that if, after the introduction of the bill into Parliament and before the Committee stage in the First House, you should express to the Council the wish that your garden squares or enclosures shall be withdrawn from the schedule to the Bill, the Council will, with regret, comply with such request." . . .

Ordered that: "a reply be sent that it is desired that the Lincoln's Inn property should be withdrawn from the Bill." It was withdrawn accordingly.

Read a letter of resignation from Mr. Barry, the Surveyor. [pp. 381, 401.]

Read a communication from the Chairman of the General Council of the Bar,¹ from which the following passage has been taken:

"The expenditure of the Council has from the first, in spite of every effort towards economy, exceeded its annual income of £600, the deficiency having from year to year been made good out of the first year's contribution. . . . At the present moment its resources are absolutely exhausted, and unless some additional funds are provided, its useful work must be considerably contracted. The Council now asks the Inns of Court to contribute the amount originally requested by the originators of the Bar Council, namely £1000 a year, which I believe will be sufficient to place the Council upon a sound financial basis, nor will this, I venture to hope, be considered an extravagant figure, having regard to the constant and multifarious work of the Council, and its acknowledged use to the Profession. The present contribution is made up in the following manner; one half is produced by a fixed sum of £75 from each of the Four Inns, and the other half in sums proportionate to the number of Members of the several Inns. If I might be allowed, I would, if the Inns accede to the request of the Council, suggest that observing the same principle of division as now, one half i.e. £500 should be provided by the payment until further order of a fixed sum of £125 by each Inn, the other half by proportionate amounts calculated as they are at present".

Ordered that: "this Inn contribute its quota of £1000 instead of £600 to the Bar Council on the basis suggested by Mr. Warmington's letter. This not to be contingent on the other Inns supplying their Shares."

Council held on January 31st, 1905. [p. 394.]

Thirty Benchers present.

Ordered payment to the Bar Library Committee of £168. 6. 11. on the basis

¹ C. M. Warmington Esq., K.C.

of Members in the Law List 1904, viz: L.I. 2317: I.T. 4045: M.T. 2776: G.I. 565, [p. 396.]

Upon reading [p. 400], the Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider a letter from the Attorney General dated December 15th, 1904,¹ enclosing draft proposed Minutes of an Order of Court for the interim administration of the income of the funds in Court representing the proceeds of sale of Clifford's Inn and New Inn applicable for Legal Education, and inquiring whether the Masters of the Bench had any objection to the Council of Legal Education undertaking the interim administration of one moiety of the income as proposed by the Minutes, Ordered that: "this Bench consent, by way of interim arrangement, to the Council of Legal Education accepting the Income proposed to be paid to them under the draft Minute submitted to the Bench by the Attorney General, and applying the same at their discretion in extending and improving the system of Legal Education now provided by the Four Inns of Court for the benefit of their Students and others".

Adjourned Council held on February 21st, 1905. [p. 404.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Thomas Raffles Hughes Esq., K.C. [p. 407.]

Adjourned Council held on March 14th, 1905. [p. 408.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Mr. John W. Simpson F.R.I.B.A. was appointed Architect to the Society. [p. 414.] His duties were defined in a Memorandum recorded on pp. 412-413.

Adjourned Council held on April 4th, 1905. [p. 416.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

An offer of Mr. Bramwell Davis to sell his Chambers at No. 3 New Square for £3500 was considered. "It was resolved to purchase at £3400." [p. 418.]

Council held on May 2nd, 1905. [p. 419.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Ordered that Members of the Society who did not avail themselves of the scheme for the composition of Dues and who have continuously paid the Dues of £1 per annum from 1872, when the scheme came into operation, be no longer applied to for any further payment in respect of Dues. [p. 421.]

Council held on May 29th, 1905. [p. 428.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

Read [pp. 436-438] a Report of the Chapel Committee upon the Organ which incorporated the following communication from Dr. Steggall and Report by Messrs. Norman and Beard to him.

"10th April 1905.

Dear Lord Alverstone,

"The enclosed is the result of a thorough examination of the organ by Norman & Beard and a long discussion with a representative of the Firm in which I took part.

"If the whole of the scheme could be carried out, the Organ would be a magnificent instrument, of which the Society would have reason to be proud."

"Re Organ at Lincoln's Inn Chapel"

"As promised, we have pleasure in enclosing herewith revised specification

¹ B.B. XL. 379.

for the reconstruction of the organ as arranged at your interview with our Mr. Simon.

"You will notice that we have included tubular-pneumatic action throughout, and this we strongly recommend, as it would cost considerably more to add pneumatic action to the Choir and Pedal Organs afterwards, and we think the opportunity should be taken of bringing the instrument quite up to date in all respects.

"We also consider it essential to a good result that the swell box should be new, and it would add greatly to the tonal effect and balance, if the whole of the pipe-work were placed on a slightly heavier pressure, the treble portion of the stops being increased in power.

"There is one item in our specification which was not mentioned at your interview with our Mr. Simon, but we thought it well to include it, namely, the placing of the lower portion of the Great Burdon on a separate soundboard to allow of its being borrowed on to the Pedal. This would undoubtedly be of considerable advantage to the organ: in fact there is very little in the whole scheme that could be omitted if the best result is to be obtained."

The Finance Committee recommended that all the alterations suggested in this Report be carried out at an outlay of £1108, and the Council ordered accordingly.

Council held on June 20th, 1905. [p. 441.]

Thirty Benchers present.

Mr. Reginald Steggall was appointed Organist to the Society in the place of Dr. Charles Steggall who had died.¹ [p. 443.]

Council held on July 10th, 1905. [p. 459.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

William Henry Upjohn Esq., K.C. [p. 465.]

Confirmed the following terms of appointment of Mr. Reginald Steggall as Organist: [p. 467.]

1. The Salary to be £150 per annum.
2. Sunday and week day services to be held in the Chapel as required from time to time by the Bench.
3. Three rehearsals of the Choir to be held each week.
4. Special Musical Services not exceeding 4 in each year.
5. Appointment to be subject to 6 months' notice on either side.

Ordered that: "the part of Old Square between the Old Hall and Chancery Lane Gateway be laid down in Grass with kerb and asphalt roadway &c. as on the other side of the Chapel."

Adjourned Council held on October 24th, 1905. [p. 471.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

Officers for 1906: [pp. 472, 476],

Treasurer: Sir Edward Clarke, K.C.

Master of the Library: The Rt. Hon. Lord Macnaghten, G.C.M.G.

Dean of the Chapel: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Romer, G.C.B.

Keeper of the Black Book: Cecil Henry Russell Esq.

Master of the Walks: Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy.

¹ On June 7th, 1905.

Council held on November 2nd, 1905. [p. 474.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

Read the Steward's Report that, consequent on the death of William Percival Pickering, the Chambers on the ground floor (north) and in the basement (north) thereunder at No. 4 Stone Buildings, and of an estimated rental of £240 per annum, had fallen in to the Society. [p. 476.]

Read the following Report of the Ball Committee:

The Special Committee appointed by an Order of Council made the 2nd May, 1905 "to carry out the arrangements for a Ball to be given after Trinity Term" beg to Report that, having fixed the 14th July as the date for the Ball, they proceeded to invite the guests by intimating to the Masters of the Bench that 4 cards of invitation were at the disposal of each of them for their friends, and causing a notice to be sent to every Barrister of Lincoln's Inn who had Chambers in Lincoln's Inn or in the Temple, asking if they desired cards of invitation for themselves and one lady of their family. As the result 275 cards were issued to Masters of the Bench and their friends, and 405 to Barristers and Members of their families. 164 cards were sent to Official Guests and 20 to Students of this Inn, which brought up the total number of Cards issued to 864.

"The Ball took place on the 14th July. The Hall was fitted with a special dancing floor, and the Screen and windows artistically decorated with flowers. The Library was converted into a supper room. The whole of the Terrace was covered with canvas and retiring rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen's, sitting-out rooms and refreshment buffet were formed and a promenade decorated with Tapestry, Palms &c. and electrically lighted, was carried along the Terrace joining the two entrances to the Hall and Library Buildings.

"The Gardens were illuminated, the paths covered with matting and chairs and lounges scattered about, which were taken full advantage of by the guests, as the weather was perfect.

"Iff's Band was engaged, and played in the Musicians' Gallery in the Hall.

More than 800 Guests were present; they were received by the Treasurer at the South end of the Hall.

"Your Committee are pleased to have to report that, from comments made on all sides, they are satisfied that the Ball was a great success, and that the Members of this Honourable Society, the Guests and all concerned were very much pleased with the arrangements that had been made."

Read the following Report as to the portrait of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, Treasurer of this Honorable Society, 1904:—

"The Portrait of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales who was the Treasurer of this Honorable Society for the year 1904, was painted for the Society by W. Oules Esq., R.A. at a cost of Eight hundred guineas,¹ and it has been delivered and hung temporarily over the Clock in the Council Room."

Ordered that: "the Keeper of the Black Book be requested to write a letter of thanks to The Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G., Treasurer, for his portrait presented to the Society."

Adjourned Council held on December 11th, 1905. [p. 493.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

¹ *Ante*, p. 358.

Read the following communication from Colonel Lofthouse (dated November 22nd, 1905): [p. 498],

"Colonel Lofthouse, on retiring from the command of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers, begs leave to express his thanks to the Masters of the Bench of Lincoln's Inn, for the assistance they have given him during the nine years he has had charge of the Regiment, and especially during the War in South Africa." [p. 498.]

The following Benchers died during 1905:—

January 6.	George Wirgman Hemming Esq., K.C.
April 29.	Rt. Hon. Lord Grimthorpe, K.C. LL.D.
November 28.	Judge James Charles Whitehorne, K.C.

1906

Council held on January 11th, 1906. [p. 499.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Aldred William Rowden Esq., K.C. [p. 501.]

Wilfrid Fabian Waite was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 503. Text not recorded.]

Council held on January 31st, 1906. [p. 512.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Ordered payment to the Bar Library Committee of £173. 15. 8. on the basis of Members in the Law List 1905, viz: L.I. 2338: I.T. 4092: M.T. 2811: G.I. 580. [p. 514.]

The Treasurer was requested to write a letter of thanks to the Rt. Hon. The Lord Chief Justice¹ for his gift of two silver salvers for use at the Bench Table. [p. 516.]

Adjourned Council held on March 13th, 1906. [p. 522.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Robert Frederick Norton Esq., K.C. [p. 524.]

Council held on April 24th, 1906. [p. 539.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

Accepted with thanks the bequest to the Society by the late J. G. Witt Esq., K.C.² "for the use of the Benchers thereof my silver Warwick Vase in grateful remembrance of the happy hours which I have spent with them". [p. 540.]

Council held on June 12th, 1906. [p. 553.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Nathaniel Micklem Esq., K.C. [p. 555.]

Council held on July 2nd, 1906. [p. 569.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

Adopted the recommendation of the Finance Committee that the Society

¹ Lord Alverstone.

² d. February 7th, 1906.

should purchase the last life interest in Mr. Justice Simpson's¹ Chambers on the first floor of No. 19 Old Buildings for £400. [p. 576.]

Upon the Report of the Master of the Walks upon the Petition of Members of the Inn to be allowed to play Lawn Tennis in the Gardens:—Ordered that one Court be approved, and it was referred to the Master of the Walks to lay it out and to settle regulations for its use.²

Adjourned Council held on October 24th, 1906. [p. 584.]

Thirty-eight Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Sir Frederick Pollock Bart. [p. 585.]

Officers for 1907: [pp. 585, 590],

Treasurer: The Rt. Hon. Lord Macnaghten, G.C.M.G.

Master of the Library: Cecil Henry Russell Esq.

Dean of the Chapel: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy.

Keeper of the Black Book: Pembroke Scott Stephens Esq., K.C.

Master of the Walks: Sir Henry A. Giffard, K.C.

The following Benchers died during 1906:—

February 7. John George Witt Esq., K.C.

May 12. Judge Thomas Gilbert Carver, K.C.

July 13. Claude Baggallay Esq., K.C.

December 20. Frederic William Maitland Esq.

¹ Archibald Henry Simpson, Chief Judge in Equity in New South Wales, Called to the Bar on June 6th, 1868.

² *Post*, p. 367.

BOOK XLI

1907

Council held on January 11th, 1907. [p. 1.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

Edward Herbert Keeling was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 3.
Text on pp. 13, 14.]

The Treasurer was requested to communicate to Lady Davey grateful acceptance of her offer of a portrait of the Rt. Hon. Lord Davey.¹ [p. 4.]

Council held on January 31st, 1907. [p. 15.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Ordered payment to the Bar Library Committee of £171. 14. 6. on the basis of Members in the Law List 1906, viz: L.I. 2364: I.T. 4186: M.T. 2880: G.I. 630. [p. 17.]

Ordered that: "a portfolio be furnished for the reception and preservation of the Photographic Prints of the Society under the direction of Mr. Douglas Walker". [p. 20.]

Accepted with thanks the presentation by H. W. Simpkinson Esq. of a marble bust of his grandfather, Sir J. A. F. Simpkinson, Q.C.²

Adjourned Council held on February 19th, 1907. [p. 23.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

The Report of the Master of the Walks as to the proposed playing of Lawn Tennis in the Inn was adjourned *sine die*.³ [p. 24.]

Adjourned Council held on March 19th, 1907. [p. 27.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

Read a communication from the Council of Legal Education dated April 30th, 1907, from which the following passages have been extracted: [p. 53], "The reason for removing the subject of the Law of Evidence and Civil Procedure from Part I of the Examination, and including it in Part II (the Bar Final Examination), is that difficulty has been experienced in teaching the subject to Students in the early part of their studies, and before they have learnt something of those rights, duties and obligations which it is the object of procedure to enforce. . . . The Council have resolved to institute lectures and classes in Hindu and Mahomedan and Roman Dutch Law. . . . The Council is thus able to extend and improve the system of legal education without any additional expense to the Four Inns by means of the funds placed at their disposal arising from the sale of New Inn and Clifford's Inn."

Council held on April 9th, 1907. [p. 36.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Robert Younger Esq., K.C. [p. 42.]

¹ A.P.B. 14.

² T. in 1845.

³ *Ante*, p. 366.

Council held on May 6th, 1907. [p. 50.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Philip Spencer Gregory Esq. [p. 59.]

The following Report of the Chapel Committee was adopted:

Upon consideration of a letter of the 10th March, 1907 from Mr. Steggall, the Organist to the Steward as to the Education of the Choir Boys: it was resolved to recommend to the Bench "That the boys be sent as soon as possible to the City of London School, proper notices being given. Mr. Steggall to do his best to better the class of boys in the Choir."

Council held on June 17th, 1907. [p. 78.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Ordered that the Treasurer¹ be requested to sit for his Portrait, to be added to the possessions of the Inn. [p. 80.]

Adopted the Report of the Finance Committee that it was desirable that the re-making of the roads and the construction of the sewer be carried out by the Borough Council in accordance with the proposal of the Town Clerk (in his letter of 15th May last),² [p. 81.]

Council held on July 16th, 1907. [p. 87.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the arrangements for the Treasurer's Portrait was authorised to arrange for Mr. Glazebrook to paint it for 250 guineas. [p. 89.]

Adopted the recommendations of the Special Committee appointed to consider the question of the Treasurers' Arms in the Chapel windows:

"1. That the two Easternmost stained glass Windows on the North and South sides of the Chapel be transferred to the Windows now in clear glass at the West end of the same sides.

"2. That the greater part of the Shields in the West Window now practically unseen, but which are of great interest, be transferred to the windows thus set free.

"3. That the remaining space in the last mentioned Windows be used for the Arms of the Treasurers of 1909 and the following years."

Ordered that Messrs. Fenton and Co.'s offer of 108/- per dozen for "1868 Port condemned by the Wine Committee" be accepted. [p. 91.]

Adjourned Council held on October 14th, 1907. [p. 92.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Officers for 1908: [pp. 95, 99],

Treasurer: Cecil Henry Russell Esq.

Master of the Library: The Rt. Hon. the Master of the Rolls.³

Dean of the Chapel: Pembroke Scott Stephens Esq., K.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: Sir Henry Alexander Giffard, K.C.

Master of the Walks: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Vaughan Williams.

Council held on November 4th, 1907. [p. 98.]

Thirty-nine Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Finance Committee that the Architect⁴ had attended

¹ Lord Macnaghten.

³ The Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Cozens-Hardy.

² Not recorded.

⁴ Mr. J. W. Simpson.

the Committee, and read his Report¹ made upon their Order for a general survey of the Old Buildings, and that the Committee recommended that certain works be carried out. Ordered accordingly. [p. 104.]

The Special Committee appointed to consider provision of space for the Treasurers' Arms in the Chapel windows recommended that a Report of Mr. Simpson, which contemplated structural restoration of the Windows, should be accepted and carried into effect. The recommendation was adopted. [p. 107.]

Read a Report of J. Douglas Walker Esq., K.C. as to the engravings and prints belonging to the Society, from which the following passages have been extracted:

"In obedience to the order of the Bench, all the portraits of the late Members of the Bench taken by photography, with the exception of those of Sir Joseph Chitty and Sir J. Wickens, have been carefully deposited in a portfolio, which is intended to be kept in the Benchers' Rooms. Three photographic portraits have been retained which at some future date may be considered interesting examples of an early process. . . .

"The "Prints" of the Society contained in the original catalogue number 399, and were the work of 134 artists, beginning with Francis Delaram (1590 and 1627). They comprise examples of many artists of distinction in the last 200 years, and portraits of many persons of repute outside the Profession of the Law.

"A consideration of how these prints can be best exhibited must be based on three facts: the first being, that the Society owns more Prints than the wall space of the Benchers' Rooms can take; the second is, that in daylight only half of the wall space of the Council Chamber and of the Drawing Room is really available for showing Prints, and that at night the present system of lighting those rooms does not make any prints of either side really visible; and the third, that two rows of prints and no more are within the limits of eyesight for purposes of study. A selection had therefore to be made of a number proportionate to the space available.

"On this conclusion I have proceeded, with the assistance where available, of such standard treatises as give a list of the masterpieces of artists, to select one example from the works of each artist with a claim to distinction.

"One series thus selected from the works of the line engravers is placed on the walls of the Drawing Room, beginning in the middle of the northern wall and continuing towards the fireplace; and another similar series of mezzotint (pure and mixed) has a similar place on the wall of the Council Chamber, beginning on the southern wall and continuing past the fireplace." . . .

Called to the Bench: [p. 109],

Thomas Henry Carson Esq., K.C. and Thomas Erskine Holland Esq., K.C.

Council held on November 25th, 1907. [p. 119.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

Read the Steward's report that the portrait of the Rt. Hon. Lord Macnaghten G.C.M.G., the Treasurer, had now been finished and delivered.² [p. 124.]

The following Benchers died during 1907:—

February 20. Rt. Hon. Lord Davey of Fernhurst, F.R.S., D.C.L.

March 15. Sir Arthur Townley Watson Bart., K.C.

¹ Not extracted.

² A.P.B. 41.

July 25. Robert Sharp Borgnis Hammond-Chambers Esq., K.C.
 August 21. Judge William Mulholland, K.C.
 November 22. Hon. Sir Arthur Kekewich.

1908

Council held on January 13th, 1908. [p. 133.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

The Steward reported that owing to the death of the last life upon which the Chambers on the 2nd floor of No. 2 Stone Buildings were held by Mr. Cecil Fane, the said Chambers had now fallen in to the Society.

Called to the Bench:

Charles Henry Sargent Esq. [p. 139.]

Arthur Stretton Gaye was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 140. Text on pp. 151–152.]

Read the following letter from the Rt. Hon. Lord Macnaghten to Cecil H. Russell Esq.

“Runkerry
 Bushmills, Ireland,
 7th January 1908.

“My dear Treasurer,

“Would you mind expressing on my behalf my most sincere thanks to my fellow Benchers for the way they treated me during my term of office—I was most flattered by the compliment they paid me last summer—of course I was.¹ But really I value far more highly the uniform forbearance and extreme kindness I have received from one and all.

“And now I have a favour to ask—Will they add to my obligations by allowing me to present to the Inn in memory of my dear friend Joe Chitty² a vase I have had sent to the Steward's Office? The Inn has no memorial of him but a photograph—and photographs are under sentence of banishment.³ I have long had it in my mind to ask this favour, if I should pass the Treasurership safely. This vase, such as it is, took my fancy two or three years ago—and I had it reserved for me as an offering not, as I thought, inappropriate for the purpose. For it is intended to represent an Old World Aquatic Exploit, and it was in connection with aquatics in which Joe Chitty was so famous at College,⁴ that he and I first became acquainted many years ago.”

Ordered that the Treasurer be requested to write to Lord Macnaghten accepting the gift.

The following recommendation of the Wine Committee was adopted: [p. 143],

“After tasting No. 4 Claret (Mouton Rothschild 1881), it was resolved to recommend the Masters of the Bench to dispose of this Wine, and to offer it to the Members of the Society at 50/- per dozen.”

Council held on January 31st, 1908. [p. 153.]

Thirty Benchers present.

¹ *Ante*, p. 368.

² Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Chitty died on February 15th, 1899.

³ *Ante*, p. 369.

⁴ He stroked the Oxford Boat to victory in three successive years, (1850–1852). Lord Macnaghten himself rowed twice for Cambridge, and won the Diamond Sculls at Henley in 1852.

Ordered payment to the Bar Library Committee of £175. 10. 11. on the basis of Members in the Law List 1907, viz: L.I. 2401: I.T. 4220: M.T. 2912: G.I. 660. [p. 155.]

Permission was granted to Lady Davey to place a tablet in memory of Lord Davey¹ in the Vestibule of the Chapel. [p. 161.]

Adjourned Council held on March 24th, 1908. [p. 175.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

The Report of the Kitchen Committee, recommending the purchase of a central stove and steam ovens for the kitchen at the price of £394. 15. 0, was adopted. [p. 177.]

Ordered that the Brewster Gates be repaired and moved to the end of New Square. [p. 178.]

Council held on April 28th, 1908. [p. 182.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

Read a Case for Opinion upon questions which had arisen (1) in connection with the rentcharges payable by the Proprietors of New Square under the Lincoln's Inn Act 1860,² and the effect of the London Government Act 1899³ thereon, and (2) as to the incidence of the expense of repairing the roads in New Square. Read also the following opinion of Mr. F. L. Wright thereon, which was confirmed by the joint opinion of Mr. Danckwerts K.C. and Mr. Wright: [pp. 185-192],

Opinion of Mr. Wright

Under section 2 of the Lincoln's Inn Act 1860, Chambers in New Square are charged with the payment to the Trustees for the time being of the real Estates of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn of certain rent charges, the consideration for such rent charges being—as appears from the recitals in the Act—the obligation subsequently imposed upon the Society of lighting paving and watching New Square.

“By Section 9, the whole of the uncovered space within the quadrangle of New Square, including the roadway round New Square, is vested in the said Trustees.

“Section 13 provides that: “the said Society shall at their own proper cost and expense, and out of their general funds . . . pave light watch drain cleanse keep repair and maintain” (inter alia) the roadway round New Square.

“Before the passing of the London Government Act 1899, the Proprietors or Occupiers of the portion of New Square which was outside the Ville of Lincoln's Inn were liable to pay rates in the ordinary way, in addition to the rent charges payable under Lincoln's Inn Act 1860, and their position in this respect was in no way altered by the London Government Act 1899.

“The Borough of Holborn (Lincoln's Inn) Scheme 1901, made under the authority of the last mentioned Act, provides—in Section 2 (1)—that “the Benchers shall continue to exercise and perform the same powers and duties of paving lighting cleansing improving and otherwise maintaining and managing the roads within Lincoln's Inn” including the roadway round New Square, and in Section 2 (2) that “so long as the Benchers continue to exercise and perform the said powers and duties, the “Borough” Council shall in each year pay out of the General Rate

¹ d. February 20th, 1907.

³ 62 and 63 Vict. cap. 14.

² 23 and 24 Vict. cap. 184.: Intro: § 20.

to the Benchers the reasonable expenses incurred by the Benchers in that year in the exercise and performance of such powers and duties".

"Any moneys paid by the Borough Council to the Benchers under the scheme seem to me to be part of "the general funds of the Society" within the meaning of Lincoln's Inn Act 1860, and so long as the Society "pave light watch drain cleanse keep repair and maintain" the roadway round New Square, they fulfil in my opinion all the obligations in respect of such roadway imposed upon them by the Act of 1860, and are entitled to use the money received from the Borough Council under the Scheme in part payment of the cost.

"The fact that the Proprietors or Occupiers of New Square are themselves ratepayers, and are bound as such to contribute to the General Rate, does not seem to me to be material. In that respect they only stand in the same position as other ratepayers.

"For these reasons I am of opinion that:

"1. The Benchers, or the Trustees of the real estates of the Society, are entitled to receive both the rent charges payable under the Act of 1860, and the sums payable by the Borough Council under the Scheme of 1901, and the Benchers are bound to maintain and keep in repair the roadway round New Square.

"2. The Proprietors or Occupiers of New Square are bound to pay such rent charges in addition to the rates, and have no claim upon the Benchers for any rebate or allowance."¹

Council held on May 25th, 1908. [p. 209.]

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

Read [p. 210], a communication from the Council of Legal Education reporting that a Sub-Committee had an interview with the Committee of the General Council of the Bar on February 20th, 1908 at which the Committee of the Bar Council proposed that the following Rule should be adopted as part of the Consolidated Regulations:—

"No Student will receive a Certificate of fitness for Call to the Bar unless he has passed a satisfactory examination in both parts and (unless he intends to practise elsewhere than in England) produces a Certificate that he has bona fide read in the Chambers of a Barrister or Pleader practising in England for a period of not less than Six calendar months", and that Clause 38 of the present Consolidated Regulations should be omitted.

The Council were of opinion that it would be desirable that attendance in the Chambers of a Barrister for at least 6 months before being Called should under ordinary circumstances be made compulsory.

Ordered that: "it be intimated to the Council of Legal Education that in the opinion of this Inn it is desirable that attendance in the Chambers of a Barrister for at least six months before being Called should under ordinary circumstances be made compulsory."

Called to the Bench:

Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., Judge of the Court of Arches. [p. 219.]

Ordered that "the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, Herbert Henry Asquith, a Master of the Bench, be requested to sit for his portrait for this Society."

¹ An application to be relieved from payment of the rent charge was refused on May 25th, 1908. [p. 220.]

Council held on June 16th, 1908. [p. 221.]

Thirty-eight Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

James George Wood Esq. [p. 223.]

Council held on July 6th, 1908. [p. 238.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

Read the following communication from *Gray's Inn*, [p. 241.]

"At a Pension held the 17th June, 1908. Read a letter from the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Legal Education stating the Council's opinion that it is desirable that attendance in the Chambers of a Barrister for at least six months before Call to the Bar, should under ordinary circumstances be made compulsory:

Resolved that in the opinion of this Bench it is desirable that attendance in the Chambers of a practising Barrister should form part of the training of a Student at law; but this Bench do not deem it practicable or advisable to make such attendance a condition of Call to the Bar."¹ [p. 241.]

Council held on October 12th, 1908. [p. 244.]

Thirty-one Benchers present.

Read the following communication from *Gray's Inn*:

"At an Adjourned Pension held 22nd July, 1908. On Reading an Order of the *Middle Temple* dated 23rd May, 1908, an Order of *Lincoln's Inn* dated 25th May, 1908 and an Order of the *Inner Temple* dated 23rd June, 1908:

"It was Ordered that this Bench (without prejudice to its Resolution of the 17th of June, 1908) requests the Council of Legal Education to prepare and submit to the Four Inns a scheme for giving effect to the proposal that attendance in the Chambers of a Barrister for a certain period before Call to the Bar should under ordinary circumstances be made compulsory".² [p. 247.]

Officers for 1909: [pp. 247, 252],

Treasurer: The Rt. Hon. The Master of the Rolls (The Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy).

Master of the Library: Pembroke Scott Stephens Esq., K.C.

Dean of the Chapel: Sir Henry Alexander Giffard, K.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Vaughan Williams.

Master of the Walks: The Rt. Hon. Sir James Stirling.

Council held on November 2nd, 1908. [p. 249.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Ordered that Canon Beeching be requested to serve as Preacher for a further term of 5 years. [pp. 251, 278.]

Adjourned Council held on December 15th, 1908. [p. 273.]

Thirty-six Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

William Percival Gratwicke Boxall Esq., K.C. [p. 275.]

The following Benchers died during 1908:—

April 22. Francis Vaughan Hawkins Esq.

May 7. Edward Parker Wolstenholme Esq.

November 8. Rt. Hon. Sir James Charles Mathew, LL.D.

¹ *Ante*, p. 372.

² *Post*, p. 374.

November 25. Henry George Allen Esq., K.C.

1909

Council held on January 11th, 1909. [p. 280.]

Thirty-eight Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Samuel Hill Smith Lofthouse, Esq., K.C. [p. 281.]

Thomas Henry Fowler Case was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 284, fragment of text on p. 292.]

Read the following letter from Cecil Henry Russell Esq. [p. 285.]

"11th January 1909.

"My dear Treasurer,

"Will you do me a kindness by saying to my brethren of the Bench how greatly I am indebted to them for the indulgence they have shown me and the support they have given me during my Treasurership; and by asking them to accept from me the accompanying tankard as evidence of my gratitude and as commemorating the return (after, I think, some eighty years) of a member of the Outer Bar to the honourable post of Treasurer."

Ordered: "that Mr. Cecil Russell's Gift be accepted with thanks, and the Treasurer be requested to convey thanks in a letter to Mr. Cecil Russell."

Grand Day January 26th, 1909. [p. 292.]

[This page contains a fragment of the Tancred Oration delivered by Mr. Case with a pencil note: "N.B. The M.S. is so badly written that it is impossible to copy it."]

Adjourned Council held on March 2nd, 1909. [p. 300.]

Thirty-four Benchers present.

Ordered payment to the Bar Library Committee of £184. 11. 0. on the basis of Members in the Law List 1908, viz. L.I. 2461: I.T. 4303: M.T. 2971: G.I. 704. [p. 303.]

The Rev. John Harrington of University College, Durham, was elected Chaplain for the period of 5 years next ensuing.

Read a Report of the Finance Committee that the question of compensation to a Servant of the Society who was bitten by a cat whilst in the discharge of his duties, had been settled by the Law Accident Insurance Society paying the sum of £4. 16, being one half of his wages during the period of his disablement. [p. 306.] The Finance Committee further reported that the purchase for £1000 (Subject to an annuity) of Chambers on the 2nd and 3rd floors of No. 3 New Square had now been completed. [p. 307.]

Called to the Bench under the rule of February 19th, 1889:¹

Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta.

Council held on April 20th, 1909. [p. 318.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

Read [p. 327], the Report of the Council of Legal Education as to the compulsory attendance of Students in the Chambers of a Barrister dated March 16th,

¹ *Ante*, p. 258. But see p. 327.

1909, which recommended that the Consolidated Regulations should be amended as follows:

- (1) By adding to Regulation 22 the words following:

"and (a) unless he intends to practise elsewhere than in England, or (b) unless he is applying to be Called under Rule 15, or (c) the Inn, on the recommendation of the Council of Legal Education, exempts him, has satisfied the Benchers of the Inn of which he is a Student, that he has read for a period of not less than six months in the Chambers of a Barrister in actual practice."

- (2) By deleting Rule 39 (which provided that such attendance was *not* compulsory).

The Council of Legal Education also expressed the opinion that the proposal of the Bar Council that the compulsory provision should apply to Solicitors seeking Call to the Bar was inexpedient. The Report was adopted. [p. 332.]

Read the following Memorial from the Committee of the Lincoln's Inn Common Room: [p. 332],

"1. Rules 1 and 2 of the Benchers' Rules for the Common Rooms of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn provide that the Rooms are for the use of Members of the said Society who shall be subscribers thereto, and such persons as shall be elected Honorary Members.

"2. In the year 1900 there were 709 Subscribing Members of the Common Rooms, and there are 582 Subscribing Members for the present year 1909.

"3. There has for some years past been a loss on the working of the Common Rooms; but having funds in hand, accrued from profits made in former years, this did not cause any anxiety until the end of the year 1908, when the loss, amounting to £232, more than exhausted the balance in hand at the commencement of that year, and left a deficit of £23. The Committee fear that unless something is done to remedy this, the Common Rooms cannot be carried on. The Committee have decided to effect various economies at once; but they will not be sufficient to counteract the loss of profits unless additional Subscribers are obtained.

"4. There is a demand from Barristers who are Members of Inns other than Lincoln's Inn, and who have Chambers or Rooms in Lincoln's Inn and New Court, to become Subscribers to the Lincoln's Inn Common Rooms, and the Committee desire to admit such Barristers to the Common Rooms as Subscribers at an annual subscription of £1.

"5. From the 1909 Law List it appears that 43 Barristers of other Inns have Chambers or Rooms in New Court and Stone Buildings, but it is not known how many of these actually practise, and it is impossible to estimate the number of Barristers of other Inns who would avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming subscribers to the Lincoln's Inn Common Rooms; but it is thought that 50 new Subscribers could be obtained in this way. The Committee believe that such Barristers, at all events to a number not exceeding 100, could be admitted without in any way interfering with those already using the Rooms.

"6. The Committee therefore pray that the Benchers' Rules for the Lincoln's Inn Common Rooms may be altered so as to provide that Barristers of Inns other than Lincoln's Inn who have Chambers or Rooms in New Square, Old Square, Stone Buildings and New Court, Carey Street, may be eligible to become Members of the Lincoln's Inn Common Rooms, on payment of the Annual Subscription of £1.

"The Committee will be happy to supply any information with regard to the working and finance of the Lincoln's Inn Common Rooms which the Treasurer or the Masters of the Bench may require".

Ordered: "that the Benchers' Rules for the Lincoln's Inn Common Rooms shall be altered, so as to provide that Barristers of Inns other than Lincoln's Inn who have Chambers or Rooms in New Square, Old Square, Stone Buildings and New Court Carey Street may be eligible to become Members of the Lincoln's Inn Common Room on payment of the Annual Subscription of £1, but that the number of Members elected under this Order shall not exceed 100."

Council held on May 17th, 1909. [p. 342.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Read the following communications: [p. 346],

From the Inner Temple:

"Report of the Council of Legal Education as to Reading in Chambers.¹

It was Ordered that Rule 39 of the Consolidated Regulations be not deleted, and that the proposed amendment of Rule 22—that before his Call a Student must satisfy the Benchers of his Inn "that he has read for a period of not less than six months in the Chambers of a Barrister in actual practice"—be not agreed to."

From the Middle Temple:

"On the adjourned consideration of the Report of the Council of Legal Education as to the compulsory attendance of Students in Chambers, and on reading the Orders of Lincoln's Inn, Inner Temple and Gray's Inn, it was ordered that the consideration of the Report be adjourned *sine die*."

From Gray's Inn:

"Ordered that the Report of the Council of Legal Education dated March 16th, 1909 as to the compulsory attendance of Students in the Chambers of a Barrister be not adopted by this Society".²

Council held on July 20th, 1909. [p. 367.]

Thirty-one Benchers present.

Read the Report (dated July 16th, 1909) of a Special Committee appointed to consider the creation of a library of International Law, which recommended that such a library should be established in the Old Hall, and that as the Old Hall was the only room available for the lectures and classes of the Council of Legal Education, Nos. 23, 24 and 25 Old Buildings should be pulled down, and class rooms and a lecture hall should be built on the site. [pp. 370-377.]

Appended to the Report is a Memorandum by Sir Edward Fry on the future of International Law and International Lawyers. The Report was referred to the Finance Committee.

Read [p. 377], a Report of the Master of the Library, to which is appended a Report on stock-taking, dated July 5th, 1909, by the Assistant Librarian, Mr. H. J. Whitaker, from which the following extract has been made:

"The Stock-taking which has occupied the Library Staff for the past four months, and which forms a sequel to the loss and recovery of several valuable books early in the year, is now finished, and it is possible to state exactly the condition of the Library . . . incidentally the stock-taking brought to light several books that had been reported missing for a long time. . . . The books missing . . . number altogether 73, and have been divided into two lists:

¹ *Ante*, p. 374.

² *Post*, p. 378.

No. I is a list of books that have been missing for many years, and of which a record has been preserved. No. II, a list of 30 books, covers more recent losses, many of which were screened at the time of their disappearance, and their loss reported to the Library Committee . . . the loss has been scarcely at the rate of one volume per year since the present Library was built—a record which, it is submitted, will compare very favourably with that of any other Library.”

Adjourned Council held on October 12th, 1909. [p. 382.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

Officers for 1910: [pp. 386, 392],

Treasurer: Pembroke Scott Stephens Esq., K.C.

Master of the Library: Sir Henry Alexander Giffard, K.C.

Dean of the Chapel: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Vaughan Williams.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Hon. Mr. Justice Joyce.

Master of the Walks: James Douglas Walker Esq., K.C.

Council held on November 2nd, 1909. [p. 388.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Ordered upon inspection of the Portrait of the Rt. Hon Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C., that a cheque for £500 be drawn in favour of Mr. Orpen, the Artist.¹

Council held on November 25th, 1909. [p. 402.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Read [p. 407], a Report of the Council of Legal Education dated November 8th, 1909, from which the following extract has been made:

“The Council of Legal Education have recently had under their consideration the regulations governing the Admission of Students. The matter first arose in connection with Students from India. The number of Indian Students seeking call to the Bar in England has largely increased of late, and is still increasing. Many Indian Students joining an Inn of Court do not possess any degree, or other academical qualification, and we have ascertained that many of them have failed in their earlier education in India. . . .

“Now the Preliminary Examination for the Bar is not a satisfactory educational test in any case; and as regards Indian Students it is hardly any test at all, as they are not generally required to pass in Latin, nor in any subject as a substitute for Latin. . . . Moreover under the regulations as they now are, cases of personation may easily arise. . . . These among other considerations have made it clear to us that some modification of the regulations with regard to the Admission of Students from India is absolutely necessary. As however it is desirable that the regulations for all Students should be as uniform as possible, and as it would, in our opinion be unwise and unfair to require in the case of Indian Students a different standard from that accepted in the case of other candidates, we have been led to consider the position of other Students. . . .”

The Council accordingly recommended that the Preliminary Examination of the Joint Board appointed by the Four Inns of Court should be abolished, that every candidate for Admission should have passed one of the examinations scheduled to their Report, or some other approved examination, and should be required to bring an approved certificate of good character.”

¹ A.P.B. 2.

The Report was adopted. [p. 412.]

The following Bencher died during 1909:—

October 14. Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Gerald FitzGibbon.

1910

Council held on January 11th, 1910. [p. 427.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

Thomas Henry Fowler Case was appointed to make the Tancred Oration.¹
[p. 429. Text not recorded.]

Council held on January 31st, 1910. [p. 437.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Read the following communication (dated June 22nd, 1909) from the General Council of the Bar: [p. 448],

"The Council of Legal Education have been good enough to acquaint the General Council of the Bar with the recent Orders of the Four Inns of Court upon the Report of the Council of Legal Education as to Students reading in Chambers before Call to the Bar.

"The General Council of the Bar notice that the Four Inns of Court are not at present in agreement upon the matter.²

"Considering the question one of great importance, the General Council of the Bar direct me to transmit to you a copy of their original suggestions which were laid before the Council of Legal Education, and which (it will be observed) vary in some measure from the proposals of the Council of Legal Education.

"The General Council of the Bar trust that the Masters of the Bench of Lincoln's Inn will see their way to give these original suggestions their favourable consideration."

General Council of the Bar

re Proposed alteration of Consolidated Regulations so as to make attendance by Students in the Chambers of a Barrister compulsory in the future.

"Observations of the Representatives of the General Council of the Bar on the suggestions discussed at the Conference between them and the Committee of the Council of Legal Education."

"1. It seems to be admitted by all the Members taking part in the discussion that the existing system under which Students are called to the Bar is unsatisfactory; and that for the purpose of enabling a Student to properly discharge his duties in Court or in Chambers after his Call, it is necessary that he should gain in the Chambers of a Barrister in actual practice, the practical knowledge as well as an acquaintance with the Rules of Conduct governing a Barrister in the exercise of his Profession, which can only be acquired there.

¹ Apparently for the second time; *ante*, p. 374.

² *Ante*, p. 376.

"2. It is suggested that this branch of education is as essential to the proper discharge of the duties of a Barrister, as any other branch.

"3. It is from this point of view that the above-mentioned Representatives suggest that the attendance of a Student for six months in the Chambers of a Barrister in actual practice should be made compulsory.

"4. They accordingly suggest that before Call to the Bar, the Benchers of his Inn should be satisfied that the Student has read for the necessary period of time in the Chambers of a Barrister in actual practice.

"5. They are prepared for the present to acquiesce in the suggestion that such compulsory attendance should not apply to gentlemen intending to practise elsewhere than in England.

"6. As regards the application of the proposal to Solicitors intending to be Called to the Bar, they beg to point out that the training of a Solicitor is essentially different from that of a Barrister. The experience and training to be gained by reading in Chambers is from an educational point of view as valuable in the case of a Solicitor as of any other Student.

"7. They are strongly of opinion that the compulsory provision should apply to Solicitors seeking Call to the Bar no less than to any other Student."

A Special Committee was appointed to consider the matter and report, with power to confer with a Committee of any other Inn.¹ [p. 451.]

Ordered payment to the Bar Library Committee of £190. 4. 9. on the basis of Members in the Law List 1909, viz: L.I. 2506: I.T. 4348: M.T. 3026: G.I. 744. [p. 453.]

Ordered that the Rt. Hon. Richard Burdon Haldane, K.C., M.P. be requested to sit for his portrait [p. 454], to be painted by Mr. Fiddes Watt for a fee of 250 guineas.² [p. 465.]

Adjourned Council held on March 15th, 1910. [p. 461.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Ordered that a Committee of five be appointed "to consider all applications of Students, or persons desirous of becoming Students, before such applications are brought before the Bench, and to report to the Bench thereon". [p. 465.]

Special Council held on May 11th, 1910. [p. 484.]

Twenty-two Benchers present.

The following draft of a Loyal Address to His Majesty was adopted:

To HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
KING GEORGE V:

"May it please your Majesty:

"We your loyal and dutiful subjects, the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, on behalf of all the Members of our Society, desire humbly to approach your Majesty with the offering of our respectful and heartfelt condolence on the irreparable loss which your Majesty and the Empire have sustained in the death of our Most Gracious and beloved Sovereign King Edward VII.³

"Your Majesty's association with this Honourable Society, as one of the Masters of the Bench and a former Treasurer of the Inn,⁴ emboldens us to approach you at the moment of your great sorrow, with an address expressive of

¹ *Post*, p. 380.

³ On May 6th, 1910.

² A.P.B. 27.

⁴ In 1904.

the grief which we share with all the subjects of His late Majesty in the termination of so glorious and beneficent a life.

"We humbly desire at the same time to offer to your Majesty our dutiful and hearty congratulations on your accession to the throne of these realms; and we earnestly pray that, under the blessing of Almighty God, Your Majesty may be granted a long, happy and prosperous reign over your loyal and devoted subjects in all parts of the World."¹

Ordered that a Memorial Service be held in the Chapel on the day of the Funeral of his late Majesty,² and that Grand Day of Trinity term be cancelled.

Special Council held on June 16th, 1910. [p. 498.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

The Report of the Special Committee of the Four Inns of Court appointed to consider the communication from the Bar Council relative to reading by Students in Barrister's Chambers³ (from which the following paragraphs have been extracted) was taken into consideration. [p. 498.]

The Committee reported:

"1. That in the best interest of the Profession, it is essential that before Call to the Bar, a Student who intends to practise in England shall have satisfied the Benchers of the Inn in which he is a Student that he has read for not less than six months in the Chambers of a Barrister in actual practice.

"2. That compliance with the above condition is as desirable in the case of Solicitors as in that of other Students applying for Call to the Bar.

"3. As it has been suggested that there has in the past been something in the nature of a compact between the Bar and the Incorporated Law Society, preventing the above condition being imposed in the case of Solicitors, the Committee have, after careful enquiry, satisfied themselves that no such compact was in fact entered into."

Ordered that: "paragraph I of the Report be approved as altered, viz.

"That in the best interest of the Profession, it is expedient that before Call to the Bar a Student shall have satisfied the Benchers of the Inn in which he is a Student that he has read for not less than 6 months in the Chambers of a Barrister in actual practice."

Ordered that: the consideration of the remainder of the Report be adjourned.

On consideration of the question of an extra or substitute⁴ dinner in July next, in the place of the Grand Day dinner in Trinity Term: Ordered that: the Dinner is not to take place in July, but on November 3rd at 7 o'clock. To be on usual Grand Day lines, and the previous invitations to be renewed for that date.

Adjourned Council held on July 19th, 1910. [p. 517.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Mark Lemon Romer Esq., K.C. [p. 518.]

Council held on November 2nd, 1910. [p. 531.]

Thirty-six Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

John Dixon Esq. [p. 535.]

Read a Report of the Finance Committee that at a Meeting on the 14th October,

¹ The receipt of this Address was acknowledged. [p. 505.]

² May 20th, 1910.

³ *Ante*, p. 378.

⁴ See *above*.

1910, upon consideration of the question of the Society's Investments referred to it by the Council: it was resolved to recommend that it was not expedient to confine investments to Consols, but that investments be made in Trust Securities only; also to recommend that the sum of £5000 then available be invested in Debenture Stock of the L. & N. W. Railway.

The Report was adopted "subject to the discretion as to application of part to the purchase of Chambers if necessary."

Officers for 1911: [p. 537],

Treasurer: Sir Henry Alexander Giffard, K.C.

Master of the Library: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Vaughan Williams.

Dean of the Chapel: The Hon. Mr. Justice Joyce.

Keeper of the Black Book: James Douglas Walker Esq., K.C.

Master of the Walks: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Kennedy.

Council held on November 25th, 1910. [p. 545.]

Thirty-one Benchers present.

Read a Report of the Finance Committee that the purchase of Chambers on the 2nd and 3rd floors of No. 3 New Square for £3000 had been completed. [p. 549.]

Called to the Bench:

Stanley Owen Buckmaster Esq., K.C. [p. 552.]

The following Benchers died during 1910:—

June 16. Cecil Henry Russell Esq.

August 12. Hon. Sir Joseph Walton.

October 24. Theophilus Theodore Aston Esq., K.C.

December 21. Christopher James Esq.

1911

Council held on January 11th, 1911. [p. 568.]

Thirty Benchers present.

The recommendation of the Chapel Committee that the 1905 restoration of the Organ¹ should be completed by the enlargement of the Pedal Vidone Stop to its full compass downwards, was approved. [p. 569.]

Gilbert Stone was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 577. Text on p. 589.]

Council held on January 31st, 1911. [p. 590.]

Eighteen Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Arthur Frederic Peterson Esq., K.C. [p. 592.]

Ordered payment to the Bar Library Committee of £189. 4. 0. on the basis of Members in the Law List 1910, viz. L.I. 2537: I.T. 4411: M.T. 3109: G.I. 790. [p. 593.]

Special Council held on March 14th, 1911. [p. 600.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

"Upon consideration of the question in what way, and with what festivities,

¹ *Ante*, p. 362.

if any, the Benchers will be pleased to celebrate the coming Coronation of the King and Queen:¹

Ordered:—That H.M. the King's pleasure be ascertained as to whether he would honour the Society with his presence at a dinner in Hall in commemoration of the Coronation.

Ordered: "that a Committee be appointed to consider and report whether it is possible and desirable to create in honour of the King's Coronation a permanent fund to be associated with the King's name, and to be used for the Educational purposes of the Inn."

Adjourned Council held on March 20th, 1911. [p. 602.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

The Treasurer referred to the following correspondence between Sir Arthur Bigge, K.C.B. and himself: [p. 604],

"March 15th, 1911.

"I am requested by the Masters of the Bench to ask for your kind intervention in ascertaining the pleasure of the King with regard to the following Resolution, which was passed at a Council held here yesterday for the purpose of considering in what way the coming Coronation should be celebrated by this Inn:—

(see Resolution on page 600)

"The Benchers are encouraged to solicit the unusual honour of the King's presence at the proposed banquet on the ground of the exceptional relations in which His Majesty stands to this Society, owing to his condescension in having become one of its Benchers and subsequently its Treasurer.

"If the King will add to the many favours bestowed upon the Inn, his gracious acceptance of the invitation which I have the honour to convey, and will name a day and hour which will suit him, he will kindle and rekindle the loyalty and gratitude of every Member of the Society from the highest to the lowest."

"Buckingham Palace.

16th March, 1911.

"Your letter of yesterday has been laid before the King, who greatly appreciates the kind wish contained in the Resolution passed at the Council of Lincoln's Inn, that His Majesty should dine with the Benchers in commemoration of the Coronation. At the same time, the King much regrets that he is unable to avail himself of the hospitality of the Society with which he has been associated for so many years. But it is found necessary to make a rule that His Majesty does not take part in social gatherings of this character."

Yours very faithfully

Arthur Bigge.

Ordered: "that in connection with the Coronation Festivities, the Inn entertain (say) 600 poor children from the neighbourhood by giving them a fête in the gardens with Punch and Judy shows and otherwise, and giving them a tea afterwards.

Ordered that further consideration of other Festivities be adjourned to Monday week."

¹ On June 22nd, 1911. "Never in British History", had the formal acceptance and recognition of their Sovereign "been more cordial or more loyal, never has the personal participation in it been so widespread or so splendid in its circumstance and pomp. Again the ancient British Monarchy was exhibited as, among all monarchies, the most popular and the most democratic." A.R. (1911) 145.

Adjourned Council held on April 10th, 1911. [p. 612.]

Twenty-three Benchers present.

Read the Report of the Special (King's Coronation) Committee, from which the following passages have been extracted:

The Committee beg to report that they have considered the matter, and propose the following scheme, viz:

"The Masters of the Bench, being desirous of commemorating the Coronation of His Majesty King George V, late Treasurer of this Inn, by encouraging and assisting the Students of this Society to acquire a knowledge of the proper application of the Law in practice, resolve:—

"That a sum, not exceeding 400 guineas per annum, shall until further order be available for the purpose of promoting the practice among members of the Society of reading in Chambers.

"The following members of the Society only shall be eligible to apply:—

(a) Students of the Society who have passed their final examination, and intend to be Called to the Bar forthwith by this Society, and to practise in England.

(b) Barristers of the Society of not more than two years standing at the Bar, who intend to practise in England.

Applicants must submit [before the first day of any of the four legal Terms a]¹ personal written application addressed to the Steward of the Society, marked "Confidential".

"Such Application shall contain:—

(a) A statement setting out the applicant's qualifications, and the grounds of his application.

(b) A declaration that he intends to practise as a Barrister in England, and that he wishes to qualify himself for actual practice, by reading in the Chambers of a practising Barrister; and in the case of an applicant who is not yet called to the Bar, that he intends to be called to the Bar forthwith by this Society. . . .

"The Applicant selected will be required to read in the Chambers of a Barrister who shall be approved by the Committee, and whose fee will be paid direct by the Society."

The Report was adopted. [p. 613.]²

¹ These words were deleted by the Council on May 22nd, 1911. (B.B. XLII. 15), and some additional provisions were made.

² *Post*, p. 386.

BOOK XLII

Council held on May 22nd, 1911. [p. 11.]

Thirty-three Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Edward Beaumont Esq. [p. 16.]

Adjourned Council held on July 25th, 1911. [p. 39.]

Seventeen Benchers present.

Notification of the appointment by the Trustees of the Rev. Arthur Lukyn Williams, B.D. as Warburton Lecturer. [p. 40.]

The completion of the purchase of Chambers on the 2nd and 3rd floors of No. 7 New Square for £1600 was reported.

The following Resolution and Recommendation of the Coronation Festivities Committee were adopted: [p. 46],

“1. *Resolution:*

The Committee desire to express their appreciation of the very efficient services of the Steward in connection with the organisation and management of the treat given to the children in Lincoln's Inn on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation.

“2. *Recommendation:*

The Committee recommend that the Council should authorise the Committee to purchase a piece of plate to be presented to the Steward in recognition of his special services in connection with the organisation and management of the treat.

Council held on November 2nd, 1911. [p. 57.]

Thirty-two Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Albert Henry Jessel Esq., K.C. [p. 61.]

Upon consideration of appointment of Benchers to the various offices in the Society for the year 1912:

Resolved: “That the Order of 11th January, 1878¹ be not applied in the case of those Benchers who are already in Office and that the consideration of the appointment to Offices be postponed to the last day of this Term.”

Council held on November 24th, 1911. [p. 70.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Read, and referred to the Buildings Committee,² the following Report of the Architect, Mr. J. W. Simpson, dated October 27th, 1911. [p. 73.]

The Old Hall

“I have the honour to report that in carrying out during the Vacation the works ordered for the re-construction of the West Entrance, I discovered the remains of an ancient doorway a little to the South of the modern opening which was being enlarged.

¹ *Ante*, p. 212.

² The Report, and the steps taken to preserve the remains of the old door, were approved by the Buildings Committee at their meeting on December 7th, 1911, (p. 84).

"The doorway, which is of characteristic design, appears to be of late XV or early XVI century work, and has been greatly mutilated, the whole of the outer jamb and arch moulding being destroyed and part of the North portion missing—I found however, on opening it up, that the Southern half is fairly intact, and bears some incised writing in Gothic script on the ingoing of the jamb-stone which I have been unable to decipher beyond the first word "quod".

"I had some thought of endeavouring to utilise the stonework for the new doorway; but the material, a sort of Clunch or Fire-stone, is soft and unsuitable for exposure, and I decided to leave it as found; though I do not think its present position is the original one. I surrounded the remains with an Oak frame to protect them from further damage, and inserted a glass panel in the inner framing, so that the old hinge-hooks of the door, and the interesting method adopted for allowing the door to be open under the arched head, may be clearly seen."

Officers for 1912: [pp. 74, 84],

Treasurer: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Vaughan Williams.

Master of the Library: James Douglas Walker Esq., K.C.

Dean of the Chapel: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Kennedy.

Keeper of the Black Book: Edward Cutler Esq., K.C.

Master of the Walks: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Buckley.

Read the following letter from Pembroke Scott Stephens Esq., K.C. to the Treasurer, [p. 77],

"24th November, 1911.

"May I ask your kind assistance in fulfilling a duty which is on my mind, but was not in my power to discharge as I had to go abroad on short notice at the end of my year of office. I hope the little souvenir which accompanies this letter, will not be deemed out of place among its fellows—It will at least recall, to those who remember the history, a service of fifty years, most of it passed in the ranks of the Parliamentary Bar, and all of it in intimate and cordial affection for the Members of Lincoln's Inn."

Ordered that the Treasurer be requested to write to Mr. Pembroke Stephens accepting the gift,¹ and to convey the thanks of the Society.

The following Benchers died during 1911:—

April 5. Edward Henry Pember Esq., K.C.

September 13. Rt. Hon. Lord Lochee of Gowrie, LL.D. (Edmund Robertson).

1912

Council held on January 11th, 1912. [p. 86.]

Thirty Benchers present.

Charles Arthur Collingwood was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 87.]

Adjourned Council held on February 27th, 1912. [p. 106.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Ordered payment to the Bar Library Committee of £189. 2. 1. on the basis

¹ Silver flagon.

of Members in the Law List 1911 : viz: L.I. 2567: I.T. 4441: M.T. 3173: G.I. 868. [p. 110].

Council held on May 13th, 1912. [p. 129.]

Thirty-two Benchers present.

Read the 1st Report (dated May 9th, 1912) of the Committee appointed to carry into effect the Scheme for encouraging reading in Barristers' Chambers (from which the following passages have been extracted), and Ordered that the Scheme be carried on until further order: [p. 133],

"This Scheme, which was adopted by the Council on the 10th of April, 1911,¹ in commemoration of His present Majesty's Coronation, has now been in operation a complete year.

"The Committee have in this first year—viz. Trinity Term, 1911, to Easter Term, 1912—awarded the whole of the sum at their disposal, and, with a view to retaining some control over the recipients of the Society's benefaction, they have in every case provided in the first instance for a period of six months' pupillage only, reserving the opportunity of continuing the pupillage for a further period where it should appear from the Report of the Barrister with whom the pupil is placed that the latter has shown diligence and made proper progress.

"The fees are in each case paid direct to the Barrister with whom the pupil is placed.

"Every endeavour has been made to bring the scheme to the notice of the Members of the Society for whom the benefaction is intended.

"The Steward estimates that the number of members of the Society who, according to the terms of the scheme, are eligible for the benefaction, is about 60."

The number of candidates in Trinity term 1911 was 14, from whom 3 were selected. The numbers in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms were 6, from which 2 were selected, and in Easter term 5, of whom 1 was selected. Some of the awards were renewed.

"In the opinion of the Committee, the Scheme has had a useful operation in the year now under consideration, and the benefaction of the Society has been much appreciated by those who have been selected for its enjoyment".

Adjourned Council held on October 14th, 1912. [p. 177.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Officers for 1913: [pp. 188, 212],

Treasurer: James Douglas Walker Esq., K.C.

Master of the Library: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Kennedy.

Dean of the Chapel: Edward Cutler Esq., K.C.

Keeper of the Black Book: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Buckley.

Master of the Walks: Sir Kenneth Augustus Muir Mackenzie, G.C.B., K.C.

Council held on November 25th, 1912. [p. 200.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

Read a letter (dated November 15th, 1912) from the Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich,² resigning his Preachership. Ordered: that his resignation be accepted with much regret, and thanks for his services: that an invitation be given him to dine at the Bench Table, and to use the Library of the Society at his pleasure. [p. 204.]

¹ *Ante*, p. 383.

² Canon H. C. Beeching.

Adjourned Council held on December 17th, 1912. [p. 209.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

The recommendation of the Chapel Committee that the Rev. H. R. Gamble be appointed Preacher for the term of five years was approved. [pp. 214, 232.]

The following Bencher died during 1912:—

December 5. Rt. Hon. Sir John Compton Lawrance.

1913**Council held on January 13th, 1913. [p. 215.]**

Twenty-eight Benchers present.

Robert McGowan Barrington-Ward was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 217.]

Council held on January 31st, 1913. [p. 230.]

Twenty Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

Felix Maximilian Schoenbrunn Cassell Esq., K.C. [p. 233.]

The Treasurer was requested to write a letter of Thanks to The Rt. Hon. The Master of the Rolls¹ for his portrait presented by him to the Society.

Adjourned Council held on March 4th, 1913. [p. 235.]

Thirty-three Benchers present.

Ordered payment to the Bar Library Committee of £189. 18. 4. on the basis of Members in the Law List 1912, viz. L.I. 2615: I.T. 4494: M.T. 3218: G.I. 911. [p. 241.]

Read [p. 24], the following communication from the Society of Judges of the County Courts:

"Judges of County Courts and Bencherships of the Inns of Court."

"The Judges of the County Courts desire to suggest to the Benchers of the several Inns of Court that the rule or practice which practically debar Counsel who are appointed to the County Court Bench from being elected Benchers of their Inns, should now be reconsidered.

"There may have been good reason for the practice in the early days of the County Courts. They then exercised very limited jurisdiction, and were seldom attended by Counsel, and might fairly be described as being on their trial; while at the same time Counsel appointed Judges of the Superior Courts of Common Law were "tolled out" of their respective Inns to find a home among their brethren at Serjeants' Inn.

"But in the present day all this is changed. The County Courts have taken their place as part of the judicial system of the country; their jurisdiction has been enormously increased, and is being further enlarged from year to year: almost all important cases are now conducted by Counsel, and leaders are not infrequently retained, while a considerable number of the Judges are chosen from the Inner Bar, and in the meantime Serjeants' Inn has ceased to exist, and Counsel appointed Judges of the High Court remain, or on their being appointed are invariably elected, Benchers of their respective Inns.

¹ Sir Herbert Cozens-Hardy.

"In these circumstances the Judges of the County Courts feel that it would be a fitting recognition of the increased and increasing importance of the Courts, and an assistance to the various Benches in dealing with matters affecting the Courts in their relation to the interests of the Bar, if the County Court Bench were represented in the Parliaments of the Inns, not merely fortuitously by Judges who, having been Benchers before their appointment, still retain their positions, but by the regular election of a limited number of Judges as representatives of the Bench.

"It is not suggested that any change should be made in the present practice which would delay the election of King's Counsel and representatives of the Outer Bar as at present; but the Judges submit that, by a slight increase in the numbers of the Benchers, places might at each Inn be reserved for a limited number of members of the County Court Bench other than those called up before appointment.

"If this course were adopted the Judges of the County Courts would no longer feel, as they do at present, that they are virtually excluded by their office from the representative bodies of their respective Inns."

Ordered: that a reply be sent that the letter has been received, and will receive due consideration. [*p.* 246.]

Council held on April 1st, 1913. [*p.* 249.]

Thirty-three Benchers present.

Read a Report of the Building Committee relative to a party wall notice which had been served on the Society in respect of the North boundary wall of the Gardens in connection with buildings about to be erected on the site of 296-302 High Holborn, which included the following passages: [*p.* 251],

"The Architect¹ reported that he had seen the plans in an unfinished condition, and that they appeared to have been carefully prepared with a view to avoid any question arising as to interference with the Society's rights, but that he would report further when the plans were completed.

"The Architect made a further report to the effect that the plans as drawn, and sent with the report, showed no material interference with the Society's rights, and putting forward a proposal by the Building owners that if the Society would allow them to remove the North Boundary Wall of their Gardens to the Ground level, and substitute an iron railing therefor, they would pay them a rental of £10 per annum. . . .

"The Committee then resolved that the following letter should be sent by the Society's Architect to the Architect of the Building Owners:

"With reference to our interviews and correspondence on this matter—I am now directed to inform you that the Society of Lincoln's Inn do not, after consideration, concur with the proposal to divide their land from that in the occupation of your Client by an open railing on the line of the wall now standing on the land of the Society. It is the intention of the Society to preserve the light, quiet and privacy of their Garden so far as is possible, and they reserve themselves all such rights in any way affecting the premises in question. It must not be assumed that the wall will be retained at the present height."

"At a further Meeting, the Architect submitted another proposal for the Building Owners, being practically the modification he had suggested i.e.

¹ Mr. J. W. Simpson.

removing only about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Wall and substituting an iron railing therefor, which after consideration, the Committee resolved should not be accepted, and directed the Architect to communicate their decision to the Building Owners.

"Having regard to the advice of the Architect that the rights of the Society are properly protected, the Committee do not consider that any further steps need to be taken at present, and the Architect has been instructed to watch developments, and report to the Committee from time to time." The Report was adopted. [p. 253.]

Called to the Bench:

William Robert Sheldon Esq. [p. 254.]

Ordered that the Keeper of the Black Book be directed to enter in the Black Book that on the first day of Hilary Term 1913 the following were Masters of the Bench of Lincoln's Inn:—

[This list [pp. 254–257], contains the names of less than half the Benchers at that date, presumably those then thought to be the most eminent.

The names of these Benchers are marked with an asterisk in the list of Benchers on August 4th, 1914 in Appendix I.

Council held on April 28th, 1913. [p. 266.]

Twenty-nine Benchers present.

Read [p. 272] the 2nd Report of the Committee appointed to carry into effect the Scheme for encouraging reading in Barristers' Chambers, from which the following passage has been extracted: The Committee have in the cases of all the pupils whose terms of pupilage have expired during this year, received excellent reports from the Barristers with whom they were placed, testifying to their industry and progress. The Committee are satisfied that the Scheme is producing good results, and has been of great benefit to those to whom the grants have been awarded.

The following Report of the Master of the Walks¹ [p. 277], was approved:

"As Master of the Walks I beg to report that, following the advice and under the superintendence of Messrs. Veitch & Co. the trees in the Garden have been pruned by one of their Foresters. The subject was considered, and directions given, before I became responsible; but I have not the least doubt that the work was necessary for the health of the trees, and I entirely adopt it.

"Having been informed that the Forester had reported that some of the most ancient Elms were in a dangerous condition, I attended at the Gardens and inspected the trees with the Treasurer, Messrs. Veitch's Foreman and the Forester. The sources of danger in the various trees were pointed out to me, and I viewed a large portion of one of the trees which had been cut out (a branch some 10 inches in diameter) and which was a mere shell, and had been supporting branches of 3 and 4 inches in diameter, carrying an immense load of leaves when fully out.

"The Foreman and the Forester were agreed that the 3 trees at the Northern portion of the Avenue were in such a condition from decay, that cutting away to render them really safe would leave only the trunks in the case of the 2 most Northern trees, and in that of the 3rd, the trunk only about 8 or 10 feet above the ground. The Foreman expressed a decided opinion that these 3 trees should be entirely removed as being dangerous, and further advised that the Elm at the entrance to the Avenue at the Southern end should be topped in such a way as to

¹ Sir Kenneth Muir Mackenzie.

relieve the trunk from the weight of the top branches, and the load of the leaves now coming on.

"The Treasurer and myself fully agree with the advice given to us by Messrs. Veitch's Foreman, and I propose to have the work carried out at once, before the weight of the leaves coming on the trees, and the surface they expose to the wind, bring about the risk of some accident which might be disastrous; but having regard to the serious interference with the Avenue which all must be desirous of maintaining and leaving in the best possible condition, I have thought it right to report to the Masters of the Bench, before orders are actually issued to have the trees dealt with as proposed.

"I should add that trees would be immediately planted in harmony with the other young trees of recent growth in the Avenue."

Council held on May 20th, 1913. [p. 281.]

Twenty-six Benchers present.

Called to the Bench: [p. 286],

Evan Lewis Thomas Esq., K.C. and Ernest Wynne Martelli Esq., K.C.

Council held on June 9th, 1913. [p. 320.]

Thirty-three Benchers present.

Read [p. 329], the detailed Report of the Architect (Mr. J. W. Simpson) for the year ending January 11th, 1913, from which it appeared that the permanent Staff (exclusive of the Clerk to the Building Committee) remained as last year; i.e.

1 Bricklayer

1 Carpenter

1 Plumber

1 Painter

3 Labourers

Adjourned Council held on July 1st, 1913. [p. 332.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Upon consideration [p. 336], of the terms of the Order to be made on a Motion:

"that the conditions of Admission to this Inn be made similar to those of "Admission to the Inner Temple",

adjourned from last Council Meeting:

Ordered:—

"1. That every person admitted as a Student of this Society shall, on admission—

(A) Deposit with the Treasurer of the Society the sum of £50 as a security for the payment of the Fees, Commons and Dues payable by him to the Society during his Studentship and on his Call to the Bar, or execute a Bond with two sureties, each of them being a Barrister of this Society or a householder in the United Kingdom, in the penalty of £50 to secure the payment of the aforesaid Fees, Commons and Dues, the deposit (if any) not to bear interest, and (if and so far as necessary) to be applied in or towards payment of the aforesaid Fees, Commons and Dues and the balance (if any) to be returned to the Student on his Call to the Bar, or previously leaving the Society, or to his representative in case of his previous death, and,

(B) Also (unless exempted under the next clause), deposit with the Treasurer the additional sum of £100, the same not to bear interest, and to be returned

to the Student on his Call to the Bar, or previously leaving the Society, or to his personal representative in case of his previous death.

"2. That the said additional deposit of £100 shall not be required from a person who is a Member of either the Scottish Bar or the Irish Bar, or is a Member of one of the following Universities, and in the latter case, has taken a Degree or kept Terms or attended Sessions at such University, or in any constituent College thereof, for two complete years (or kept Terms or attended Sessions at such University or in any constituent College thereof of the same number as are included in two complete years), and shall on his Admission produce a certificate to that effect, and of his membership of some University signed by the Registrar, Secretary or other proper Officer of such University or constituent College, viz: The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Dublin and Belfast, the University of Wales, the Victoria University of Manchester and the National University of Ireland: and for the purposes of this clause, a Term or Session shall be deemed to have been kept or attended by a Student, if kept or attended by him in accordance with the regulations as to residence or attendance at lectures in force for graduation purposes in the University of which he is a Member.

"3. In the event of any question arising as to whether any applicant for Admission as a Student is entitled to the benefit of the exemption conferred by the last preceding clause, or as to the sufficiency of any certificate given for the purpose of supporting a claim for exemptions thereunder, such questions shall be referred to the Treasurer for the time being of the Society."

Read the following letter (dated June 13th, 1913), from David Lindo Alexander Esq., K.C. [p. 338.]

My Dear Treasurer and Fellow Benchers,

"Accompanying this letter is a Silver Tea-Urn (Adam design (1779)), which I ask to be allowed to present to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn in memory of my late Wife. It formerly belonged to her Father and Grandfather; and when it came into her possession, she gave it to me for the purpose of my leaving it to the Inn by my Will, (which I have done); but I now feel that I should like to make the gift in my lifetime.

"The only request I have to make is, that I may be permitted to have placed on the Urn the following inscription:

"Presented

To the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn

by

David Lindo Alexander K.C. in memory of his
late Wife and in kindly recognition of the
pleasant relations always subsisting
between his fellow Benchers and himself.

1st July 1913"

Resolved that: "the Treasurer be asked to send a suitable reply."

Special Council held on July 25th, 1913. [p. 340.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

The Rev. Cecil Howard Knight was appointed Chaplain to the Society.

Adjourned Council held on October 13th, 1913. [p. 342.]

Thirty-six Benchers present.
 Officers for 1914: [pp. 347, 396],
 Treasurer: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Kennedy.
 Master of the Library: Edward Cutler Esq., K.C.
 Dean of the Chapel: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Buckley.
 Keeper of the Black Book: Sir Kenneth A. Muir Mackenzie, G.C.B., K.C.
 Master of the Walks: Sir William Phipson Beale Bart., K.C., M.P.

Council held on November 3rd, 1913. [p. 348.]

Twenty-five Benchers present.

Called to the Bench:

The Hon. Frank Russell, K.C. [p. 352.]

Council held on December 16th, 1913. [p. 380.]

Thirty-eight Benchers present.

Called to the Bench: [p. 395],

James Austen-Cartmell Esq.

The following Benchers died during 1913:—

February 17. Rt. Hon. Lord Macnaghten, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

April 3. Rt. Hon. Viscount Llandaff, K.C.

April 14. John Westlake Esq., K.C.

September 25. Sir William Wollaston Karslake, K.C.

November 16. Montague Hughes Crackanthorpe Esq., K.C., D.C.L.
 (formerly M. H. Cookson).

1914

Council held on January 12th, 1914. [p. 398.]

Twenty Benchers present.

William Lawson Walford Campbell was appointed to make the Tancred Oration. [p. 399. Text on pp. 411-412.]

Council held on January 30th, 1914. [p. 414.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Upon consideration of the matter of an Invitation to the Bench upon the death of Pembroke Scott Stephens, Esq., K.C.,¹ It was Ordered: that the vacancy be filled by the invitation of a member of the Inner Bar. [p. 423.]

Council held on February 24th, 1914. [p. 425.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Ordered that "Rowland Edward Whitehead Esq. a Barrister of this Society and one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law be invited to the Bench, and that Paul Ogden Lawrence Esq., K.C. and Albert Henry Jessel Esq., K.C. be requested to convey this Invitation and to Report the Answer, and if the said Rowland Edward Whitehead shall accept the Invitation, he is according to the Rules of this Society to pay all his arrears of Dues and Duties before he is published to the Bench". [p. 429.]²

Ordered payment to the Bar Library Committee of £192. 13. 11., upon the basis

¹ On January 14th, 1914.

² This was the last Call of an Ordinary Bencher to the Bench during the period.

of Members in the Law List 1913, viz: L.I. 2654: I.T. 4599: M.T. 3352: G.I. 1021. [p. 430.]

Ordered that the gift to the Society from James Douglas Walker Esq., K.C. of two silver cigarette boxes be acknowledged by the Treasurer. [p. 432.]

Council held on March 24th, 1914. [p. 433.]

Twenty-seven Benchers present.

Ordered: That the number of Benchers to be elected under Rule 5 of 19th July, 1898,¹ of the Rules for Election of Benchers be increased to 6, and that the Rule 14 (a) be suspended on the present occasion, and that the Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce of Dechmont and The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, G.C.M.G., be invited as Honorary Members of the Bench. [pp. 436, 442, 443.]

Council held on May 18th, 1914. [p. 456.]

Twenty-one Benchers present.

Read the following letter (dated May 8th, 1914) from an Executor of the late Pembroke Scott Stephens Esq., K.C. [p. 469]:

"The following are extracts from the last Will of the late Pembroke S. Stephens, K.C., dated 24th July, 1905:

"I respectfully offer and bequeath to the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn my two-handled silver Irish Drinking Cup, as a memento of one of the least of their members":

"Finally, and although it may be old style, I humbly beg the blessing of Almighty God on the dispositions I have herein tried to make, and ask for the kind thoughts, (and if any of them wish to do so the prayers), of all who may remember me":

"On behalf of Mr. T. B. Miller and myself (the executors) I beg to hand your Lordship, as Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, the accompanying Cup, which is the one referred to in the first extract of the Will above mentioned."

Ordered that: "the Treasurer be requested to acknowledge the gift."

The application for the use of the Hall, Library, etc., for a dinner to be given on the 17th July next by Members of the Bench and Bar to Sir Edward Clarke, K.C. on his retirement from practice was granted.² [p. 470.]

Special Council held on June 17th, 1914. [p. 479.]

Fifteen Benchers present.

"Upon the Petition of Charles Edgar Palmer of the London University a Fellow of this Society setting forth that he was admitted on the 10th day of January 1906 had attained the age of twenty one years kept Twelve Terms Commons passed a Public Examination to the satisfaction of the Council of Legal Education and praying to be Called to the Bar this Term being presented and read the consideration thereof and of the Call of the said Charles Edgar Palmer was moved by Thomas Henry Carson Esq., K.C. pursuant to an Order of Council of the 11th day of December 1789, the prescribed Declaration having been duly signed by Mr. Palmer."

(Other Petitions in the like form)

Special Council held on June 19th, 1914. [p. 494.]

Three Benchers present.

Ordered:—

¹ *Ante*, p. 327, as amended on December 16th, 1902, *ante*, p. 354. *Post*, p. 394.

² *Intro*: § 7.

"That Messrs Charles Edgar Palmer (and others) whose Petitions were read and their Calls moved at the last Council as specifically set out in the Minutes of that Council pages 479 to 493 be published in the Hall on Wednesday the 24th June."¹

Council held on June 29th, 1914. [p. 498.]

Twenty-four Benchers present.

Read [p. 504], the Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the rules affecting Honorary Benchers, which had Resolved:—

"(1) That a Honorary Bencher be allotted such precedence as may be assigned to him at the date of his Election: that no alteration in regard to precedence *inter se* be made in the case of any of the previously elected Benchers: and that the position of Lord Bryce and Sir Henry Mortimer Durand be next after Lord Rathmore:" and further Resolved: "that in Rule 5 of the rules of July 1898 for the election of Benchers, (which provided that the Treasurer should have the privilege of submitting for invitation to the Bench, subject to certain conditions "the name of any person, being a Member of the Inn who is distinguished by Professional position or otherwise") the words "being a Member of the Inn" be deleted."²

This Report was adopted. The rules of July 1898 are inset, [p. 505.]

Read the 3rd Report (dated June 29th, 1914) of the Committee appointed to carry into effect the scheme for encouraging Reading in Barristers' Chambers,³ from which the following passages have been extracted: [p. 509].

"By special permission of the Bench given on 30th January, 1914,⁴ the Committee were authorised to award during this year 50 guineas in excess of the 400 guineas at their disposal under the scheme, (that being the amount of an award made during the previous year to Mr. G. St. John Jones, but not taken up by him).

"The Committee have in the cases of all the pupils whose terms of pupillage have expired during this year, received excellent reports of their diligence from the Barristers with whom they were placed. The Committee are satisfied that on the whole the Scheme is producing good results."

The Report was adopted.

Adjourned Council held on July 21st, 1914. [p. 512.]

Nineteen Benchers present.

"Upon the Petition of Joseph Herbert Cunliffe, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Counsel, setting forth that he was admitted a Member of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple on the 7th day of June 1893, and was Called to the Bar by the same Society on the 29th April, 1896 as appears by his Certificate, and that he is desirous of being admitted *ad eundem* a Barrister of this Society upon the terms of taking rank within this Inn as a Barrister of this Society only from and as of his Admission *ad eundem* and of not being eligible for invitation to the Bench until Ten years after such admission, *It is ordered* that Joseph Herbert Cunliffe be admitted *ad eundem* a Barrister of this Society, and he is not to be eligible for invitation to the Bench until Ten years after such Admission."⁵ [p. 512.]

Ordered: that 24 panels of old glass be removed from the North Window at the

¹ These were the last Call Councils during the period.

² *Ante*, pp. 327, 354, 393.

³ *Ante*, p. 389.

⁴ Not recorded before.

⁵ This is the last of such Orders made during the period. Sir Herbert Cunliffe was Treasurer in 1941.

East end of the Chapel and placed in the South Window at that end, so as to complete 36 panels of old glass in the South Window:

that the remaining 4 panels of old glass in the North Window be placed in the top row of that window in the centre:

that the five Coats of Arms of Treasurers in the South Window be removed and placed in the North Window, commencing at the top left corner and running horizontally, and that sequence of the Coats of Arms of the present Treasurer and future Treasurers be contained in that window:

that it be referred to the Building Committee to carry the above into effect.
[p. 519.]

The Council was adjourned to Monday October 13th, 1914. Council at 5.
Dinner at 6. [p. 520.]

4th August 1914: Outbreak of War.

The following Benchers died during 1914:

January 14. Pembroke Scott Stephens Esq., K.C.

November 1. Thomas Halhed Fischer Esq., K.C.

December 31. The Hon. Edward Charles Macnaghten, K.C.

CALLS TO THE BAR

1846

January 28

BRETT, William Baliol
LUMSDAINE, Edwin Lumsdaine Sandys
NEWMAN, William Henry
MORRICE, John Walter, M.A.
BENTINCK, George Augustus Frederick,
M.A.

PHILLIPS, Charles Palmer, M.A.
FLETCHER, Ralph, M.A.
HATHAWAY, Edward Penrose, M.A.
COTTON, Henry, M.A.

April 30

LENTHALL, Francis Kyffin
COPPIN, John, M.A.
DARNBROUGH, Thomas Sampson, M.A.
AUSTIN, William, M.A.
CUSACK, Henry Thomas, M.A.
BERNARD, Montague, B.C.L.
WALPOLE, Reginald Robert, M.A.

May 5

DEANE, Francis Henry
COMPTON, Berdmore
CARDWELL, Charles, M.A.
KARSLAKE, Edward Kent, M.A.
WYNN, Charles Watkin Williams,
M.A.

BURGES, Henry Cust, M.A.

June 8

MOUNT, Edward Shaw
MACDONNELL, Hercules Henry Graves
BROWNE, Charles
SABIN, Edward Lamb
TURNER, William Beckett, M.A.
PICKERING, William Percival, M.A.

November 18

CURREY, Arthur
LEWIS, John Lennox Griffith Poyer
WALTER, John, jun.
JONES, Robert
GIFFORD, Charles, jun.
DRUCE, George, M.A.
HAMMOND, Peter Robert, M.A.
November 23
TODD, Robert Eyre

GUISE, Francis Edward, M.A.

CHANCE, George, M.A.

ROGERS, Thomas Englesby, M.A.

KINGDON, Paul Augustine, M.A.

MARTINEAU, Alfred, M.A.

DENMAN, The Hon. George, M.A.

SIMPSON, Charles Turner, M.A.

1847

January 27

FORBES, John George
BATEMAN, Joseph, LL.D.
ALLFREY, Edward
LAWFORD, Lindsay Bowring
ELLIOT, The Hon. George Francis
Stewart, M.A.

FITZHERBERT, John Knight, M.A.

LEONARD, Patrick Marcellinus, M.A.

May 3

SHADWELL, Louis Henry
STUART, The Hon. William Hamilton
WEARING, William Alfred
VINCENT, John
JESSEL, George
BURROWS, Leonard Francis

May 5

STRICKLAND, Charles William
MANDER, Henry Waterland, jun.
RASTRICK, George, M.A.
BROWN, Douglas, M.A.
NEWTON, Robert Milnes, M.A.
LINGEN, Ralph Robert Wheeler, M.A.
WOODROFFE, John Edward, M.A.

June 7

PEMBERTON, Edward Leigh
COOPE, Alfred
TURNER, Richard Bawtree
MARSDEN, Thomas Anthony, M.A.
GRAY, Samuel Brownlow
WARREN, William Newton, M.A.
KAY, Ebenezer, M.A.

November 18

STRETTELL, Henry Hill
STUART, John, jun.
GARTH, Richard

MANN, Horace
 BOWYER, James
 FEARENSIDE, John, jun.
 WALKER, Charles Frederick, M.A.
November 22

KNOX, Andrew Alexander, M.A.
 TOWNSEND, William Henry, M.A.
 FITZHUGH, William Henry, M.A.
 ALSTON, George Augustus, M.A.
 FFOULKES, William Wynne, M.A.
 SENIOR, Nassau John, M.A.

1848

January 27

ROSSETER, Robert Grafton
 KERR, Robert Malcolm
 KEENE, Charles Hansard
 BUDD, Francis Nonus
 GRAHAM, Reginald John, M.A.
 JOHNSON, Henry Robert Vaughan,
 M.A.

GIBBS, Frederic Waymouth, M.A.
 TAYLOR, Emilius Watson, M.A.
 RICE, The Hon. William Cecil Spring,
 M.A.

May 4

SNOW, John Pennell
 MARSH, Thomas Henry
 GRIFFITHS, John Harward
 FRANCIS, Carrington
 WILBRAHAM, Francis Henry Randle
 BUSHELL, Thomas Richard John
 DU BOIS, Theodore Judkin

May 8

SARGANT, Henry
 BYRON, The Hon. Frederick, M.A.
 FORESTER, Henry William, M.A.
 WESTON, Alexander Anderdon, M.A.
 FERRERS, William Stewart, M.A.
 JENNINGS, Philip, M.A.

June 13

GOODWIN, Charles Wycliffe
 HAGAN, John
 SWETENHAM, Edmund, M.A.
 WYNDHAM, John Eveleigh, M.A.
 WILLIAMS, Robert Vaughan, M.A.
 STOCKDALE, Henry Minshull, M.A.

November 20

CURE, Robert Capel
 HODGSON, William Henry
 KENT, Robert Thomas
 ROCHE, Henry Philip
 SARGENT, Charles

HERCY, Thomas Joseph
 FRANK, Robert Hayston
November 22

BENTHALL, Arthur
 HILL, Alfred
 BATHURST, Algernon, B.C.L.
 GRAY, Benjamin, M.A.
 DICKINSON, Henry, M.A.
 RAWLINSON, Thomas, M.A.
 MARSH, William Augustus, M.A.

1849

January 29

HAWKINS, James Keene
 SMITH, Joshua Toulmin
 LEECH, George Williams
 CLARKE, Francis William
 STEPHEN, James Wilberforce, M.A.
 KENNEDY, Henry, Doctor of Laws
 (Dublin)

April 24

BEDINGFELD, Felix Richard
May 2

RIBTON, William
 LOWNDES, William Layton, M.A.
 BRODRICK, William, jun., M.A.
 WILBERFORCE, William, jun., M.A.
 BERNARD, Francis George, M.A.
 CAYLEY, Arthur, M.A.
 ACLAND, John Barton Arundel, M.A.

June 7

ELWIN, Fountain Hastings
 WAKEFIELD, Edward Thomas
 STUTZER, John Julius
 BRASIER, John Henry, M.A.
 JAGAN, George Smoult
 WILKINSON, Hooper John, M.A.
 JONES, William Edward, M.A.
 PEPYS, Philip Henry, M.A.
 SCOTT, Samuel
 BURNETT, Frederic Wildman, M.A.

November 21

MACNAMARA, Henry Tyrwhitt Jones
 SMITH, George Percival
 PULMAN, James Heard
 PARKER, William
 TINDALL, William Henry
 ENGLEHEART, John Gardner Dillman,
 M.A.
 YOUNG, Henry Robert, M.A.
 HODGSON, Edmund Dorman, M.A.
 HOWE, Edward Russell James, M.A.
 SPANKIE, John, M.A.

1850

January 28

FITTON, Edward Brown
 OSLER, Timothy Smith
 BEEVOR, Thomas
 WRIGHT, William
 MILLER, John Fisher
 TAYLOR, Robert Watkins
 ESTCOURT, Arthur Harbottle, M.A.
 PRIOR, Herman Ludolphus, M.A.
 JENKINSON, Henry Thomas John, M.A.
 SAYER, John, M.A.

May 2

ATCHERLEY, David Francis
 FITZHUGH, Godfrey William
 MASSEY, William
 WARNER, Edward
 WINGFIELD, Frederic Basset
 HEMMING, George Wirgman
 MATTHEWS, Henry
 WEST, Francis George
 TAILBY, William Ward, M.A.

June 10

HOUSTOUN, Robert
 SMITH, Goldwin
 BROUGHAM, James Rigg
 REYNOLDS, Vincent John
 LYONS, George Joseph, M.A.
 MONK, Charles James, M.A.
 BEVAN, George Penry, M.A.
 BAKER, John Russell, M.A.
 MAINE, Henry James Sumner, M.A.
 HOLT, Robert Hallett

November 18

ROBERTS, Henry Abram
 WRIGHT, Horace Massen
 DAVIDSON, James Bridge, M.A.
 CARLYON, Edward Augustus, M.A.
 HEYGATE, William Unwin, M.A.

November 21

ROCHFORD, James Downes
 COMPTON, Francis, B.C.L.
 PAKENHAM, William Sandford, M.A.
 WOLSTENHOLME, Edward Parker, M.A.
 DOBINSON, Francis, M.A.
 BRANDRAM, Samuel, M.A.

1851

January 29

FRY, Danby Palmer
 MIVART, St. George
 JENKINS, Hilton Thomas
 CORLETT, Thomas Arthur, jun.

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JENKINS, Alexander Howell, M.A.
 HOPWOOD, James Thomas
 GILBERT, Robert Wintle, M.A.
 FREEMAN, William

April 23

MONYPENNY, William David Cathcart
 BURTON, Clarke Watkins
 JENKINS, John Heyward, M.A.
 CALDECOTT, John, M.A.
 RUSSELL, Charles Barrett.

May 7

FARRER, Henry Richard
 MAYO, John George
 BECKWITH, Thomas Percival
 FILGATE, Townley, M.A.
 BUSH, Frank Whittaker, M.A.
 REILLY, Francis Savage, M.A.
 APPACH, Francis Hobson, M.A.
 WILBRAHAM, Henry, M.A.
 HIGGINS, Joseph Napier
 WIGLESWORTH, Thomas Walker,
 M.A.

LANGWORTHY, James William

June 12

ATTWOOD, Thomas Aurelius
 FISCHER, Thomas Halhed
 TEMPLE, Thomas Ramshay Smyth
 COOK, John Earley, M.A.
 WOODHOUSE, Robert, M.A.
 SPURWAY, William, M.A.
 MAJOR, Pryce Athawes, M.A.
 WESTON, William, M.A.
 FISHER, William Richard

November 13

DENT, John Dent
 SPERLING, Arthur
 CUMMING, John Stewart
 GREENWOOD, Henry Charles
 BLACKBURN, Joshua
 HAWKINS, Christopher Stuart
 STANTON, Charles Holbrow, M.A.
 SANDARS, Thomas Collett, M.A.
 PELL, Oliver Claude, M.A.

November 20

HACKETT, William
 PIGOTT, Edward Frederick Smyth
 COLLINS, William Wilkie
 STUART, Charles Pole
 DEWSNAP, Mark, jun.
 DICKENS, William Park, M.A.
 SOAMES, Stephen, M.A.
 CALVERT, Charles Thomas, M.A.
 TOWNSEND, Horace

WILLIAMS, Philip, B.C.L.
DALE, Edward Samuel

1852

January 26

STEPHENSON, Augustus Frederick
William Keppel
SMITH, William Frederic, M.A.
TURNER, Edmond Robert, M.A.
MACAULAY, John Jermy, M.A.

April 26

STEWART, Duncan
DOBBIN, Joseph Warrin, M.A.

May 4

BUCK, John
TURNER, Richard Ottaway
POTTS, William John
LEES, Charles
ADAMS, Francis Ottiwell, M.A.
SMITH, John Baptist
VANSITTART, Augustus Arthur, M.A.

June 7¹

KERR, William Williamson
GRIFFITHS, Edward Goodall Stewart
STIGAND, William
LAWSON, James George
LONG, George
HOUSMAN, Francis
ROSIER, Richard Pearce
BROOKSBANK, Edward, LL.B.
HINCHCLIFF, Thomas Woodbine,
M.A.

DUNDAS, William, M.A.

November 17

DARRELL, Richard Darrell
BAGEHOT, Walter
MARSON, Frederick Boyd
PARR, Codrington Thomas
JAMES, Edmond
DICKSON, Arthur Benson
FENTON, Samuel Greame, jun., M.A.
WIGRAM, William Knox, M.A.
HELM, Joseph Adderley, M.A.
ELWYN, Richard, M.A.
GALLAND, Thomas Spicer, M.A.
PULLEY, William, M.A.

RALPH, John Rowe Kelley, M.A.
CORYTON, John

1853

January 26

CARTER, Henry Bonham
MAULE, George Norman, M.A.
BARCHARD, Elphinstone, M.A.

April 30

BARRY, William Whittaker
TRIPP, Charles George
HATCHARD, Samuel, M.A.
ROGET, John Lewis, M.A.
MURRAY, Robert Hay, M.A.
BIRCHAM, William, jun., M.A.
MADDY, Edwin Davis, M.A.
HERBERT, Robert Charles, M.A.
ADAMS, George Edward, M.A.
BRUCE, William Downing
JACKSON, Hugh Frederick, M.A.
TURNER, Joseph Askew, M.A.
MELVILL, William Henry, M.A.

June 6

BULLAR, Henry
GRAPEL, William, jun.
DODSON, John George
HIGINBOTHAM, George
MOLYNEUX, Charles Blayds
WESTON, Charles Corrie, M.A.
LOCOCK, Charles Brodie, M.A.
BUCHANAN, William Fry, M.A.
MORGAN, George Osborne, M.A.

November 17

SKIRROW, Walker
PERCEVAL, Charles Spencer
BROKE, Horace
ERLE, Twynihoe William, M.A.
NEALE, Edward Forster, B.C.L.
BOSWORTH, Frederick William, M.A.
HAMOND, William Parker, M.A.
CHAMBERS, Charles Harcourt, M.A.
RUSSELL, George, M.A.
ASTON, Theo, M.A.
HORNSBY, John William
BRADSHAW, Thomas Joseph
WINDER, John Singleton

¹ The form of the Order of Council changed. Before this date the Order provided that the Fellow in question should 'be Called to the Bar on paying all his arrears of dues' etc. and 'that he be published at the next exercise in the Hall' (see *ante*, p. 6) and as the date of the payments is not recorded, the date of the Order has been treated as the date of Call. But from now until 1888 the Order provides that he be called to the Bar on a specified date on paying all his arrears of Dues etc. and published at the next exercise in Hall. Accordingly the Specified Date is substituted for the date of the Order. From April 25th 1888 to the end of the period, no dates for Call were specified in the Orders, but only dates for publication in Hall. These have accordingly been treated as dates of Call. (Intro: §38).

1854

January 26

MATHEW, James Charles
 YOUNG, Arthur Ainslie
 GRIMSHAW, Samuel Ridings
 SNOWDEN, Francis, M.A.
 BANKES, Henry Hyde Nugent, M.A.
 CLARKSON, Eugene Comerford
 WILLIAMS, William Questel, M.A.
 PIERCE, Francis Rockcliffe
 WHATELY, Arthur Pepys

May 1

PECK, Jasper Kenrick
 TAYLER, John Hutton
 PEMBERTON, George
 STUART, Herbert Crichton
 BARCHARD, Francis, jun.
 KNOX, William Worsley, M.A.
 SMITH, Charles Herbert, M.A.
 TYNDALL, Charles Mahon, M.A.
 SLATER, Cyrus
 TATHAM, Charles Meaburn, M.A.
 PROTHERO, Thomas
 CREWE, Randolph Henry, M.A.
 WILKS, William Charles

June 9

DARBY, Jonathan George Norton
 LADELL, William Wykes
 MOORE, Edward George Augusta
 Harcourt
 BAILEY, Alfred
 DOBIE, William Alexander
 ELLIOTT, Andrew Charles
 FRY, Edward
 BIRON, Robert John
 O'DWYER, Joseph Gillespie
 PERCEVAL, Spencer, jun.
 DOYNE, Richard Vigors, M.A.
 PERFECT, William Hampden, LL.B.

November 17

MILLER, Alexander Edward
 WESTLAKE, John
 COLERIDGE, Herbert
 PIFFARD, Charles
 COTTINGHAM, James
 BUTT, Charles Parker
 STEWART, Leonard
 WILLETT, Charles Wethered, M.A.
 HILL, Charles John
 GRIFFITH, James Drummond
 MONKHOUSE, Joseph Robert
 HASTINGS, Graham
 ROWDEN, Francis

PLUMMER, Charles
 DACRE, Joseph

1855

January 26

SMART, William
 STEWART, John
 WILLIAMSON, George, M.A.
 MIREHOUSE, John, M.A.
 PREST, Edward Brent
 WOLRIGE, Henry Perkins
 GRASETT, John
 TURNBULL, John William
 PRESCOTT, Charles Andrew
 DURY, William Francis

April 30

FOSTER, Charles
 BONES, John Curtois Adolphus, M.A.
 TREVOR, Charles Cecil, M.A.
 LOUIS, Alfred Hyman
 BEDWELL, Francis Alfred
 HAVILAND, Francis Gregory
 MUSGRAVE, Charles Buxton
 FERRERS, Norman Macleod
 SEELEY, Leonard Benton
 SMITH, Henry
 BOILEAU, Francis George Manningham
 OLIPHANT, Lawrence

June 6

STIFFE, Francis William Everitt
 McCULLAGH, William Torrens
 BORLAND, Robert Spencer
 SCARTH, Henry
 SCLATER, Philip Lutley
 ANGELL, William
 CADIZ, Charles Fitzwilliam
 EARLE, Frederic William
 YEATMAN, John Pym
 UDNY, George
 ASTON, Joseph Keech
 LORENZ, Charles Ambrose Lionel

November 17

SANFORD, John Langton
 BARLOW, Francis Mount
 LASCELLES, William
 POWELL, Thomas Rees Oliver
 TILGHMAN, William Huskisson
 WOOLLEY, Joseph Henry
 MUNBY, Arthur Joseph
 WARREN, Joseph Loxdale
 DIXON, Joseph
 CLARK, Henry
 BRODRICK, William

WILLIAMS, Frederick
 CONINGTON, Henry James
 PEDLEY, Joseph
 JACKSON, Henry Mather

1856

January 26

SWANSTON, Clement Tudway
 VALE, Martindale Edwin
 HAWKINS, Francis Vaughan
 DENNE, Henry
 BARKER, Henry Oliver
 YOOL, George Valentine
 TURNBULL, William Barclay David
 Donald
 WATSON, Arthur Townley
 GURDON, Robert Thornhagh
 CABELL, William Lloyd
 HAYMAN, John Marshall
 ELGER, George Gwyn
 FERARD, Bingham Arthur
 SCOBLE, Andrew Richard
 RUSSELL, Cecil Henry
 WILSON, John Charles
 LAWSON, William Norton

April 30

KEY, Thomas
 CURTIS, Frederick Thomas
 CHITTY, Joseph William
 SMITH, John George
 McDONNELL,¹ Christopher Cheevers
 LEIGH, Cholmeley Austen
 CHURCH, John William
 CUST, Reginald John
 BURNSIDE, Bruce Lockhart
 BAKER, William Edward
 JEFFREYS, John Gwyn
 SLOPER, Samuel Elgar

June 6

BUTLER, Wells
 POSTE, Edward
 BACON, Francis Henry
 WILLCOCK, Athelstane
 HANSON, Edward Pardoe Cotton
 WALTHALL, Henry Walthall
 STUART, Robert
 BUTLER, Spencer Perceval
 DUCKWORTH, Russell
 ROGERS, Benjamin Bickley
November 17
 INGRAM, Thomas Dunbar
 DICKENS, Theodore Henry

WATTS, John Onslow
 WILLAN, Robert
 RANKEN, William Bayne
 SMALE, John Jackson
 COLLIER, John Robert
 BIDDLE, Sidney
 PACE, Henry
 POULTER, Brownlow
 HOWARD, Joseph
 MURRAY, George

1857

January 26

WARAKER, Thomas
 EDWARDS, John
 ANTROBUS, John Coutts
 MACNAGHTEN, Edward
 CUTLER, Edward, jun.
 LAXTON, Messing Thomas
 CRAWSHAY, Sydney
 DWYER, Edward
 LAVALIERE, Theodore

April 30

STOCK, Edward Wood
 HAYNE, Charles Seale
 AUSTIN, Wiltshire Stanton
 MARTIN, George Edward
 MOUNSEY, George William
 FYLER, William Samuel
 STAPLETON, Augustus Granville
 SMART, Newton Reginald
 BARDSWELL, Charles William
 RANDOLPH, Charles Foyle
 EASTMENT, Francis Meade
 LEAF, James Albert
 WINSLOW, Edward, jun.
 KARSLAKE, William Wollaston

June 6

BLACKBURN, John William Vernon
 CURRER, Charles Savile
 BOGER, Walter Deeble
 IZARD, Charles Beard
 WHITAKER, William Henry
 STREETEN, William Warren
 STEAD, Alexander
 TAPP, William John
 VALENTINE, William Christopher
 STACEY, Francis Edmund
 PEPYS, Hon. George
 CHAPLIN, Ernest
 CHRISTIE, Richard Copley
 WILKINS, John William

¹ Admitted as Christopher Cheevers.

FITZPATRICK, James Coleman

November 17

HUNTER, Sylvester Joseph

WAUGH, George, jun.

WILSON, Alfred

ROCHE, Eugenius Stewart

HOSTE, Wyndham Horatio Nelson

HORNBY, John, jun.

BOSANQUET, Samuel Courthope

POTTER, Rupert

RUMSEY, Almaric

ALSTON, Edward Graham

EDGCOMBE, Frederick Joseph Sydney

AMES, Edward Levi

DICEY, Henry Thomas Stephen

MEADOWS, Douglas Spencer

PHILLIPS, William Page Thomas

HOLGATE, Wyndham

1858

January 26

SILLS, George

HARRISON, Frederic

COSWAY, William Halliday

WALKER, Frederick William

HELSBY, Thomas

FOLKARD, Henry Coleman

PEMBER, Edward Henry

April 30

EDEN, Frederick Morton

WHEELEY, Charles Saunders

WALFORD, Arthur Carr

HIGHTON, Edward Gilbert

TURNER, Charles Arthur

BOOTH, Charles

BURTT, Thomas

WHITE, John Edward

COOK, John

June 7

OATS, Henry Carne

DUGDALE, William Stratford, jun.

LOYD, Edward

READ, George Sidney

THOMPSON, Vincent Thomas

LOYD, Owen William

STUART, Charles James Fife

KEKEWICH, Arthur

HOWE, Thomas Edward

GRIFFITH, William

DUKE, Francis Worge

CAMPBELL, Charles

NELL, George Frederick

BURBURY, Samuel Hawksley

UPTON, Charles William

JONES, Richard, jun.

HUDSON, George, jun.

BECK, James Price

LATHBURY, Daniel Conner

COURTNEY, Leonard Henry

June 10

ELLIOT, Frederick Boileau

November 17

COLT, George Nathaniel

HARINGTON, Richard

LEWIS, John Delaware

FITZ-WYGRAM, Loftus Adam

LAWRANCE, George Woodford

LESLIE, Thomas Edward Cliffe

EARLE, Thomas Hughes

KELLY, Fitzroy

RATCLIFF, Charles

FERGUSON, James Rankin

NORRIS, William

RUST, George John

MULLINS, Thomas, jun.

LAW, Francis Henry

FURNISS, Thomas Sanderson

ROUILLARD, Louis

WHITE, Arthur

STEBBING, William

GREY, George

FORSTER, Robert Thomas

MORGAN, Richard Francis

1859

January 26

RUSSELL, Charles Arthur

AMBROSE, William

WIGRAM, Arthur James

WILSON, Edward

FENTON, William Kirkby

LORD, Henry William

CARGILL, William Walter

DROOP, Henry Richmond

FINCH, Henry Charles

PRANCE, Miles Henry

CORNWELL, George Frederic

BEGG, David Gray

WILLIAMS, Wyndham Lewis

FYFE, Charles

KERR, Russell James

HOUSTON, Charles W. Blakiston

SMITH, Richard Horton

SHOOBRIDGE, William Stephen

April 30

GARDINER, William Dundas
SMITH, Henry
JEAFFRESON, John Cordy
AIKIN, Edward
SAUNDERS, Herbert Clifford
JOSEPHSON, Joshua Frey

June 10

COOKSON, Montague Hughes¹
CHARLES, Ebenezer
CAMPBELL, Hon. Dudley
MEDLYCOTT, Edward Bradford
BARRY, Michael Richard
NOTTIDGE, Thomas
SMITH, Alfred
WINGFIELD, Edward
LOWNDES, William
CHENERY, Thomas
PATER, Thomas Kennedy
CHATFIELD, Charles Henry
LEVI, Leone
BRODRICK, George Charles
MAYER, George Clifford
NEISH, William
LAWRANCE, John Compton
O'BYRNE, Robert
HUGESSEN, Herbert Thomas Knatchbull
JONES, Herbert Riversdale Mansel

November 17

ANSTIE, James
À BECKETT, Thomas
INNES, Joseph George Long
WRANGHAM, Walter Francis
WARRY, George Deedes
ARKWRIGHT, Richard
STEPHENSON, Cookson
HUGHES, Hugh Robert
DUCKWORTH, Herbert
HEATHCOTE, John Moyer, jun.
PEACOCK, Mark Beauchamp, jun.
PORTER, William Archer
CLOVER, John Peterson
WILLIAMS, Joshua Strange
FISHER, Robert

1860*January 26*

POTTINGER, Henry Allison
DAUBENY, Andrew Richard
DRAKE, Francis Smale
WILLATS, William Hale
RIGBY, John

COMMINS, Andrew
MONRO, Cecil James
BIRLEY, William Hornby
EDWARDS, James George
WOODBIDGE, Henry William
YAPP, Richard, jun.
SLADEN, Henry Mainwaring
DONALDSON, William Leverton, jun.
MILNER, Dennis
BURNE, Newdigate Hooper Kearney
HARVEY, William Charles
RUDGE, Edward, jun.

April 30

SMITH, Henry Wynne Seymour
BURKE, Edmund Haviland
PENFOLD, Hugh Charles
CLARKE, Charles Baron
WILSON, Frederick Collins
LATHAM, William
LEMAN, James Curtis
BROUGHTON, Lewis Price Delves
GURNEY, William Coryndon
LONGLEY, Henry

June 6

ROTTON, John Francis
GORDON, Edward William
WALKER, Charles
CRAVEN, Charles Dacre
COLERIDGE, Arthur Duke
FRANKLYN, Hollond
FLINTOFF, Albert Nevins
WERRETT, John
MILWARD, Edward Henry Sayer
GIBBS, Napoleon
HYDE, Henry Elwin
CLEAVER, William Henry
WILLIAMS, Thomas Robinson
PIGOT, Hugh
OLLIVANT, William Spencer
WYATT, Robert
BELDAM, Edward

November 17

WINTERBOTHAM, Henry Selfe Page
FREEMAN, Daniel Alexander
DENT, Thomas Wilkinson John
VIGOR, Alfred Henry Say Stonhouse
FITZGERALD, Robert Allan
WARREN, The Hon. John Byrne
Leicester
ATHAWES, Edward James
WERE, Thomas Bonville
CHARLES, George

¹ Afterwards Montague Henry Crackenthorpe.

MUNDY, Francis Noel
 ATKINSON, George Dixon
 MARINDIN, Henry Colvile
 A BECKETT, Edward Fitz-hayley
 SHIRLEY, Horatio Henry
 HERSCHELL, Farrer
 PILCHER, John Giles
 PILCHER, Matthew
 STAUGHTON, Samuel Thomas
 DREWRY, Henry Stewart
 BIDDER, George Parker

1861

January 26

PENNETHORNE, Deane Parker
 SIMPSON, Percy
 PULLER, Arthur Giles
 DUNNING, Joseph William
 WORTHINGTON, George
 LUTWIDGE, Charles Robert Fletcher
 PANTON, Paul
 WODEHOUSE, Edmond Robert
 COLLETT, Charles
 DAVEY, Horace
 LIDDON, John
 DIXON, Arthur
 BOWEN, Charles Synge Christopher
 JOHNSON, George Randall
 CRACROFT, Bernard
 ALLEN, William Halfhide
 QUICK, Frederick James
 SMITH, Robert
 LEWIS, Angelo John
 STEWART, Charles
 HUNTER, Mark William
 CLAVERING, Henry Augustus
 BELT, William John

April 30

PARKER, William Windsor
 RAE, William Fraser
 DEVERELL, William Henry
 BACON, Walter John
 BAILLIE, William Henry
 HARDING, George Rogers, jun.
 JENCKEN, Henry Diedrich

June 6

FITZGIBBON, Gerald, jun.
 HOLFORD, George
 JONES, Daniel
 WATSON, Thomas
 WARTON, Charles Nicholas
 DALBY, Robert Dalby
 BLAKE, Charles Henry

FIELD, George Hanbury
 LANGDON, Augustin William
 JOHNSTON, John Lindsay
 ROSHER, William Henry Burch
 TREMLETT, Thomas Daniel
 FREELAND, Anthony Wood
 WELFORD, Richard
 COURTENAY, John Irving
 COTTINGHAM, Christopher John
 STREET, John Bamfield
 PARKER, Reginald

November 18

MORRIS, Lewis, jun.
 WYNDHAM, Edmund
 HALL, William Edward
 BOSANQUET, Charles Bertie Pulleine
 TYRRELL, George
 BEHREND, Samuel Hesse
 MCCALMONT, Hugh Barklie Blundell
 CORBALLIS, Edward Christopher
 WILKINSON, Anthony John Anstruther
 STORY-MASKELYNE, Edmund
 MILLER, Henry Brougham
 HOLLAND, Edward Thurstan
 LETHBRIDGE, William

1862

January 27

LUDLOW, Henry
 MASSEY, Charles Carleton
 WILLIAMS, John Ignatius
 LONSDALE, Arthur Pemberton
 DEARDEN, James
 DAVIS, Sackville
 IRELAND, James Clayfield Clayfield
 HOLDING, William
 ATKINSON, William Fletcher
 BURNAND, Francis Cowley
 SALMON, Henry Thomas
 HARROP, Robert
 HOBBS, Joseph
 SKINNER, John Edwin Hilary
 CROOKE, Douglas Parry
 SMITH, Edward Thomas
 HAWES, William Fox
 BLOFELD, Thomas Calthorpe
 BARBER, William
 BERWICK, Thomas

April 30

COZENS-HARDY, Herbert Hardy
 PRANCE, Charles Henry
 HADLEY, Edward Alfred

TOMKINS, Frederick
 BRUCE, Alan Cameron
 CATOR, Charles Oliver Frederick
 WILSON, Robert Dobie
 BAILY, Walter
 BROWNING, Edward Campbell
 ONSLOW, Francis Phipps
 BRADSHAW, Robert Wilmot

June 11

MAGUIRE, Thomas
 FORBES, John
 FAWCETT, William Mitchell
 CORRIE, Josiah Owen
 RUMBOLD, Thomas Henry
 NELSON, Thomas Lamplugh
 CLARK, Edwin Charles
 FERGUSON, Richard Saul
 WEST, William Cornwallis
 BARCLAY, George
 BUNTING, Percy William
 JAMES, Thomas Henry
 SMITH, Jason
 STEPHENS, Pembroke Scott
 TAGORE, Gannendro Mohun
 KINGHORN, John
 ELPHINSTONE, Howard Warburton
 COBB, Henry Peyton
 CAYLEY, Richard
 RODGERS, Thomas William
 SECKER, John Herbert
 HALL, John Edward
 DAWSON, George

November 17

HERBERT, Edward Gilbert
 FARDELL, Thomas George
 MOODY, George
 COULTHART, John Ross
 BOOTH, John
 ALLEN, Edward Howorth
 HICHENS, John Knill Jope
 METHOLD, Thomas Tindal
 FOSTER, Edward John
 HALL, Marshall
 WADDINGTON, Horace
 COOKE, George Isaac Foster
 NASH, Clifford Evans Fowler
 MORSHEAD, Walter
 PARKER, Kenyon Charles Shirecliff
 BURRELL, Henry
 BUCKTON, Woodyer Merricks
 EVANS, Lewis Pugh
 STIRLING, James
 BROWNE, Thomas Lloyd Murray

1863

January 26

BRUNEL, Isambard, M.A.
 CARDWELL, Reginald, M.A.
 RAMSAY, James Henry, M.A.
 FAUSSETT, Thomas Godfrey, M.A.
 WHITTING, Frederick, M.A.
 HOLLAND, Thomas Erskine, M.A.
 WARNER, Joseph Henry, B.A.
 WESTON, James
 WILBY, Edward Montague Earle,
 B.A.
 TUCKER, Marwood, M.A.
 CUTLER, John, B.A.
 WODEHOUSE, Edmond Henry, M.A.
 DOUGHTY, Henry Montagu
 PERRING, Charles, B.A.
 BURGETT, Frederick Augustus, B.A.
 VIVIAN, John Henry Brougham
 CATES, Francis Nethersole
 STURGES, Decimus, B.A., LL.B.
 STEWART, Charles Henry
 COOMARASAMY, Mutu

April 30

WICKSTED, George Edmund, B.A.
 PRESTON, Richard Dickson, B.A.
 ST. AUBYN, Edward, jun.
 BLOUNT, Stephen
 PERRING, Albert Glenie, M.A.
 LANGMEAD, Thomas Pitts
 ROGERS, Stephen Ellis

June 6

BOCKETT, Charles Frederick
 TENNENT, Robert, B.A.
 ASHLEY, The Hon. Evelyn Melbourne,
 M.A.
 ST. AUBYN, Walter Molesworth, B.A.
 WATKINS, John Gregory, jun., B.A.
 MORE, Robert Jasper, M.A., B.C.L.
 NORMAN, Herbert George Henry, B.A.
 BEALE, Thomas Willert
 HAMPDEN, Charles John, M.A.
 MILLER, George, M.A.
 SHAFTO, John Eden Duncombe, M.A.
 BEAUMONT, Dudley Zamoiski, B.A.
 BAYNE, William Thirlwall, LL.B.
 STEPHEN, Mackertiche
 DAVIS, Peter Stevenson
 SKENE, William Baillie, M.A.
 JENKYN, Henry, M.A.
 PALEY, George Alfred, M.A.
 KNIGHT, Joseph, jun.
 CORRY, Montagu William Lowry, B.A.

BOULT, Swinton Henry, M.A.

DRIEBERG, Alfred Lorenz.

November 17

DRUCE, William Charles

WELDON, William Henry, B.A., LL.B.

MUNRO, Charles Henry, M.A.

SALTING, William Severin, B.A.

GORDON, Robert

PITCAIRN, David, M.A.

HOWARD, The Hon. Greville Theophilus,
B.A.

Ogilvy, Henry Thomas

DOLMAN, Marmaduke Francis Cox

WILLIAMS, Reginald Freke

MABSON, John, B.A.

KINDERSLEY, John Robert

BRANDRETH, Edward Lyall

1864

January 26

SOLOMON, Joseph Maurice, M.A.

PIKE, Luke Owen, M.A.

RADCLIFF, Joseph, M.A.

HAUGHTON, John, B.A.

WALPOLE, Henry Spencer

PYRKE, Duncombe, jun.

MONRO, Robert Webber, B.A.

RENSHAW, Walter Charles, LL.B.

GOLDSMID, Julian, M.A.

DAWSON, Charles Alfred, B.A.

LUCK, Charles Thomas, B.A.

WITT, John George, M.A.

WEIR, John

HALLETT, Shackleton

ELLABY, Ernest Ridsdale, M.A.

BROWN, Frederick

MARRIOTT, William Thackeray, M.A.

April 30

EDEN, Frederick

BOULT, Robert Thomas, LL.B.

EDMEADES, William, M.A.

RUTSON, Albert Osloff, M.A.

JOHNSTONE, James, jun., B.A.

BIRD, Henry John, LL.B.

YOUNG, Sir George Bart., M.A.

COWELL, John Jermy, B.A.

PAYNE, William, jun.

HUMPHREYS, Arthur Charles, B.A.

BOWYER, Charles, M.A.

BARLOW, Alexander Robert Pratt, B.A.

MOODIE, Afleck, M.A.

THOMPSON, John Cyprian, B.A.

WILKINSON, Robert, B.A.

June 6

FINCH, Gerard Brown, M.A.

COCHRANE, Basil Arthur

MONYPENNY, Robert Phillips Dearden,
B.A.

STERRY, Arthur, M.A.

COODE, Walter, M.A.

SHIRLEY, Leicester Colville

BAKER, Richard Chaffey, B.A.

JONES, William Anthony, M.A.

TAYLEUR, Charles William

SKINNER, Fitzowen John, M.A.

MILLETT, Henry, B.A.

FORTESCUE-HARRISON, James

EDWARDS, Thomas John, M.A.

MAKINSON, Joseph, B.A.

BENTHALL, Francis

PALMER, Ralph Charlton, B.A.

November 17

CAMPBELL, William Henry, B.A.

HENNEL, John, B.A.

MELVILLE, Robert, M.A.

LEE, Lawford Yate, M.A.

MOULTON, John, B.A.

WILLIAMS, Roland Bowdler Vaughan,
M.A.

ARMSTRONG, John

HICKS, William Arthur, B.A.

CLARKE, Edward George

WARD, Richard, M.A.

WARNER, John Gray, LL.B.

BORRETT, George Tuthill, M.A.

BOMFORD, George Winter

WATSON, Horace

CRAVEN, Laurence, M.A.

JENKINS, John Edward

CARDALE, George, B.A.

1865

January 26

NEIL, Robert

SMITH, Arthur Talbot, B.A.

HARTER, Herbert Hatfeild, M.A.,
LL.B.

GIFFARD, Henry Alexander, M.A.

BYLES, Walter Barnard, B.A.

PROCTER, Frederick Townsend

HAMMICK, James Thomas

DODD, George Ashley, B.A.

DIGBY, Kenelm Edward, M.A.

LE MARCHANT, Henry Denis, M.A.

MASON, Frederick La Tour, B.A.

EDWARDS, Zachary, B.A.

May 1

COURTAULD, Louis, LL.B.
 MOORE, John Byers Gunning, B.A.
 ACKERS, Benjamin St. John
 CARY, George, B.A.
 FRANKLEN, Thomas Mansel, B.A.
 BATTERSBY, John Radcliff, B.A.

June 9

PURVES, James Liddell
 WOODS, Matthew Snooke Grosvenor,
 M.A.

MOORE, Edward Samuel Farrier
 ANDERSON, Andrew, B.A.
 WILKIE, Kenyon Wood, B.A.
 SPREAD, John Matthias
 ABRAHAM, Thomas Smyth, B.A.
 STEIN, Archibald Hyndman
 DAW, George, B.A.
 HICKS, John Power, M.A.
 DOBBS, Archibald Edward, B.A.
 GRIFFIN, Edmund Fuller, B.A.
 FINLAISON, John, B.A.
 FITZGERALD, William Gerald Seymour
 Vesey

WARDEN, John Lodwick, B.A.
 MAN, Edward Garnet
 MITCHELL, William Henry
 MUTUKISNA, Henry Francis

November 17

ROYLE, Charles
 JOYCE, Matthew Ingle, M.A.
 JEFFERSON, D'Oyly Ramsay, M.A.
 CALLISTER, John Bridson, B.A.
 MALCOLM, William Rolle, M.A.
 FRERE, William Edward, jun., B.A.
 PEPYS, Henry
 MCCANCE, William Stevenson, A.B.
 CROOKE, Walter Samuel Parry
 ELTON, Charles Isaac, B.A.
 PRITCHARD, Henry, jun., M.A.
 DALRYMPLE, Charles, M.A.
 MANNING, Charles James, B.A.
 THYNNE, John Charles, M.A.
 VENNER, Francis John Sidebottom
 SAUNDERS, Reginald Floyer

1866*January 26*

MOZLEY, Herbert Newman, M.A.
 BRASSEY, Thomas, jun., B.A.
 DICKINSON, Samuel, B.A.
 KIRBY, Thomas Frederick, M.A.
 HUNT, Jackson, B.A.

DAVIES, Byam Martin, B.A.
 BROWNING, Charles
 SHADWELL, Lancelot
 COOPER, Edward Brodie, B.A.
 FORD, Edmund Salwey, M.A.
 AHERNE, David Francis
 CAMPION, Charles Walter, B.A.
 KISCH, Benjamin, M.A.
 BRABROOK, Edward William
 PURCELL, Henry Francis, B.A.
 ALLEN, John Higgins, B.A.

April 30

MEEKING, Charles, jun., B.A.
 HOWELL, Conrad Goodridge, B.A.
 VICKERS, John Cotton Henry, M.A.
 MARTIN, Marcus, jun.
 PRICE, George Curtis, B.A.
 ALLCARD, William Henry
 WILLIS, John Armine, M.A.
 KIRBY, Arthur Raymond
 DAVENPORT, John Davies, M.A.
 BATTEN, John, jun., B.A.
 TANNER, William George

June 6

CURLEWIS, Alfred Claribeux, B.A.
 CARTER, Alexander, B.A.
 DOWDESWELL, George Francis
 PENSON, George Willis, B.A.
 HOLDEN, William Rose
 COPE, Thomas, jun., B.A.
 PLOWDEN, Henry Meredyth, M.A.
 WALKER, James Douglas, B.A.
 CRUIKSHANK, James Alexander, B.A.
 MURRAY, Thomas Douglas, B.A.
 TOMKINSON, Henry Richard, M.A.
 HODGE, Thomas Durell
 WHITWORTH, William, jun., B.A.
 LEMON, William George, B.A.
 TOWNLEY, Edmund James, B.A.
 THOMPSON, Frederic, M.A.
 POPPY, Darnley Rowland
 STRICKLAND, Sefton West, M.A.
 GODEFROI, Henry, LL.B.
 ALEXANDER, David Lindo, B.A.
 SCHOLFIELD, Robert Stanley, M.A.
 BROWN, Henry Rowland
 HAGGARD, Edward
 HOPE, Theodore Cracroft
 FINLAYSON, Charles Braine
 LAING, John George, M.A.
 STEPHEN, Carr
 GHOSE, Manomohan
 BENJAMIN, Judah Philip

November 17

FORD, Edward, B.A.
 WHITE, John, M.A.
 HALL, Charles, jun., B.A.
 DYNE, John Bradley, jun., M.A.
 COLLINS, Robert Hawthorn, B.A.
 PRIOR, John Templer, B.A.
 WARRY, William Taylor, B.A.
 BOSANQUET, Robert Holford Macdowall,
 B.A.
 DAWSON, Gerard Finch, B.A.
 BALMER, John Percival, B.A.
 READE, John Henry
 BARNE, George Hurley, B.A.
 DINELEY, George Giffard, B.A.
 CLEMENTSON, Wilfrid Kendall, B.A.

1867*January 26*

NEWMAN, William Lambert, M.A.
 SKINNER, William Henry
 McWHINNIE, Sidney Bryant, B.A.
 BYRNE, Edmund Widdrington
 CHURCHILL, William, B.A.
 HOWARD, Henry Blunt, B.A.
 TAHOURDIN, Charles John, B.A.
 ROGERS, George
 HUME, Henry Strange, B.A.
 LEWIN, Frederick Albert, B.A.
 OTTER, Francis, jun., M.A.
 GREGORY, John, M.A.
 BEALE, William Phipson
 HUME, Edward, B.A.
 REEVES, John Donaldson, M.A.
 GILLMAN, Herbert Webb, A.B.

January 31

THOMPSON, Henry Yates, B.A.

April 30

BROWNE, Jemmett, B.A.
 ROBERTS, Charles Henry, M.A.
 DUTTON, The Hon. Frederick George,
 B.A.
 BRANDRETH, Henry Samuel, B.A.
 SMITH, Baldwin Michael, B.A.
 ABBOT, The Hon. Reginald Charles
 Edward, M.A.
 LOUGHBOROUGH, Arthur, B.A.
 FULFORD, Cecil Mark, B.A.
 STEPHEN, Robert Swan, B.A.

June 11

MAIDLOW, John Mott, M.A.
 PARKER, George, jun.

BRYCE, James, jun., B.C.L.
 DANIEL, Arthur William Trollope, B.A.
 HUTCHINSON, James Hutchinson, M.A.
 ROMER, Robert, M.A.
 SKINNER, Allan Maclean, jun.
 WILSON, Roland Knyvet, M.A.
 DUNCOMBE, Arthur, jun., M.A.
 MACLAREN, James Joseph
 WOOD, Sir Francis, Bart.
 SLIPPER, Robert Goulder, B.A.
 FELLOWS, Henry
 KURKURÈ, Govind Withul, B.A.
 PANKHURST, Richard Marsden, LL.D.
 DE LIVERA, Gerald Frederick, B.A.
 EVANS, Griffith Humphrey Pugh, B.A.

November 18

HALES, John Wesley, M.A.
 PEARSON, Albert Harford, B.C.L., M.A.
 RUSSELL, James Cholmeley, B.A.
 PITCAIRN, Robert
 GASELEE, Henry, B.A.
 DRUCE, Samuel Benjamin Large, M.A.
 HUGHES, Reginald, B.A.
 HANBURY, Francis Alfred, M.A.
 DAY, John Ansell, B.A.
 STUBBINS, Henry
 GREENE, Thomas Whitcombe, B.C.L.
 CAMPBELL, Robert, M.A.
 GREY, Edward

1868*January 27*

ELLIS, The Hon. Charles Arthur
 MARTIN, Marcus Trevelyan, LL.B.
 PENDARVES, William Cole, B.A.
 DENISON, Edward, M.A.
 WILKINSON, Edward, B.A.
 MOLINES,¹ William Hilary Baliol de,
 B.A.
 MACKEY, Archibald John, B.A.
 MARSHALL, James, M.A.
 DIXON, John
 BRADFORD, Job, jun., LL.B.

April 30

MORGAN, Richard Hillebrand, B.A.
 MACRAE, Charles Colin, B.A.
 LAWRENCE, Henry Waldemar, B.A.
 BORTHWICK, George, B.A.
 KIRBY, Henry George Middleton, B.A.
 DREW, George Bernard Harvey, B.A.
 WEBSTER, Richard Everard, B.A.
 WICKHAM, Frederick Robert, M.A.

¹Admitted as Moullin.

WARWICK, Richard, LL.B.
 DARLEY, John Khelat, B.A.
 WEBB, William Charles
 MEHTA, Phirozeshah Meherwanjee,
 M.A.

BENSON, William Ralph

June 6

SIMPSON, Archibald Henry, M.A.
 CRICHTON, Alexander William
 DALE, Cecil Clare Marston, B.A.
 MAY, Henry William, B.A.
 BOEVEY, Arthur William Crawley, B.A.
 BISSET, Walter, B.A.
 SMITH, John Thomas, LL.B.
 TWEEDY, Henry John, B.A.
 FORBES, Thomas Theophilus
 COOPER, John William, LL.B.
 SLOAN, William

November 17

SHAW, Benjamin, M.A.
 OLLIFFE, Thomas Francis, LL.B.
 BRACE, George Edward
 FLETCHER, John Samuel, B.A.
 HEATON, George William, B.A.
 BILL, Charles, B.A.
 TUCK, George Hustler, B.A.
 AGAR, William Talbot, jun., B.A.
 ROBERTS, Hugh Meredith, M.A.
 MITCHELL, Charles Thomas, M.A.
 SWAINSON, John Houghton, M.A.
 COBBOLD, Felix Thornley, M.A.
 MCLACHLAN, Thomas Hope
 GODLEE, Joseph Lister, B.A.
 FORBES, Arthur Henry, B.A.
 WALTON, Joseph, jun., B.A.
 WALKER, Edward William
 LINGHAM, Alfred Fraser
 BUTLER, James
 DOUGLAS, Greville Charles
 COOKE, Charles Edward Brunskill, B.A.

1869

January 26

GREEN, George Sangster
 BIRT, William Jacob
 EDWARDS, Jeffery, B.A.
 MAYNE, Robert Dawson, B.A.
 BOYLE, Joseph Barnes
 HOPE-EDWARDES, Leighton, B.A.
 WILLIS-BUND, John William Bund, M.A.
 MOYLE, James Copley¹
 PENGREE, Matthew George

SIMSON, James
 MASTER, Charles Gilbert
 REID, John William

April 30

JEMMETT, Charles Fuhr, LL.B., B.C.L.,
 B.A.

GOULD, William George
 TAYLOR, Stephen James
 DE BUTTS, George, B.A.
 BRAUNFELD, Reginald
 PINHEY, Robert Hill
 CRAIG, William Henry, M.A.

June 7

HENDERSON, John
 CRAWLEY, Richard, B.A.
 CHAVASSE, Albert Sidney, M.A., B.C.L.
 COLLYER, John Monsey, B.A.
 ILBERT, Courtenay Peregrine, B.A.
 DOBBS, Robert Conway, M.A.
 SHADWELL, John Emilius Lancelot,
 M.A.

CULLINAN, Maxwell Cormac, B.A.
 MYLNE, John Eltham, B.A.
 ALEXANDER, William Robert, B.A.
 BARROW, John Croker, M.A.
 HARDY, Edward Lee Carteret Price
 FOX, William Henry, B.A.
 WOOD, John Charles
 HAYES, James William, jun.
 THRUSTON, Clement Arthur, B.A.
 BUCKLEY, Henry Burton, B.A.
 SCOTT, John Edward Arthur Murray
 NEISH, William, jun., B.A.
 FEGEN, Frederick James
 HAMILTON, James
 LOFTHOUSE, Samuel Hill Smith, LL.B.
 HOLMES, George Armit, B.A.
 BROADLEY, Alexander Meyrick
 TROLLOPE, Henry Merivale
 GARVIE, William, B.A.
 LAWRENCE, Thomas Northmore, M.A.
 DUNDAS, John Charles, B.A.
 SMITH, Robert Hannibal

June 12

CURSETJEE, Cursetjee Manockjee

November 17

TURNER, Charles Henry
 SHEARWOOD, Joseph Alexander, B.A.
 LUCK, Everard Thomas, B.A.
 LUCAS, Henry
 ANDERSON, William John
 DICK, George Royer, M.A.

¹ Admitted as James Moyle Davis.

MURE, Reginald James, B.A.
 WOOD, James George, M.A.
 STEPHEN, William
 LUKE, Frederic George, LL.B.
 GROVES, Frederick William, M.A.
 MARCY, George Nichols
 TAYLOR, Henry Martyn, M.A.
 CARSON, Thomas Henry, B.A.
 BUNNAJEE, Limjee Nowrojee

1870

January 26

HOPKINSON, John Clifford, B.A.
 GREY, Edward Codrington William
 BAKER, George Barrington, B.A.
 GOULD, Francis, LL.B.
 BRIGGS, Thomas Henry, B.A.
 DRUMMOND, William Venn
 WATSON, William Coleman, B.A.
 MIREHOUSE, William Edward, B.A.
 BEAUMONT, Edward, B.A.

April 30

KENNEDY, Henry George, B.A.
 AUSTIN, Charles Alleyne Summers,
 M.A., D.C.L.
 GASKELL, Roger, B.A.
 COURTHOPE, William John, B.A.
 ROBBINS, Leopold George Gordon, B.A.
 SUTTON, Henry, B.A.
 HARRIS, Warrene Theodore Lionel, B.A.
 ACWORTH, Harry Arbuthnot
 RAIKES, William Alves, B.A., S.C.L.
 PARKIN, John Samuel, B.A.

June 10

BARKLEY, David Graham, M.A.
 TEAPE, Arthur Stanley, B.A.
 WADYA, Hormasji Ardaseer
 AINSWORTH, David
 JAMES, Christopher, B.A.
 LEECH, William Ansdell, B.A.
 STANSFELD, Harold Eugene, B.A.
 BROWNE, Horace James, M.A.
 JENNINGS, Richard Edward
 BAGNOLD, Alexander Burnes, B.A.
 LAKE, Herbert John
 RUSSELL, Edward Watts, B.A.
 AGNEW, William Thomas Fischer
 WEBB, Thomas Prout, B.A.
 PHILLIPS, John Roland
 WETHERFIELD, Frederick George Manley
 WRIGHT, Richard Thomas, B.A.
 GRIFFITH, John Richard, B.A.
 WILKINSON, Josiah, B.A.

IORNS, Richard William
 BUTLER, Cecil, B.A.
 MACNAGHTEN, Elliot
 BROWN, James Layton

November 17

COCKIN, John Garforth
 HARRISON, Henry Leland
 BAYNES, Francis Hill, M.A.
 JEFFREYS, Howel, B.A.
 FRASER, Harry Lacy, B.A., LL.B.
 KNOX, George, B.A.
 MARRACK, Richard, B.A.
 PATTRICK, Francis, M.A.
 KAYE, William Johnson, B.A.
 ROYLE, George
 CROOME, Thomas Lancelot, B.A.
 CAMA, Dadabhai Dossabhai
 DEANE, Henry Charles
 KEARY, Henry Mee, B.A.
 JONES, Robert Pughe, B.A.

1871

January 26

OWEN, Sidney James, M.A.
 MACDOUGALL, Alexander William, B.A.
 HAMMOND, James Lempriere, M.A.
 SMITH, Eaglesfield Bradshaw Archibald
 Lockhart, M.A.
 HEATH, Christopher Henry Edmund,
 B.A.
 MITFORD, Percy
 WALKER, Russell Donnithorne, B.A.
 TIMMS, John, B.A.
 KENNEDY, William Rann, B.A.
 MACKEY, Arthur Johnston, B.A.
 SHEPHEARD, Wallwyn Poyer Burnett,
 B.A.
 WARDROP, Robert
 GIBSON, Thomas Maitland, B.A.
 HALL, Henry Ernst, B.A.
 LEACH, George Pemberton, B.A.
 WATSON, Edward John, B.A.
 FORD, William Wilbraham, B.A.
 GAZDAR, Jamshedji Jivanji
 PESTONJEE, Hormusjee, B.A.
 BROWNE, Harold Carlyon Gore, B.A.
 ROBERTSON, Alexander, M.A.
 ELSMIE, George Robert

May 1

LAWRENCE, William Frederic
 ROBERTSON, Thomas Shute, B.A.
 COLVILL, John Chaigneau, B.A.
 LYNCH, Michael Placid

HARRIS, William Augustus, B.A.
 MARTIN, Edward, jun., LL.B.
 POLLOCK, Frederick, M.A.
 CHITTY, Edward, jun., M.A.
 ROWAN, Henry Bailey, B.A.
 BARCLAY, William Leatham, B.A.
 FITZGERALD, Gerald Augustus Robert,
 M.A.

WALKER, William

June 6

NIGHTINGALE, Thomas Archer
 BLOUNT, Archibald Henry
 VERITY, Richard Henry Manners, B.A.
 CLARKE, Frederick, B.A.
 PALMER, George Hudson, B.A.
 FITZGERALD, Edward.¹
 RANYARD, Arthur Cowper, B.A.
 TIDSWELL, Robert Ingham, B.A.
 BRAITHWAITE, Robert, B.A.
 HAWKSHAW, Henry Paul, B.A.
 GREEN, William Hatfield, M.A.
 SYMONDS, Edward, B.A.
 KING, William
 NOURSE, Henry Dalzell, M.A.
 HENDERSON, Edward Piercy
 SPANKIE, George Theophilus
 RANDALL, Richard, B.A.
 AMPHLETT, Richard Holmden, B.A.
 BEACHCROFT, Francis Porten, B.A.
 SCOTT, James Benjamin
 WILKINSON, Hugh
 HAGGARD, Bazett Michael, B.A.
 MABERLY, Alexander Cahill, M.A.

November 17

SMYTH, John Watt
 SOMES, George, M.A.
 FITZGERALD, David
 BAKER, George Edward Sherston
 POUND, Alfred John, B.A.
 FARWELL, George, B.A.
 ANDREW, Alfred Andrew, B.A.
 BOND, Edward, M.A.
 SWEETING, Henry Edward, B.A.
 FITZMAURICE, Lord Edmond George,
 B.A.
 GASPER, Malcolm
 ROSCOE, Edward Stanley
 WITT, Ernest Edwin, M.A.
 ROBERTSON, Edmund, B.A.
 MATHEWS, Ernest, B.A.
 DAY, Thomas Francis Alexander
 MOTT, Marcus William

WILMOT, Hugh Eden Eardley
 RICE, Samuel James, LL.B.
 GASPER, Malcolm Peter.

1872

January 26

BARRATT, Alfred, B.A.
 DANFORD, Charles George, B.A.
 OGLE, Bertram Savile, B.A.
 COOKE, Samuel Winter, B.A.
 CONSTABLE, Frank Challice, B.A.
 BLAKESLEY, George Holmes, M.A.
 HARVEY, Jacob Edward, B.A.
 STAFFURTH, Henry, LL.B.
 HULME, Thomas Allen, B.A.
 HULL, Herbert Edward, B.A.
 SAYER, Charles Lane
 SILVESTER, John, jun., M.A.
 LOCKWOOD, Frank, B.A.
 LEWIS, Somers Reginald
 WHITEFORD, Ferdinand Mauger
 LAWRENCE, Philip Henry
 LAIDLAY, Andrew, M.A., B.C.L.
 LEE, Samuel, M.A.
 HEALEY, Charles Edward Heley Chad-
 wyck
 GAYER, Edmund Richard, B.A.
 KINGSFORD, Walter Bishop, M.A.
 BULLOCK, William Henry, B.A.
 SMYTH, Thomas Watt, M.A.

April 30

SHADWELL, Charles Lancelot, M.A.
 KNOX, André Blasini, M.A.
 RAWLINS, William Donaldson, M.A.
 MICHELL, Richard Brooke, M.A.
 SAXTON, Edward Somes, B.A.
 DARWIN, George Howard, M.A.
 BAGGALLAY, Richard, B.A.
 WATSON, Frank, B.A.
 PRICKARD, Arthur Octavius, M.A.
 WAINEWRIGHT, John Hertslet, B.A.
 HERVEY, Lord Francis
 BUCKLEY, John
 NASH, Edward, B.A., LL.B.
 NEVILLE, Ralph, B.A.
 BEACHCROFT, Henry Awdry, B.A.
 LLOYD, John Maurice Edward, B.A.
 SOUTTAR, Anderson
 COOKE, Charles Wallwyn Radcliffe
 MAHMOOD, Syed
 POPE, John Billing, B.A.
 LOWDEN, John Frederic

¹ Admitted as Edward FitzGerald Galaher.

June 6

PALEY, Algernon Herbert
 KNIGHT, William, B.A.
 WALTER, John Amherst, M.A.
 HILL, Frank Harrison, B.A.
 FELLOWS, Charles Francis, M.A.
 GOODFORD, Arthur John, M.A.
 ROUND, Douglass, B.A.
 GASPER, Arra Kiel Peter
 ATKINS, George, jun., B.A.
 UNDERHILL, Arthur, B.A.
 FORSTER, Francis Villiers
 HAGGARD, Alfred Hinuber
 LEWIS, William Miller
 WILLIAMS, Robert, M.A.
 CARRINGTON, John Worrell
 ANDERSON, James, M.A.
 FORREST, Robert James

November 18

SERRELL, George, jun., M.A.
 DUNCAN, Charles Arthur, LL.B.
 NASH, Thomas, M.A.
 LLOYD, James Edward, B.A.
 ABRAHAM, Thomas Palmer, LL.B.
 LIPSCOMB, William Henry, B.A.
 BANBURY, Frederick Robert Frith
 NUGENT, Edmond Henry Stuart, B.A.
 REID, John Maitland, M.A.
 BLAKE, Walter Henry, B.A.
 LANGFORD, William Thomas, B.A.
 DAWSON, Stewart
 VAN SOMEREN, Godlieb George Bennett
 DESHMUKH, Krishnarao Gopal, B.A.
 BONSER, John Winfield, B.A.
 DAWSON, Emerson, LL.B.
 DE MORGAN, Joscelyn Augustus, B.A.
 CHANDLER, Allen, jun.
 LAWRENCE, The Hon. John Hamilton,
 B.A.
 PANDIT, Soorjbal Munphool
 TERRELL, Arthur à Beckett
 WALLROTH, Frederick Anthony, M.A.
 DURAND, Henry Mortimer.

1873

January 27

WINTER, Charles Deslandes Church
 PHILBY, James Bridger, B.A.
 MACKENZIE, Montague Johnstone Muir
 BOVILL, Elliot Charles, B.A.
 WATSON, Edward, M.A.
 HULTON, Harrington Arthur Harrop,
 B.A.

WALEY, Arthur Joseph
 ADY, Francis Eustace, B.A.
 APCAR, John Gregory
 HILBERY, Timothy Nathaniel, B.A.
 ORR, Alexander Douglas, B.A.
 RUSSELL, Frank
 BIDWELL, Shelford, B.A., LL.B.
 CRAIGIE, Edmund Warren
 SHORTLAND, Peter Frederick, LL.D.
 YOUNG, Gerald Henry Baird
 McMILLAN, John
 DU BOULAY, Arthur Houssemayne
 LOCKE-KING, Hugh Fortescue

April 30

OVEREND, Charles William Pinkstan,
 B.A.
 GODSON, Edmund Probyn, B.A.
 TURNER, John, B.A.
 FORSTER, Edward Montague, B.A.
 MANBY, Harry Lyndsay, B.A.
 LEIGH, William Austen, M.A.
 MUIR-MACKENZIE, Kenneth Augustus,
 B.A.
 SHADWELL, Lionel Lancelot, B.A.
 GURNEY, Arthur Frederick
 MUIRHEAD, Francis Montagu, B.A.
 SANGER, William Edward
 STEVENS, Richard Frederick, B.A.
 BAGGALLAY, Ernest, B.A.
 CHISHOLM, John Frederick Seton
 POOLE, Charles Joseph Ruscombe
 BOXALL, William Percival Gratwicke,
 B.A.
 HUNTER, Francis
 CHURCH, Charles Grant
 WINCHESTER, Charles Blake

June 7

EDWARDS, William Douglas, LL.B.
 RATTIGAN, William Henry
 WILD, George John, LL.D.
 LOCK, Benjamin Fossett, B.A.
 COOK, Charles Archer, B.A.
 BARON, Edward, M.A.
 CHAPMAN, George Walter, B.A.
 BELLASIS, Richard Garnett, B.A.
 POPE, Henry Montagu Randall, B.A.
 DALE, George Williams Melville, B.A.
 CARVER, Thomas Gilbert, B.A.
 BURTON, John James, B.A.
 CASIE-CHITTY, John James, B.A.
 CHIPPINDALE, Francis, M.A.
 WALKER, William Gregory, B.A.
 MACMEIKAN, John Alexander, B.A.

WILSON, Francis Heathcote, B.A.
 WARD, Richard, B.A.
 HOPKINSON, Alfred, B.A.
 BAINBRIDGE, Angelo Coutts
 PLUCKNETT, George, M.A.
 BETHELL, James Francis Hole
 ERSKINE, William Macnaghten
 NEISON, Francis Gustavius Paulus
 CRUICKSHANK, George Edwin, B.A.
 LEVETT, Ernest Laurence, M.A.
 WURTZBURG, Edward Albert, B.A.
 PETRE, Francis Loraine
 MACPHERSON, George Morison, M.A.
 FISCHER, Robert, B.L.
 CHURCHER, Emery James
 DILLON, John George
 O'KINEALY, James, B.A.

November 17

MORLEY, John, B.A.
 POWNALL, Frank, M.A.
 EVANS, Sebastian, M.A., LL.D.
 LEWIS, Arthur Griffith Poyer, B.A.
 BROOKE, John Reeve, B.A.
 RASHLEIGH, George Burvill, B.A.
 FREEMAN, George Broke, B.A.
 SMITH, Robert Wood, B.A.
 MUNTZ, Frederick Ernest, B.A.
 ROBERTSON, Thomas Herbert, B.A.
 PATTERSON, Alexander Henry, B.A.
 COURTNEY, Henry Nicholas, LL.B.
 POYSER, Arthur Horatio, B.A.
 BELLASIS, Edward
 WORTHINGTON, George Montagu, B.A.
 VAN CORTLANDT, Philip Harry
 LINKLATER, Frederick Harvie
 POLE, Alexander Edward
 TURNER, Alweyne
 DANIEL, Edward Morton
 ROWDON, Edward
 WILKES, John, B.A.
 LAMBERT, Percival Beevor, B.A.
 GRENVILLE-MURRAY, Douglas Nugent,
 Wyndham Eustace Clare, B.A.

1874

January 26

SALTER, William Henry Gurney
 COTTON, James Sutherland, B.A.
 BUXTON, Francis William, M.A.
 BENNETT, Stephen Ashlock, B.A.
 EDWARDS, Charles Carteret
 LUMB, Charles Frederick, B.A., LL.M.
 ROPER, Henry Charles, B.A.

CRAWLEY, Charles, B.A.
 LIGHTON, Christopher Robert, B.A.
 YATES, Arthur
 SYKES, John Gaskell Walker, LL.B.
 DAVIES, William Cowell, B.A.
 BORRADAILE, Walter Augustus, B.A.
 EDDIS, Arthur Clement, B.A.
 THOMAS, Harold
 DUTT, Charoo Chunder, B.A., B.L.
 ALEXANDER, Joseph Gundry
 STEPHENS, Samuel
 HALE, Joseph John Frost
 HALLETT, Forbes Ernest
 CARTER, Edward, B.A.
 WATSON, Johnston, M.A.
 TWEEDIE, John
 WOOD, Henry Charles Creighton
 NUNDY, Alfred
 CURRIE, Fendall

January 30

SCOTT, Frederick Henry, M.A.

April 30

ALEXANDER, Charles Robert, B.A.
 SAYLES, Lewis Charles
 REVINGTON, Thomas Haines, B.A.
 JONES, William Frank, B.C.L., M.A.
 THYNNE, Charles Ernest
 FOX, Charles Woodd, B.A.
 KEEGAN, Peter Quinn, B.A., LL.B.
 COX, Isaac Spencer
 STRONGE, James Henry, B.A.
 MARSHALL, John, B.A.
 NESHAM, Charles Edward, B.A.
 WILLIAMS, Sydney Edward
 VIVIAN, The Hon. Claud Hamilton
 RUSSELL, James, M.A., LL.B.

June 6

GENT, John, M.A.
 WALTER, Arthur Fraser, B.A.
 GOODE, John
 GREENWOOD, Harry, B.A.
 STANGER, Henry Yorke, B.A.
 RODWELL, Robert Kedington, M.A.
 PENGREE, Edward
 HENDERSON, George, M.A.
 MACKRETH, Robert Welch
 DODD, John Theodore, M.A.
 ARMITSTEAD, Francis Edward, B.A.
 AGOSTINI, Louis Edgar
 ROWDEN, Aldred William
 CREE, Charles Edward, B.A.
 YOSHIYAMA, Goronoske
 IYAH, Cumbumpati Sabapathi

CLEMENTI, Montagu

November 17

FEARON, Daniel Robert, M.A.
 RICHMOND, Douglas Close, M.A.
 ROGERS, Thomas Middleton, B.A.
 WOOD, John Baddeley, B.A.
 RAE, Henry, B.A.
 HIRST, Henry Edward, M.A.
 MACLAREN, Charles Benjamin Bright,
 M.A.
 FOLLETT, William Webb Spencer, B.A.
 RIACH, Hugh Heugh
 GOVER, William Henry, LL.B.
 SPENCE, William Michael, M.A.
 PAYNE, Edward John, M.A.
 HAVILAND, John, M.A.
 LAKE, Reginald John, B.A.
 DUNLOP, Charles James Tennant, M.A.
 PITT-TAYLOR, Francis Henry, B.A.
 HOLT, Robert Edward Hallett
 TORRIANO, Edward Fortescue
 DAVIDSON, Madgwick George, M.A.
 TANNER, William John, B.A.

1875

January 26

WILSON, James
 BATTEN, Henry Howard
 STONE, Frederick William, M.A., B.C.L.
 HORE, Charles Clavell
 MYLREA, John Allen, LL.B.
 PEEL, Walter Hayward
 GELDARD, John, B.A.
 SAMPSON, Samuel Arthur, LL.B.
 RICHMOND, Harry Inglis, B.A.
 PACKE, Alfred Edmund, B.A.
 JANSON, Charles Albert, B.A.
 HARRIS, William Manning, M.A.
 DYER, William Henry
 WOODRUFF, Cumberland Henry, B.A.
 MAUDE, Ashley Henry
 IRWIN, Thomas Lennox
 FOOTE, John Alderson, B.A.
 WOODROFFE, Charles Henry Witts, B.A.
 LYON, Andrew

April 30

HUNTER, William Frederick, M.A.,
 LL.B.
 SENIOR, Walter Nassau, B.A.
 ROSS-OF-BLADENSBERG, Robert Skef-
 fington, M.A.
 BABER, Harry Hutchinson, B.A.
 SMITH, Henry Richard Cooper, B.A.

PARNELL, Henry Tudor, B.A.

HUMPHRY, Alfred Paget, B.A.

BRUCE, Alexander Carmichael, B.A.

PLATT, Hugh Edward Pigott, M.A.

BISS, William Charles

LANGDON, George Frederic Wellington

ARUNÁCHALAM, Ponnambalam, B.A.

TYABJEE, Abbas Shumsoodeen

June 7

CROWE, William Henry

WAUGH, George

SCHLOSS, David Frederick, B.A.

MASTERS, Edward Robert, B.A.

BRAY, Edward, B.A.

ASHTON, Jonas, B.A., M.A.

BROWNE, William Moxon, B.A.

VAUGHAN, Harry Cleveland

HINDMARSH, Thomas Charles, B.A.

SMITH, William James, B.A.

SLINGSBY, Frederick William, B.A.

COSSER, Walter Wilson Leroux, B.A.

PLUNKETT, Henry Frederick

LLOYD, Charles Dalton Clifford

NAIDU, Pokala Venkatakrishnama

GLADSTONE-LINGHAM, Edward Fraser

JEPSON, Arthur

MASSEY, Thomas

WOODHOUSE, Samuel Henry, B.A.

WATTS, Charles Newman

LINSELL, William Harry Barber, B.A.

WARING, Arthur Thomas

O'MALLEY, Emilius St. Clair, B.A.

WARRINGTON, Thomas Rolls, B.A.

MULHOLLAND, William, B.A.

November 17

LEDSAM, Daniel Breay, M.A.

MURRAY, George Sholto Douglas, M.A.

GREGORY, Philip Spencer, B.A.

LAURIE, Reginald Peter Northall, B.A.

SCHOMBERG, Reginald Brodrick, B.A.

MACCOLL, Norman, M.A.

WILLIAMS, James, B.A.

SAYER, John, jun., B.A.

HOSKYNs, Leigh, B.A.

BELLINGHAM, Alan Henry, M.A.

ELGOOD, Edgar John, B.A.

BAYLIS, William Mortimer

1876

January 26

RHODES, William, B.A.

GODLEY, John Arthur, M.A.

UDALL, Thomas Bertram, M.A.

PRICE, Henry Samuel Benbow, B.A.
 EDWARDS, Charles Lund Fry, M.A.
 MAUDE, Gerald Edward, B.A.
 TEBBUTT, Neville, B.A., LL.B.
 SNOW, Philip Chicheley Hyde
 FELLOWES, William Gordon, B.A.
 JOLLIFFE, Charles Easton, B.A.
 TAAFFE, Rickard John
 PROCTER, Christopher William Cecil,
 B.A.
 SEBASTIAN, Lewis Boyd, B.A.
 LEFROY, William Chambers, B.A.
 RATCLIFF, Thomas William
 EARLE, John Charles, B.A.
 SUTTON, Edward Egremont, B.A.
 SLATER, John Albert
 DE CASTRO, Daniel, B.A.
 TREVOR, Henry Edward, M.A.

May 2

SHAND, The Hon. Sir Charles
 Farquhar¹

May 10

CROFTON, Walter Reginald
 EMPSON, Charles William, M.A.
 HUNTER, Donald Ross, B.A.
 TUFTON, Alfred Charles, B.A.
 NORTON, Eardley John, B.A.
 NASH, Augustus, B.A.
 EDWARDS, Alfred Clarke, B.A.
 FREETH, Harold, B.A.
 DIBDIN, Lewis Tonna, B.A.
 FELL, Henry Walter, B.A.
 BAINES, John Ward, B.A.
 VERRALL, Arthur Woolgar, B.A.
 MEENAESHAYA, Cumbumpati

June 8

MADDISON, Frederick Brunning, B.A.²
 ALLEN, William Bird
 O'KINEALY, Peter, M.A., LL.B.
 BRIDGEMAN, Charles George Orlando,
 B.A.
 WAGGETT, John Francis, B.A.
 INNES, John William Brodie, B.A.
 ASQUITH, Herbert Henry, B.A.
 MIDDLETON, James William, B.A.
 MAUDE, William Cassell, B.A.
 EVANS, Frank
 HENDERSON, Edward Beverley, B.A.
 SCRIMGEOUR, Walter, B.A.
 VAWDREY, Daniel, B.A.
 MERCER, John

MALKIN, Herbert Charles, M.A.
 BARKER, George Fisher Russell, M.A.

November 17

FRASER, Arthur Matheson, B.A., LL.B.
 ROCHE, Henry Philip
 MAITLAND, Frederic William, B.A.
 LEADAM, Isaac Saunders, M.A.
 GORDON, Alexander, B.A.
 LEACH, Andrew John, B.A.
 BOVELL, Henry Alleyne
 APLIN, Frederick Charles, B.A.
 PULICAT, Ratnavelu Chetti, B.A.

1877

January 26

ADAMS, Henry Brettingham, M.A.
 SOMERS, Benjamin Edward
 CHAPMAN, George John, B.A.
 WILLIAMS, Thomas Cyprian, LL.B.
 SHEILD, Charles Swann, B.A.
 FORBES, Urquhart Atwell
 WILLINK, Henry George, B.A.
 LEAN, George Stuckey, jun., B.A.
 CHAPMAN, John Mitchel, LL.B.
 HARDING, Arthur Ryle, B.A.
 STANTON, Henry, jun., B.A.
 SANDARS, John Satterfield, B.A.
 WINSTANLEY, Hubert
 DENMAN, George Lewis, LL.B.
 BOWEN, Henry Storer, B.A.
 PATON, Frederick Lechmere, B.A.
 BOOTH, Richard, B.A.
 PEARSON, Frederick James Norman,
 B.A.
 INGHAM, William James Wright, B.A.
 NG, Achoy.

April 25

PARSONS, Henry James
 VIDAL, George William
 HOWELL, Henry Llewellyn, M.A.
 FLANAGAN, John Woulfe, B.A.
 MARSHALL, James
 HEWLETT, Richard William Strode, B.A.
 COOPER, Charles James, M.A., LL.B.
 SCARBROUGH, John Impey
 GRAY, Henry Lee
 LEE, Arthur Morier, M.A.
 SAUNDERS, Frederick Thomas
 PEARCE, Edward Robert, B.A.
 DRINKWATER, George, B.A.
 PRESTON, Francis William, B.A.

¹ Ranking as a Barrister from May 10.

² Admitted as Frederick Chappell.

MUSGRAVE, Henry Yorke, B.A.
 PEPYS, The Hon. Walter Courtenay
 WHEELER, Gerald John, B.A., LL.B.
 BRABANT, George Whitmore, B.A.
 MARSHALL, Alexander Chalmers
 MILLS, Frederick Charles, M.A.
 THORNTON, Arthur Stephen, B.A.

June 30

NICHOLLS, George Jasper
 CLUER, Albert Rowland, B.A.
 RALEIGH, Thomas, B.A.
 MACLAREN, Charles Edward, B.A.
 BENTINCK, Henry Aldenbury, B.A.
 COLLINS, John Gowen, B.A.
 JANION, Richard Garnett, B.A.
 JONES, Joseph Birdsall
 FREEMAN, John Robert
 WHITE, James Douglas
 WITTS, Broome Lake, LL.B.
 WILSON, Robert William Rankine
 WELLS, Arthur Alliot, LL.D.
 PRANKERD, Archibald Arthur
 MANISTY, George Eldon
 ENSLIE, James Joseph

November 17

YARDE, Walter Broad Stocker, M.A.
 FOX, John Scott, B.C.L., M.A.
 EASTWICK, James, B.C.L., M.A.
 MANNING, William Hubert, B.A.
 ARKCOLL, Cecil Scott, B.A.
 MERIVALE, Reginald, B.A.
 BAYLEY, Charles Stuart
 PINHEY, Robert William Spottiswoode,
 B.A.
 FISHER, William Woodhouse
 MELLOR, George Henry, B.A.
 PARNELL, Victor Alexander Lionel
 Dawson, B.A.
 THORNTON, Swinford Leslie, B.A.
 CLARKSON, Thomas, M.A.
 FRANKAU, Frederick Joseph, B.A.,
 LL.B.
 PENNEFATHER, Frederick William,
 LL.M.
 BOWLES, William Henry

1878

January 26

GOODLAKE, Thomas Surman
 JEFFERY, George Ernest, LL.B.
 MILLER, Edward Alexander, B.A.

CLARKE, Tredway Sydenham, B.A.,
 LL.B.

DRYDEN, Arthur, B.A.
 CRANE, William Henry, LL.B.
 WISE, Alfred Gascoyne, LL.B.
 ROSE-INNES, Patrick
 WELLER-POLEY, Thomas, B.A.
 CROSSE, Thomas Warren, B.A.
 LYNCH, Stephen
 BROWNE, Valentine Somers, M.A.
 EVEREST, Lancelot Feilding, B.A.
 DALTON, Edward Ripley, LL.B.
 WORTHINGTON, George Edward
 TOLBORT, Thomas William Hooper

May 15

TEWART, Edward Dawson Preston, M.A.
 STAPLES, James Head
 TRUSTRAM, James, LL.B.
 SNOW, Thomas, B.A.
 PAUL, Herbert Woodfield, B.A.
 BROWN, Henry Clerke, B.A.
 BUTCHER, John George, M.A.
 HOFFMEISTER, Charles Reginald, B.A.
 FARRER, Matthew George
 SPARROW, William John, B.A., LL.B.
 STANTON, John Darke, B.A.

July 3

PEARSE, Herbert George
 JONES, William Henry Hyndman, LL.B.
 JEUDWINE, John Wynne, LL.B.
 HEDGES, Fentham, B.A.
 BAGGALLAY, Claude, LL.B.
 TANNER, Joseph, B.A.
 MACLAREN, Alexander David, B.A.
 LAWRENCE, Basil Edwin, B.A.
 BRAMLEY, Charles, jun., M.A.
 EVANS-LLOYD, Edward¹
 TINDAL, Charles Harrison, B.C.L., M.A.
 WILKINS, Ebenezer Samuel
 CHUCKERBUTTY, Henry Scott Ryan
 Goodeve, B.A.
 ALSTON, Vere Speke, B.A.
 WRIGHT, Frank Loftus, M.A.
 AMIRUDDIN, Sheikh
 ROSHER, George Brenchley, B.A.
 KIDSTON, John Wallace, B.C.L., M.A.

November 18

SCRATCHLEY, Edward Arthur
 STRODE, Edmund, M.A.
 RADFORD, Ernest, B.A.
 DUNN, Jonathan, B.A.
 FORT, John, B.A.

¹ Formerly Edward Evans.

SEDDON, Henry Charles, B.A.
 EVANS, John William, B.Sc.
 POWNALL, Henry Harrison, B.A.
 LAURENCE, Perceval Maitland, B.A.
 ARKLE, Richard Naylor, B.A.
 MACEWAN, Robert Sutherland Taylor

1879

January 27

HUMPHRY, Hugh McNab, B.A.
 KINGSFORD, Frank, B.A.
 CORY, Richard Wallis, B.A.
 BOWYEAR, Henry William Thomas,
 B.A.
 LACAITA, Charles Carmichael, M.A.
 GOW, James, jun., M.A.
 ROMILLY, Alfred
 CASS, Archibald, B.A.
 SUMNER, George Heywood Maunoir,
 B.A.
 LACAITA, William Henry Hastings, M.A.
 ANDREW, Henry Whitworth, B.A.
 TAUNTON-COLLINS, Henry Eugene
 SWIFT, James Russell
 WHINNEY, Frederick, B.A.

May 7

PRATT, James, M.A.
 AMPHLETT, Edward Greenhill, B.A.
 BUCKLEY, Edmund Frazer, B.A.
 EDWARDS, Arthur Janion, B.A.
 CLARK, James William, M.A.
 DUNSTON, Frederick Warburton, B.A.
 LIGHTWOOD, John Mason, M.A.
 LAMBERT, William, B.A.
 JONES, Robert Albert, B.A.
 LESTER, Horace Francis, B.A.
 ROOPER, Henry Napier, B.A.
 HOLMES, Avary William, M.A.
 KNIGHT, Edward Frederic, B.A.
 FABER, George Denison, B.A.
 WALLACE, George Henry, B.A.
 JACKSON, Lawrence Colville
 BURNELL, Henry Blomfield, LL.B.

June 25

ANDREWS, John Luckham Williams,
 B.A.
 KARR, Henry Seton, B.A.
 BARROW, John Burton, B.A.
 MAXWELL, Frederick David, B.A.
 BASSET, Alfred Barnard, B.A.
 SHEPHARD, Stuart, LL.M.
 MCNISH, Alexander Copland, B.A.
 EMBLETON-FOX, William, B.A.

BENTINCK, William George Frederick
 Cavendish, B.A.
 WASHBOURNE, William Edward, M.A.
 FOWLE, William Hugh, B.A.
 BROWN, William, B.A.
 MOLESWORTH, Bagot Francis, M.A.
 SIMPKINSON, Henry Walrond, M.A.
 SHIRRES, Logan, B.A.
 MOORE, Thomas Coney Tunnard, B.A.
 HAMMOND-CHAMBERS, Robert Sharp
 Borgnis, B.A.
 BRADFORD, William, M.A.
 HAMILTON, James Lennox, B.A.
 NORTON, Robert Frederick, LL.B., B.A.
 HIND, Thomas Almond
 MAUDE, Thomas William, M.A.
 FOWKE, Villiers de Saussure
 SPENCER, Aubrey John, B.A.
 YOUNGHUSBAND, Romer Edward

June 30

ARNOLD-FORSTER, Hugh Oakeley, B.A.
 November 17

SHERA, Henry
 CHATER, William Henley, M.A.
 HALDANE, Richard Burdon, M.A.
 SICHEL, Walter Sydney, B.A.
 FOSTER, Charles Frost, M.A.
 BARLOW, Algernon, B.A.
 MERCER, Nicholas Algernon, B.A.
 SEATON, Robert Cooper, M.A.
 ROUTLEDGE, Robert McKilliam
 LAW, Henry Towry, LL.B.
 DARE, Walter Charles, B.A.
 HALL, Amyand John, B.A.
 WALKER, Arthur George
 WILLIS, Arthur Clevedon

1880

January 26

JONES, Thomas Simpson, B.A.
 CAPEL, Arthur, jun., B.A.
 HEATON, John Arthur Dakeyne, B.A.
 HENSTOCK, Francis William, M.A.
 HARDY, Oswald Henry, B.A.
 PERRIN, Louis, B.A.
 BOWER, Francis Alan, B.A.
 PEMBERTON, Wilfred Leigh, B.A.
 CHURCH, Frederic John, B.A.
 ALLEN, Archibald John, B.A.
 FINIGAN, James Lysaght
 GIBBS, Vicary, B.A.
 HOWELL, William Scott
 BANKS, Andrew Rae, LL.M.

POLE, John Lionel
 SIMPSON, Edgar Rossiter, B.A.
April 21
 DEANE, Ralph Hawtrey, B.A.
 ROUMIEU, George Frederick, M.A.
 HIGGINS, Thomas Lea, B.A.
 SANDWITH, John Hartley
 WRIGHT, Arthur John, M.A.
 CAPEL, Arthur Christopher
 GAMBIER-HOWE, Edward Russell James
 GRAHAM, William Coryton
 HAKIM, Mohammed Hussein
 BOLLAND, William Craddock, B.A.
 ENTWISTLE, John
 MOSS, Samuel, B.A.

June 9

LAWRANCE, Hamilton Edward
 ASHTON, Henry Leopold, B.A.
 O'SHAUGHNESSY, Richard, B.A.
 WILLIAMSON, Stephen Horton, LL.B.
 BOURCHIER, Amaury Robert
 Macnamara, M.A.
 SHAW, William Ingham B.A.
 WILKINSON, Henry Spenser, B.A.
 SMITH, William Pulteney, B.A.
 HUGHES, Thomas Raffles, B.A.
 JOHNSON, Harry, B.A.
 FIELD, Joshua Leslie, B.A.
 HARRIS, John Duffus, B.A.
 BEARD, Richard Rideout, B.A.
 HARDING, Thomas Oliver, M.A.
 HOBHOUSE, Henry, M.A.
 LAMB, Joseph John Talbot, B.A.
 BEWES, Wyndham Anstis, LL.B.
 HEMMING, Harry Baird, LL.B.
 CHAPMAN, John Henry, M.A.
 EDMONDS, Harry Claude
 LOWE, Charles James Blackburn, B.A.,
 LL.B.
 NICHOLSON, Charles Norris, LL.B.
 GALTON, Howard Douglas Leonard,
 B.A.
 SMITH, Samuel Woodall, B.A.
 COCQ, James Lewis Somers Roosmale
 MITRA, Krishna Nath
 CANNOT, Emile Henri
 BAILY, Herbert Mainwaring, B.A.
November 17
 GOSSET, Arthur Henry, M.A.
 SHARP, Martin Charles, M.A.
 SIMPSON, Alfred John, B.A.
 BUCKLE, George Earle, M.A.
 SCOTT, Robert Forsyth, M.A.

SMITH, James Parker, M.A.
 LEONARD, Samuel Henry, B.C.L., M.A.
 MILNE, Frank Alexander, M.A.
 RAPHAEL, Louis Edward, B.A.
 SUCKLING, George James
 WOODBURN, George Burgess Lan-
 caster, B.A.
 STREETEN, George Abbott
 ASTON-LEWIS, William Henry Denys,
 M.A.
 GAINSFORD, William Dunn
 MAXWELL, Joseph Renner, B.A.

1881

January 26

BATTY, Herbert, M.A.
 LAWRENCE, Frank Thomas
 COSTELLOE, Benjamin Francis Conn,
 B.A.
 SUMMERS, William, B.A.
 BROUGHAM, Harold de Vaux
 WILLIAMS, Edward Gordon, B.A.
 PARKIN, Montagu Lewis, B.A.
 MOYLE, John Baron, M.A., B.C.L.
 THICKNESSE, Ralph Thicknesse, B.A.
 DES GRAZ, Maurice, B.A.
 FAIRBAIRN, Reginald, B.A., LL.B.
 KENNY, Courtney Stanhope, LL.M.
 SHAROOD, Arthur, B.A.
 MILLAR, George Thomas John, B.A.
 BARNES, Walter Mew
 BALL, Edwin Ffoulkes, B.A.
 WOOD, Thomas

May 11

SMITH, Gordon, B.A.
 BIRD, Edward Sumner
 DAWSON, Percy
 SALUSBURY, Frederic Hamilton, LL.B.,
 B.A.
 PRESTON, Robert Arthur Berthon, B.A.
 PARSONS, Charles, M.A.
 ARANHA, Louis Jessamy de Souza-leal
 KIRKHAM, Arthur Macdonald, B.A.,
 LL.M.

June 29

MICKLEM, Nathaniel, M.A., B.C.L.,
 LL.B.
 WHEELER, Percy Ferdinand, B.A.
 DE RICCI, Robert Scipio
 JONES, Edward William
 HAMLYN, Vincent Waldo Calmady,
 M.A.
 TILEY, Alexander Campbell

KETTLEWELL, Herbert Harrison, B.A.
 LEFROY, Alfred Henry, LL.B.
 CAMPBELL, Charles Sandwith
 EVE, Harry Trelawney
 AITKEN, Louis John
 ELLIS, Charles Gregson, B.A.
 KIRKPATRICK, Clarence
 CHADWICK, Charles Henry, B.A.
 HOLLAND, Spencer Langton, B.A.
 NAPIER, Walter John, B.A.
 HART, George Frederick
 WATSON, David Jouffroy
 WHEELER, Edward Vincent Vashon,
 LL.B.
 COOTE, Charles Lewis, B.A.
 COATSWORTH, Joseph
 BOX, Matthew Henry

November 17

BROADWOOD, Edward, B.A.
 BARCLAY, Thomas
 DENMAN, Thomas Hugh Anderson, B.A.
 DAUGLISH, Milverton Godfrey, B.A.
 BATLEY, John Armytage, B.A., LL.B.
 PAIN, Alfred
 LEFROY, Francis Paul, LL.B.
 JACKSON, Sir Henry Mather, Bart., M.A.
 MACPHERSON, Alan
 GRAINGER, Charles Edward, LL.B.
 HARRIS, Henry Percy, B.A.
 RYLAND, Lorence Ralph
 REDWAR, Henry William Hayes
 BATHER, Edward William, B.A.
 RIGG, James McMullen, B.A.
 DOWNING, Samuel Theophilus Genn

1882

January 26

COOK, Walter Ivimey
 MENZIES, Robert Stewart, B.A.
 CHILD, Herbert Henry, B.A.
 JONES, Thomas Rees, B.A.
 TALLENTS, George William, B.A.
 SMITH, George John Cayley
 SHELDON, William Robert, B.A.
 WICKENS, Arthur Allen
 LAWRENCE, Arthur Moss
 MOORE, Samuel, B.A.
 HO KAI
 McCONNEL, John Wanklyn, M.A.

May 3

ANGUS, William Gurney
 DUTHIE, John
 SMITH, George, LL.B.

BEATTIE, John Labouchere
 WEBSTER, William Frederick, M.A.
 COMRIE, William Lewis, B.A.
 ANDERTON, Francis Robert, M.A.
 GRAHAM, Thomas Henry Boileau, B.A.
 SARGANT, Charles Henry, B.A.
 MALLESON, Mortimer Drewe
 ERRINGTON, Francis Henry Launcelot,
 B.A.
 NORRIS, George Henry

June 21

FERGUSON, William Bates, M.A.
 JONES, Benedict, B.A.
 ELLIS, Arthur Lee, B.A.
 NEVINSON, Basil George, M.A.
 CROMPTON, Abraham
 CHANNING, Francis Alston, M.A.
 SHAND, John Auchmedden Baird
 KEOGH, George Peterson Francis, B.A.
 PEIRIS, James, LL.B.
 ACWORTH, Andrew Oswald, B.A.
 GREIG, James William, B.A., LL.B.
 KITTLE, Richard Walter, B.A., LL.B.
 MACDONELL, George Paul, M.A.
 BUDD, Hugh Sandeman, LL.M.
 TAYLOR, Robert Wright, B.A., LL.B.

November 17

KNOWLES, Lees, M.A., LL.M.
 TAYLOR, Henry Gawan, B.A., LL.B.
 HAWKINS, Henry Charlton, B.A.
 WHEAT, James Clifton, B.A.
 LAWRENCE, Paul Ogden
 WILLIAMS, Herbert Reynold, B.A.
 BOWYER, William Percy, B.A.
 HODGKIN, Howard, M.A.
 LONSDALE, John Henry, B.A.
 ELLIS, George Waylat, B.A.
 WINSLOW, Reginald, B.A., LL.B.
 FRASER, Arthur, LL.B.
 SWIFT, Thomas
 LAWES, Henry Fricker

1883

January 26

MORGAN, Christopher Hird, B.A.
 WEBBE, Herbert Ross, B.A.
 WARDEN, Arthur Henry
 ALSTON, Hugh, B.A.
 STONE, John Morris, B.A.
 HALL HALL, Theodore, M.A.
April 18
 RAVEN, Tancred Earle, M.A.
 LEE, Joseph Henry Warburton, M.A.

DUDLEY, Arthur Dudley Parr, B.A.
 BRUCE, Hon. William Napier
 WALFORD, Ambrose Berry, B.A.
 ARGLES, Thomas Atkinson, B.A.
 CHATTERJEA, Fanindra Bhaushan
 ATTWATER, Thomas Henry, M.A.
 RENNER, Peter
 IZARD, Charles Hayward
 SCARLETT, James

June 6

KIRKPATRICK, Henry Clare
 KISCH, Hermann Michael, M.A.
 KEENE, Charles Vernon Peacock, M.A.
 BARLOW, William Wycliffe, M.A.
 HEWITT, Edgar Percy
 HOUGH, Kighley John, B.A.
 HENRY, Edward Cecil Christy, B.A.
 EADE, Edwin Arthur, M.A.
 MILNE, John Adam, B.A.
 MONTAGUE, Francis Charles, B.A.
 FRIPP, Herbert Innes, B.A.
 KEEP, Alfred Percival Perceval, B.A.
 METCALFE, Kennard Golborne, B.A.
 BANERJEE, Chunder Nath
 MUSHET, Robert Smith, B.A.
 MORSE, Herbert, B.A.
 WATTS, Horace Newbegin
 GHOSE, Dhiraj Krishna

November 17

BRICKDALE, Charles Fortescue, B.A.
 JENKINS, Laurence Hugh, B.A.
 BROWN, Henry Carnac, B.A., LL.B.
 PARKER, Robert John, B.A.
 STROUD, Frederick

1884

January 26

WOODCOCK, Arthur Baldwin, B.A.
 STANTON, John Prout, M.A.
 MOSS, George Ernest
 SWABEY, Maurice John, B.A.
 DICKINSON, Willoughby Hyett, B.A.
 STEINTHAL, Alfred Ernest, B.A.
 RIDLEY, Thomas Glynn, B.A.
 BURNSIDE, Robert Bruce
 MAXWELL, Frederic Mackenzie
 DURANDU, Arthur
 SPARROW, Arthur Goldsmith, B.A.
 WILLIAMS, Charles Willoughby, B.A.
 FLEMMING, Thomas Walter
 SWINBURNE, Charles Alfred

May 7

DEVENISH, Henry Weston, B.A.

CARDEW, Arthur, M.A.
 LAWRENCE, George Patrick Charles
 ORRELL, Joseph, B.A.
 POLLOCK, Hugh, B.A.
 JENNINGS, Arthur Richard, LL.B.
 JAMES, John Herbert
 SINGLE, Frederick, B.A.
 IRELAND, Dennis Clayfield, M.A.
 LITTLE, William, M.A.
 GODDARD, William Shallcross, B.A.
 GIBBONS, Edward James, B.A.
 EDWARDS, Charles Johnston

June 25

BULPETT, Charles William Lloyd,
 M.A.
 FARRELL, Richard
 JAMES, Charles Ashworth, B.A.
 COOKE-HURLE, Joseph, B.A.
 PAICE, George Hayes
 PRESTON, Francis Montagu, B.A.,
 LL.B.
 FARRER, Bryan, B.A.
 LESLIE, John William St. Lawrence
 STEERE, Francis William
 GRIFFITH, Arthur Foster, M.A.
 PANIOTY, Constantine Demetrius
 LEMON, Frank Edward, B.A., LL.B.
 HUNT, John Percival, M.D.

November 17

ASTON, Henry Faure
 GASKELL, Francis, B.A.
 RENTON, James Henry, B.A.
 KITCHIN, Clifford, B.A., LL.B.
 PONTIFEX, Reginald Dalton, B.A.
 GASKELL, George Edward Penn, B.A.
 BYROM, Edward Clement Atherton,
 M.A.
 CHESTER, Henry Morris, M.A., LL.D.
 DISNEY, Henry William, B.A.
 JONES, Eden Northmore, M.A.
 GILL, Robert Thomas

1885

January 26

BIRKS, Arthur Rawson, B.A.
 COCKERTON, Thomas Barclay, M.A.
 BEAUCLERK, Amelius Francis Ward
 LEE, Thomas Richard, B.A.
 BENSON, Richard Cuming, B.A.
 POTTS, Leonard Francis, B.A.
 MURRAY, Arthur Turnour, B.A.
 TAAFFE, Herbert Gerald
 FENN, David William, B.A.

HACON, William Llewellyn, B.A.
 MONCKTON, John Lionel Alexander
 RAVAJI, Harbhamji, B.A.
 HAGGARD, Henry Rider
 RIMINGTON, George Arthur, B.A.
 BATTERS, Edward Arthur Lionel,
 B.A., LL.B.

MITCHELL, Robert William Tarn,
 B.A.

DUTT, Khirode Behary
 MODI, Jijibhai Edalji, B.A.
 BAKER, Alfred Armitage

April 29

LUCAS, Charles Prestwood, B.A.
 CASPERSZ, Arthur Alexander, B.A.
 DOVE, Patrick Edward
 QUARRELL, William Henry, B.A.
 JESSEL, Sir Charles James Bart., B.A.
 GREEN, James Samuel, B.A.
 BHOWNAGGREE, Mancherjee Merwanjee
 ROGERS, Thomas Stanley, LL.B.
 PLATT, Winfrid Alured Comyn

June 17

NIVEN, Robert, B.A.
 HORSLEY, William Henry, B.A.
 MACNAGHTEN, Edward Charles, B.A.
 HAMMOND, John, B.A.
 CHITTY, Arthur John, M.A.
 COLT, Frederick Everard
 SWEET, Charles, LL.B.
 A BECKETT-TURNER, William
 DEVONSHIRE, George Harris, M.A.
 WATSON, Sidney Clemens, B.A.
 SCOTT, Arthur Lionel
 PEARSON, Alfred Chilton, B.A.
 BOYNTON, Walter Griffith

November 17

TINDAL, Thomas William, M.A.
 CUNNINGHAM, Henry, M.A.
 OSMASTON, Francis Plumtre Beresford,
 B.A.
 BOWRING, Algernon Cunliffe, B.A.
 HASKETT-SMITH, Walter Parry, B.A.
 THOMAS, Evan Lewis, M.A.
 BIDDELL, Ernest Sidney Berrie, B.A.
 CASSON, John Lees, B.A.
 DUNN, Henry Arthur Colmore, B.A.
 WILSON, James Bargrave Wyborn
 REID, William Erskine, B.A., LL.M.
 JENKINS, Charles Elliott Edward, B.A.
 BAILDON, William Paley
 FISHER, Richard, B.A.
 TYLEE, Charles Herbert, M.A.

1886

January 26

HUTTON, Ernest Edward, M.A.
 FOTHERGILL, Philip Henry, B.A.
 BLAGG, John Ward, B.A.
 LEADER, Robert, B.A.

May 19

HOLGATE, Clifford Wyndham, B.A.
 CORYAT, Eugène Emmanuel
 GOOLDEN, Percy Pugh Goolden, B.A.
 GIBSON, Thomas Winter, M.A.
 JONES, Francis Adolphus, B.A.
 REMNANT, James Farquharson, B.A.
 BESCH, John George Quiddington,
 B.A.

WILLIAMS, Charles Hanbury
 MILLS, John Frobisher, B.A.
 SMITH, Archibald Rhys, M.A.
 MOSENTHAL, Joseph, B.A.
 CHAKRAVARTI, Byomkes
 MACKENZIE, William, M.A.
 HARDY, John Francis Llewellyn, B.A.

July 7

BAKEWELL, James Herbert
 GRIMWOOD, Frank St. Clair, M.A.
 MACNAMARA, Arthur, B.A.
 SINHA, Satyendra Prasanna
 HINE-HAYCOCK, Trevitt Reginald, B.A.
 PATTULLO, Alfred, B.A.
 HAMEED-ALLAH, Mahomed, B.A.
 GULL, William Cameron, B.A.
 SMITH, Henry Sims, B.A.
 MUMM, Arnold Louis, B.A.
 SISMEY, Charles Edward
 OERTEL, Charles Herrman
 PATTEN, William Fletcher Moore, B.A.,
 LL.B., M.B., B.Ch.

SWINHOF, Charlton
 FROST, Robert, B.Sc

November 17

WALROND, Theodore Riversdale, B.A.
 TYRRELL, George Edwin
 ROSCOE, Henry William Kent, B.A.
 CLEMONS, John Singleton
 BIRON, Henry Chartres, B.A.
 DEAKIN, Charles Frederick, B.A.
 PEMBERTON, Mordaunt
 FOAKES, Edward Thomas

1887

January 26

BRAITHWAITE, William Charles, B.A.,
 LL.B.

PEAKE, George Herbert, B.A., LL.B.
 CHIGNELL, Robert, B.A.
 IZARD, Henry Stratton
 SHAND, Alexander Faulkner, B.A.
 HOLLAND, Percy, B.A.
 HARMAN, John Eustace, B.A.
 INCE, Bret
 JACKSON, Arthur

May 4

KENT, Richard Horatio Couch
 WIDNELL, Edward Herbert, B.A.
 WILMOT, Samuel Cusack, M.A.
 NEWBOLT, Henry John, B.A.
 WADDILOVE, Edward Grainville
 FRERE, Bartle Henry Temple
 DECIE, Francis Edward Prescott
 THRING, Arthur Theodore
 GRAHAM, Alexander, B.A.
 DARLINGTON, Hayward Radcliffe,
 B.A.
 PEARSON, Charles Edmund
 SALTREN-WILLET, Arthur Augustus
 SARBAH, John
 BANERJI, Dwarka Nath

June 22

FRAMJEE, Jehangeer Dosabhoj
 HILL, Richard Cotton Walker
 SMITH, Henry
 PECK, William Awdry, B.A.
 WATSON, Richard, LL.B.
 SOUTHALL, John, B.A.
 ATKINSON, Arthur Richmond
 SWAN, Robert Abraham
 NEWNHAM-SMITH, Edward Deedes
 ABDURRAOOF, Syed

November 17

SATOW, Ernest Mason, C.M.G., B.A.
 INNES, Hugh McLeod
 LINDLEY, Walter Barry, M.A.
 PRALL, Richard Evans, B.A.
 READE, Joseph, B.A.
 MUSGRAVE, Charles Thomas, B.A.
 ATLAY, James Beresford, B.A.
 STABLE, Ernest Robert, M.A.
 HOGG, John Ewer Jefferson, B.A.

1888

January 26

WEEKES, Arthur, M.A.
 GORDON, Gerald Clayton East Pelham,
 M.A.
 WHEELER, James Volant, LL.M.
 TYĀGARĀJA, Namasivayam

DRAGE, Geoffrey, B.A.
 HOPKINS, Frederick Gardnor, B.A.
 BOSTOCK, Hewitt, B.A.
 COLABAVALA, Rustamji Behramji
 MARTELLI, Ernest Wynne, B.A.
 TALBOT, Edward, M.A., LL.B.
 WEBBER, Mowbray Frederick Vivian
 James Arthur
 ROTHERHAM, Alan, B.A.
 MCNEILL, Ronald John, B.A.
 BURNEY, Herman Kossuth, B.A.
 HENSLEY, Charles Carrington
 LEES, Henry Ellice, B.A.
 DAVIS, John Mortimer
 RANDALL, Alfred Edward
 DUNCAN, John Murray
 GUEST, William Campbell

April 25

FLETCHER, Charles Robert Leslie, M.A.
 DAWSON, Henry St. John, B.A.
 NICHOLSON, Reginald Montague
 FRY, Edward Portsmouth, M.A.
 BATHURST, Stuart Lesley, B.A.
 KAPADIA, Ardeshir Rustomji Pestonji
 SHARP, Harry Augustus, B.A., LL.B.
 WRIGLEY, Frank Thomas
 KEMP, John, M.A.
 CARLYON, Alexander Keith
 JACKSON, William Howland
 TAIT, John Guthrie, B.A.

June 13

DOBSON, Hugh Verner, M.A.
 ENGLEHEART, Henry Lewis Dillman,
 B.A.
 HAHN, Frederic Alexander
 OWEN, Langer, B.A.
 WILSON, Henry Francis, M.A.
 STRICKLAND, Paul, LL.D.
 YOUNG, Arthur
 CROSSLEY, Ernest, B.A.
 THOMPSON, William Scott, B.A.
 HASSAN, Sheikh Mehdi
 PATTISSON, Richard Murrills, M.A.
 SULLIVAN, John, B.A.
 ADAMS, Alfred
 MCGEE, Henry William, LL.B.
 SYMONDS, Henry
 LEACH, Kenneth Henry, B.A.
 SWINHOE, Dawes
 KYSHE, James William Norton
November 19
 GERVAIS, Francis Peter, B.A.
 FOX, Henry Wilson, B.A.

WALTERS, Percy Melmoth, B.A.
 JACKSON, St. George Hay Smither
 BEGG, Alexander Millington, B.A.
 COWAN, David, B.A.
 SHERIFF, Mahomed, B.A., LL.D.
 ROSCOE, Alfred, B.A.
 MACLEAN, William Harcourt Moira
 CAVE, Harold Watkins, M.A.
 FERNANDO, Charles Matthew, B.A.,
 LL.B.
 RATTIGAN, Henry Adolphus Byden
 BANERJI, Nandlöl
 MEIKLEJOHN, George Forbes

1889

January 28

WINKFIELD, John, M.A.
 PADDISON, Richard, B.A.
 HEWITT, William Graily, B.A., LL.B.
 PEMBER, Francis William, M.A.
 STURGES, Hugh Murray, B.A.
 TIPPING, Joseph Henry Atherton, B.A.
 WEAVER, Harold Baillie
 BROWN, Henry Rowland, jun.
 WALMESLEY, Oswald
 ROBERTS, John Bryn

May 15

DALY, Allan Napier Macnab
 AUSTEN-CARTMELL, James, M.A.
 PUGH, Lewis Pugh Evans, B.A.
 KINDERSLEY, Henry Redhead, B.A.
 WEIR, James, M.A.
 DUNNING, William
 CROWTHER, BEYNON, Vernon Bryan,
 B.A.

THOMAS, Daniel Lleufer, B.A.
 GADGIL, Kâshinâth Parshram
 RICHARDS, Edward Harrinson
 CROSSFIELD, Talbot King

July 3

BRODIE, Sir Benjamin Vincent Sellon,
 Bart., M.A.
 TIDY, Charles Meymott, M.B., M.S.
 MACKENZIE, Robert William Cunning-
 ham, M.A.
 PHILIPSON, Ralph Hilton Dodds
 GREAVES, John Hall, B.A.
 GLASSON, Lancelot Thompson
 EDWARDS, Richard Joseph Anthony,
 B.A.
 WORTHINGTON, Frank, B.A.
 HIGGINS, Francis Tyringham, B.A.
 RUSSELL, William

POLLOCK, Dighton Nicolas
 MACKLIN, Albert Romer, B.A., LL.B.
 SANDERSON, John, jun., B.A.
 CAMA, Jehanghir K. R., B.A.
 EWING, Wentworth Hugh Alexander,
 B.A.
 KHAN, Nasrulla
 DONALD, Andrew William
 MARTIN, William
 MCMASTER, Henderson, B.A.
 HARRIS, Thomas Whitmore, B.A.
 BLYTH, Alexander Wynter

November 18

BIRDWOOD, Herbert Mills, M.A., LL.M.
 GARDNER, Ernest
 FORSHAW, Edward Roney
 COBB, Geoffrey Clemens, B.A.
 JENNER, Arthur Charles William, B.A.
 JACKSON, Edward Mackenzie, B.A.
 HODGSON, Rowland Ellis

November 25

KANE, William Vincent, B.A.

1890

January 27

DUTTA, Manik Lal, B.Sc.
 COLTMAN, William Hew
 MORRISON, John, LL.B.
 HAWTAYNE, Lionel Edward
 THORNHILL, Clement Bensley, B.A.,
 LL.B.

SINCLAIR, John Alexander
 RITCHIE, Charles Foster, B.A.
 AGNEW, Philip Leslie, B.A.
 MAYER, John Emilius Lewin
 YATES, John, B.A.
 MORRIS, Joseph Ernest
 PITT, Albert Julian, B.A.
 OLIVER, Henry Ward
 CHITGUPI, Ramchandra Shrinivas
 INNES, George Massey Long
 RAM, Bhagat

April 30

HARRISON, Harrop William Abel
 ANDREW, John Chapman, B.A.
 FARRER, Frederick Edward
 COTTON, Alfred Ernest
 EYRE, Stanislaus Thomas
 GALSORTHY, John, jun., B.A.
 BORROWDALE, Thomas
 PRICE, John Arthur, B.A.

June 18

YOUNG, Arthur William, M.A.

ROMER, Henry Sutherland, B.A.
 SCHUSTER, Ernest Joseph.
 MATHEW, Theobald, B.A.
 NATHAN, Arthur Edward, B.A.
 CAMPBELL, John Gordon Drummond,
 B.A.
 HARWOOD, George, M.A.
 SMITH, Newland Francis Forester
 BARRY, Edward Ogston, B.A., LL.B.
 ROMER, Mark Lemon, B.A.
 ALEXANDER, George Simon
 MARRIOTT, William Smith, M.A.
 BARRY, John Ffinch
 SMITH, Archibald Seth
 WARNER, George Frederick, B.A.
 BOURNE, Frederick Samuel Augustus

November 17

WHATTON, John Swift, M.A.
 MCLWRAITH, Malcolm
 GREY, Charles Edward, B.A.
 BIRCH, Ernest Edward Holcombe, B.A.
 MAUGHAM, Frederick Herbert, B.A.
 JACKSON, John Michel
 HUGHES, Frederic Graham, B.A.
 PURCELL, Gilbert Kenelm Treffry, B.A.
 NUTTALL, Thomas Kirkpatrick, B.A.

1891

January 26

GATES, Frank Campbell
 NORTHCOTE, George Russell, M.A.
 TIMMIS, Thomas Sutton, jun.
 ST. CLAIR, James Latimer Crawshaw
 MORGAN, Herbert John, LL.B.
 STONEY, William, B.A.
 WOOD, Kenneth Forbes, B.A.
 KING, George Chatfield, B.A.
 CLAUSON, Albert Charles
 LAWRENCE, Roger Bernard, B.A.
 BEECHY, Frederick
 SECKHAM, Gerald James Thorne, B.A.
 SWEET, Henry Theodore Dempster
 KRISHNAMMA, Oruganti Siva Rama

April 22

LENTAIGNE, Benjamin Plunkett, B.A.
 MOORE, Frederick William
 COLVILLE, The Hon. George Charles,
 B.A.
 WILBRAHAM, Donald Fortescue
 SINGH, Sirdar Gucharn
 O'BRYEN-TAYLOR, Philip Spencer, B.A.
 AHMAD, Mohamad
 BROADBRIDGE, Frederick

June 3

BIGGE, William Egebric, B.A.

June 10

BRYANT, Francis John
 ELLIOT, Frederick Mitchell, B.A.
 GARDINER, Bertram Cardew
 DOVE, Francis Thomas
 STATHAM, Francis, LL.B.
 GALSWORTHY, Frederick Trevor, B.A.
 BURNETT, William Freshfield, M.A.
 HART, Henry D'Arcy, B.A.
 DICKINSON, Thomas Loffill Dutton, B.A.
 HUDSON, William Hebard, M.A.

November 17

MUNDAHL, Henry Smethurst, B.A., LL.B.
 EVANS, Morgan Owen
 MANNING, John Westley
 SIBLEY, Norman Wise, B.A., LL.M.
 THURSBY, John Ormerod Scarlett, B.A.
 JONES, Walter Buckley, B.A.
 STOKES, George Joseph, M.A.
 LYNCH, George Daniel
 VALLANCE, Henry Wellington, B.A.
 PROUD, Nicholas Francis Harvey
 MCARTHUR, Arthur Gordon, M.A.
 MOOKERJEE, Satis Chandra
 SILLS, George Turner, B.A.
 FOTHERGILL, Sydney Roden, M.A.
 CHAPLIN, Francis Drummond Percy
 ROBERTS, Clarence Armstrong Irvine,
 B.A.
 LEA, Thomas Sydney, B.A., LL.B.
 BENNETT, Ernest Emilius
 DOBB, Harry, B.A.
 TERRELL, Francis Arnold Hull
 COWASJEE, Bomanjee

1892

January 26

RAOOF, Belal Ahmed Mahomed, B.A.
 TURNER, John Ernest Priestley
 MAW, Frederick Trentham
 BEECHY, Henry
 HUMPHREYS, Edward Howard Percy
 NORMAN, Oswald, M.A., LL.M.
 SIMMONDS, Herbert John, B.A.
 MONIER-WILLIAMS, Cyril Faithfull, B.A.
 WALEY, John Felix, M.A.
 FLETCHER, Ernest Edward, B.A.
 SCOTT, Harold Spencer, B.A.
 MILLER, George Turner

May 11

BLACKWELL, William Bernard

MORTON, Francis Arthur, B.A.
 KENDALL, Percy John, B.A.
 BERKELEY, Rowland Thomas Mortimer,
 B.A.

APPACH, Arthur Richard, M.A.
 CHAND, Lala Parkash

June 29

OLDFIELD, Josiah, M.A., B.C.L.
 CHAPLIN, Edward James Morgan, M.A.
 ASHBURNER, Walter, M.A.
 KIMBER, Edmund Gibbs
 DURHAM, Frederick Alexander
 HIRSCHFELD, Julius
 MORRIS, Martin Henry FitzPatrick, B.A.
 TOMLINSON, Frederick Charles, B.A.
 LOWNDES, George Rivers
 JAMES, Charles Russell

November 17

WATSON, Thomas Henry, B.A., LL.B.
 DARBISHIRE, Herbert Dukinfield, B.A.
 ST. GEORGE, Howard Comber, LL.B.
 BULMER, Thornton Bulmer, B.A.
 STERRY, Wasey, B.A.
 CLAPCOTT, Charles Blackstone, B.A.
 COLDRIDGE, Ward, M.A.
 DODD, Reginald

1893

January 26

LONG-INNES, Reginald Heath, B.A.
 SOPER, John Philpott Henry
 MOSSOP, Leonard
 POLLEN, Arthur Joseph Hungerford,
 B.A.
 COTTON, Harry Evan Auguste, B.A.
 UPTON, George Rupert Thomas
 BOROUGH, Reginald John Maxwell, B.A.
 MACARTHUR, Edward John Bayly
 LAL, Pandit Mohan
 SETH, Arathoon

April 26

RUSSELL, Frank, B.A.
 STEVENS, Gerald Philip, B.A.
 ALLEN, Henry John
 WOOD, Charles Norton
 BERTRAM, Thomas Anton, B.A.
 DICKSON, Arthur, LL.B.
 RENDELL, William Reginald, B.A.
 CHANDRA, Kamalanabha Rama
 COZENS-HARDY, William Hepburn, B.A.
 LEWIS, Douglas Emerson David
 CHERRY, Benjamin Lennard, LL.B.

THURNAM, Walter Digby
 CATOR, Ralph Bertie Peter, B.A.

June 14

WALDRON, Derwent Hutton Ryder,
 M.B., C.M.

LONGLEY, John Augustine, B.A.
 WALSH, The Hon. Nigel Christopher,
 B.A.

THOMPSON, Owen, M.A.
 HODGE, Richard Henry, B.A.
 SNAGGE, Thomas Mordaunt, B.A.
 DUCKWORTH, William Henry, B.A.

STEVEN, Robert
 MARIGOLD, Harold Walter, B.A.
 BUXTON, Travers, M.A.

MUNTZ, Duncan Albert
 WIHL, Oscar Morris, B.A., LL.B.

COLLER, Frank Herbert, M.A.
 OATES, Francis Hamer, B.A.

JOLLY, William Arnold, B.A.
 RAJ, Pandit Mul

BRISCOE, Alfred Leigh, B.A.
 POWER, James Joseph

WHITAKER, Edward John Lucie, B.A.
 GRANET, William Guy, B.A.

ELLISTON, William Rowley, B.A., LL.B.
 FINCH, William Richardson

November 17

RISLEY, John Shuckburgh, B.A.
 HUME-ROTHERY, Joseph Hume, B.A.,
 B.Sc.

JOHNSON, Francis Edward
 WILLIAMS, Roland Edmund Lomax
 Vaughan, B.A.

WHITE, Cecil Alban, B.A.

STEVENS, Percy Wansborough
 PILKINGTON, Robert Rivington, B.A.

NECK, Arthur Percy Van

OSWALD, Philip Stanley

RICE, William George Lewis

TURNER, George James, B.A.

RAGHOOBANSI, Thakoor Bhawanee
 Singh¹

1894

January 26

MACNAGHTEN, Malcolm Martin, B.A.

JACKSON, Charles Samuel, B.A.

SAUNT, Thomas Ernest

MACKENZIE, James Donald

RAMSINHJI, Kumar Shri, B.A.

SWANTON, Calvert Hutchinson, B.A.

¹ Admitted as Singh, Thakoor Bhawanee.

GARNETT, Charles, B.A.
 CALOYANNI, Megalos A.
 GEAKE, Charles, M.A.
 METHOLD, Henry Tindal, LL.B.
 NOAD, Lewis

AMES, William Herbert, B.A.

April 18

WRAGGE, Robert Horton Vernon
 STAINER, John Frederick Randall,
 M.A.

MARTIN, George Temple

RENDALL, Godfrey Arthur Harding,
 B.A.

BARKER, John Raymond, B.A.

CASSEL, Felix Maximilian Schoenbrunn

CHAND, Nehal, M.A.

HUSAIN, Syud Mir Muhtashim

June 6

FOLEY, George Henry
 CORBETT, William John, M.A.
 SHAH, Syed Abdul Majid
 LIDDELL, Frederick Francis, M.A.
 JACKSON, Robert Bertrand, LL.B.

HARRIOTT, Charles Warre

TAPLING, Alfred John Barton

JACKSON, Wilfrid Scarborough

CHAMPERNOWNE, Francis Gawayne,
 B.A.

DAWKINS, Thomas Frederick, B.A.

DESAI, Gokalbhaj Bapuji

SLUCUS, George Frederick, B.A.

SETH, Daulat Ram Mulchand

COTTON, William Bensley

DESAI, Chunilal Bhalabhai

EYRE, Douglas, B.A.

PHILLPOTTS, Raleigh Buller, B.A.

CROSS, Francis John Kynaston, B.A.

November 19

HUNT, Wilfrid Mortimer

WALKER, James Ferguson

GIRARD, John William

BATE, John Pawley, LL.D.

DICKSON, George Gordon, M.A.

BALFOUR, Archibald Edward, LL.B.

BRUNYATE, William Edwin, M.A.

ALI, Mir Aun

BOSE, Haridas, B.A.

WILLIAMS, John Fischer, B.A.

CLARKE, Edward Percival, B.A.

HECKSCHER, Edward John, B.A.

KABIR, Mohamed Abdul

COLEFAX, Henry Arthur, M.A., Ph.D.

RUSSELL, Arthur Eustace, M.A.

LAWES, Edward Thornton Hill, B.A.

LE BAS, Reginald Vincent

1895

January 28

HAMILTON, Arthur Harry Claud

JARDINE, Robert, B.A.

BONUS, Ernest Melvill

BROADBENT, Herbert, B.A.

ASAVAID, Maneckji Pestonji

HEAD, Frederic Dewar, B.A.

BONHAM-CARTER, Edgar

GREENLAND, Hubert Francis Flower,
 B.A.

FOY, George Edward, LL.B.

BURROWS, Harold

May 8

RYLAND, Ernest Charles

SLATER, John James Gregson

SLATER, Cyril

RICHARDS, Whitmore Lionel, B.A.

ROBERTSON, David Donaldson, B.A.,
 LL.B.

HORE, Leslie Fraser Standish, B.A.

ORD, Christopher Cameron, B.A.

PERCIVAL, Philip Edward

JEBB, Henry Scrope Frescheville

GHASWALLA, Kaikhosroo Adurju

CARR, Frank

WALKER, Arthur John, B.A.

June 26

GIVEEN, Henry Martley, B.A.

GALBRAITH, James Francis Wallace, B.A.

HOLMES, Joseph William Mounteney,
 B.A.

BRANSTON, Walter Gilstrap, B.A.

STIRLING, James Irvine, M.A.

TUCKETT, Philip Debell, M.A.

SINDI, Nanaji Sidram

JACK, Adolphus Alfred, B.A.

PATON, Eustace Stanley, B.A.

SWIFT, Rigby Philip Watson, LL.B.

PINCKARD (late Coles), George Henry,
 B.A.

TIMINS, George Ernest

HANKEY, Spencer Taverner

KAJJI, Abdeali Mahomedali

ROY, Umapada

HAYTER, William Goodenough, B.A.

WRIGHT, Herbert Edwin, M.A., LL.B.

SEN, Radhika Prosad

WILBRAHAM, Roger Eustace

SMITH, Basil Murray, B.A.

GORDON, John Cook

November 18

SWALE, Charles Alured Lambert
 WILLIAMS, Hervey Wedgwood Vaughan
 STEWART, Henry Alexander, B.A.
 BEEBEE, Meyrick John Legge, B.A.
 FERRERS, Hugh Norman, B.A.
 MAKOWER, Stanley Victor, B.A.
 GRINDLE, Gilbert Edmund Augustine,
 M.A.
 HALL, Bertram Alexander, B.A.
 CLEAVER, William Edward

1896

January 27

HOLDSWORTH, William Searle, B.A.
 TINDAL-ROBERTSON, Percy
 VICKERS, Charles William
 RUSTOMJEE, Pestonjee Hormusjee
 Jamsetjee
 DAVIES, John Humphreys
 WEBB, Allan Cyprian Bourne
 VORA, Chhaganlal Haridas
 SMITH, William Seton, B.A.
 YUSUF-ALI, Abdullah Khan Bahadur
April 29

BACON, Richard
 SORABJI, Richard Kaikhusroo
 GILBERT, Thomas Arthur
 JOSEPHS, Hector Archibald, LL.B.
 MABERLY, Gerald Clare, B.A., LL.B.
 JACKSON, Thomas Hughes
 MOODY, John Frederick Badger
 AUSAT, Syed Ali
 JINNAH,¹ Mahomed Ali
June 17
 BLAKESLEY, Edmund Holmes
 BATESON, Edward, B.A.
 EVERITT, Arthur Francis Graham, B.A.
 DANIELL, Reginald Allen
 HATTON, John Leigh Smeathman, M.A.
 CHRISTIAN, Robert Bertram Keough
 PARSONS, Frederick George
 SHAH, Dhan Raj
 RAND, Egbert George, B.A.
 NUTTER, Alfred Barrett, M.A.
 CARTER, Frederick Maslin Beilby, B.A.
 MARSHALL, Arthur Henry, B.A.
 RAM, Anant
 MANDER, Frederick William
 GALBRAITH, William Lyle, B.A.
 MORTON, Thomas Carr

VAUX, Richard Augustus, B.A.

CHRISTOPHER, Sydney Albert

MAUGHAN, David, B.A.

POWERS, George Wightman

BERKELEY, Maurice Julian

November 17

STUART, George Henry, B.A.
 SOLOMON, George Goodman
 BECK, Egerton William Townsend
 SANGER, Charles Percy
 GAIKWAD, (Shrimant) Sampatrao
 Kashirao
 MELVILLE, Michael Linning Henry
 LEVICK, Lionel Tudway, B.A.
 WILLIAMSON, George Watkins
 WILLIS, Archibald Alfred
 WHITAKER, Harold Thomas
 MATHIAS, Richard
 GREENWOOD, Major, LL.B.

1897

January 26

PROCTER, Harry
 JENKINS, Huntly Eugene, B.A.
 GHOSH, Augustin Stanislaus
 GIBSON, John William Pennefather, B.A.
 HARRISON, William Montagu, B.A.
 FELLOWS, Alfred James, B.A.
 BURY, Charles Arthur
 WILLIAMS, William Llewellyn, B.A.
 CROSSMAN, Charles Stafford, M.A.
 MATHEW, Charles James
 KADERBHOY, Jaffer Rahimtoola

May 12

SPARROW, Isaac Saredon, B.A.
 SHAMSUDDIN, Sheik
 QUARTEY-PAPAFIO, Arthur Boi
 WAINWRIGHT, John Bannerman
 GATEHOUSE, Hugh

June 30

ATKINSON, Cyril
 JONES, Allen Glynne, B.A., LL.B.
 MEADE-KING, George Cyril, M.A.
 HORTON-SMITH, Lionel, M.A.
 GELDART, William Martin, M.A.
 WRIGLEY, Oswald Osmond, B.A.
 BALL, William Valentine
 JOHNSTON, Harold Featherston
 MEERZA, S. Johandar
 DUTT, Jotindra Nath
 SUTTON, Edward William, B.A.
 VARMA, Kunwar Cheda Singh, B.A.

¹ Admitted as "Jinnahbhai".

CHAUDHURI, Kumud Nath
 MACDONOGH, George Mark Watson
 TODHUNTER, Arthur Louis, B.A.
 YAIN, Lee Ah
 DOS SANTOS, Francisco Antonio Xavier
 WALSH, John Patrick
 RAM, Gobind
 HARIDAS, Hardevram Nanabhai
 ROSTRON, Laurence William Simpson,
 B.A.
 CHATTERJEE, Bhuban Mohan
 KHAN, Mohamad Hayat
 FARNUM, Charles Edwin Dey
 SIMPSON, Edgar Hope, B.A.
 MITRA, Nagendra Chandra, B.A.
 TEW, Wee Theam

November 17

PEACOCK, Mark Beauchamp, M.A.
 MATHER, Arthur Harold
 CHAMPERNOWNE, Arthur Melville
 TIMMIS, George Dunstan, B.A.
 RILEY-SMITH, Henry Herbert
 MITTER, Binod Chunder, B.A.

1898

January 26

WITHERS, Andrew Henry, LL.B.
 BADHWAR, Gokal Chand, B.A., LL.B.
 LOOSEMORE, Alfred, B.A.
 DOSHI, Tribhovandas Maneckchand,
 B.A.
 FINCH, Frederick Richard
 ASTBURY, Charles John
 KAUL, Pandit Bishen Lal
 DOYE, Raghoontah Mahadewa
 HASSEN, Ahmed
 PILLAI, Paul Peter
 DEGAZON, William Victor
 STRACHAN, Walter

May 4

DE FREITAS, Anthony, B.A.
 MERH, Behari Lal
 WILLOUGHBY, William Victor Grey
 DAYAL, Devi
 BEHRAMJEE, Noshirvan Burjojee
 TAUBMAN-GOLDIE, Valentine Francis,
 B.A.
 KHASTGIR, Surendra Lal
 BHAT, Krisnaji Waman
 BRAYBROOKE, Arthur Philip, M.A.
 MADGAVKAR, Jayavant Dinanath
 RIBEIRO, Miguel Francisco

DENSHAM, Alfred Lindsay
 KAYE, Samuel Emanuel
 KARIM, Syed Ali

June 22

HAZEL, Alfred Ernest William, M.A.,
 B.C.L.
 PRESTON, Herbert Sansome
 GHOSE, Mahimohun
 DIXON, Charles, B.A.
 MEADE, Francis Henry
 BROWN, Richard Cuthbert, B.A.
 LEON, George Edward
 DRAPER, Warwick Herbert, B.A.
 WARNER, Hiram Wolcott, B.A.
 JOSEPH, Henry Owen
 BROWNAGGREE, Merwanjee Mancherjee
 Merwanjee
 FICHARDT, Everard Walter
 KHASGIWALE, Jotirao Bhasker
 PEEL, The Hon. Sidney Cornwallis,
 M.A.
 TURNER, Cecil Willie
 MANSON, Alexander, B.A.
 KHAN, Rahimkhan Karim
 FRENCH, Thomas Munro
 AGARWALA, Hardeo Sahai
 ARMSTRONG, John Henry Nicholas, B.A.
 WILKINSON, Bernard Kedington Rod-
 well, B.A.
 SINGH, Bawa Dhanwant
 DAS, Diwan Mathra
 PEARMAN, Richard Carrol, B.A.
 SINGH, Har Bhajan
 SINGH, Balwant
 KHOSLA, Beni Parshad
 NEVILL, Dudley Frederic
 AZIZ, Abdul
 JAIN, Champat Rai
 LEMON, William Kent
 SETH, Prem Lal
 WELFORD, Alfred William Baker
 SHERE, Syed Mohamed
 TODHUNTER, Francis Gerald, B.A.
 LANE, Robert Charlton, B.A.
 RANGLES, William George
 BARMERA, Narayen Dass¹
 AZIM, Mohammad
 RAGHUBANSI, Kunwar Udaya Vir Singha
 CHATTERJEE, Bepin Chundra
 MCKINSTRY, Walter Leonard
November 17
 LANGE, Michael Emil

¹ Admitted as Narayen Dass.

VEDANT, Mulji Devji
 MICKLEM, Edward Geoffrey, B.A.
 THA-ZAN
 ABBOTT, Charles Ernest Rowland
 GWYNNE-EVANS, Frank¹
 STAMP, John Herbert, M.A.
 KHALIL, Hasan Sharfudin
 LEVER, Harrie Reginald
 DAS, Ayodhya
 WALKER, Brian, B.A., LL.B.
 COHN, Alfred Louis

1899

January 26

STIEBEL, Arthur, B.A.
 LAURIE, Allan James
 WALKER, James Ronald, M.A.
 MAYOR, Robert John Grote, M.A.
 GIBSON, Arthur Eardley Maxwell,
 B.A.
 HASSAN, Muhammad Rayazul
 EVERITT, Walter Lewis Robbins
 Graham, B.A.
 KAJIJI, Taherali Mahomedali, B.A.,
 LL.B.
 NAWAB, Syed Ahmad
 BROWN, Henry Isaac Close, B.A.
 KHAN, Abdul Karim, B.A.
 WILLIAMS, Moses Awoonor, B.A.
 JONES, Edward Herbert, M.A.
 DYKE, Percyvall Hart, B.A.
 GREENWOOD, Ernest
 ROY, Sripati Charan
 MUKERJEE, Jogendra Nath
 GAINÉ, Herbert Hornby, M.A.
 PATEL, Bhalabhai Bhaibabhai
 PATEL, Jeshingbhai Bhaibabhai
 JIVANLAL, Mohanlal²

April 26

GOMPERTZ, Henry Hesse Johnston,
 B.A.
 MOORE, William, B.A.
 LAING, Malcolm
 RAINE, George Edward
 AMIR, Syed Mohammad
 PRASADA, Munshi Kashi
 NEWTON, Harry Kottingham, B.A.
 BECK, Arthur Cecil
 WEBSTER, Arthur Harold
 HOLLAMS, William Ernest, B.A.
 BIDDER, Harold Francis, B.A.

JONES, Bolton Charles, B.A., LL.B.
 NESBITT, Alan Chancellor, B.A.
 POHL, Heinrich

June 14

HILDYARD, Gerard Moresby Thoroton,
 B.A.
 ORMSBY-HAMILTON, Alfred Hamilton,
 B.A.
 VISRAM, Goolamhoosein Fazhulbhoy
 BOYCE, Merwanji Rustomji
 VENABLES, Gilbert Locke, B.A.
 LEWIS, William Thomas Granville
 GINWALA, Padam Pestonji
 DIXON, William Caleb
 WILLIAMS, Thomas, M.A., LL.D.
 ALONI, Narayan Kesheo
 CLYNE, James Frederick
 SOLOMON, Saul, B.A.
 BATRA, Shankar Lal
 BISYA, Brij Bihari Lall
 CHETHAM-STRODE, Edward David,
 B.A.
 CLEASE, Robert Stephen
 MALCOLM, Harcourt Gladstone
 RAY-CHOUDHURI, Pravat Kusum
 HUGHES, Arthur James
 MCARTHUR, Joseph Sydney
 KIRK, William
 RAYSON, Charles Knowles
 CRAIK, George Lillie
 EVANS, James
 MACKENZIE, William Montague Muir
 ADDO, John Glover
 DOBELL, Walter Duffield
November 17
 CARTER, William Morris
 GRUNER, Albert William, B.A.
 CLAY, Ernest Charles, B.A.
 HENDERSON, Robert William Wright
 SPENCE, Arnold, B.A.
 SHAH, Mohammad Abdullah
 BYRNE, Lucius Widdrington
 LUXMOORE, Arthur Fairfax Charles
 Coryndon
 WETHERED, Ernest Handel Cossham
 BRODRICK, William John Henry,
 B.A.
 BLAKE, Arthur Edward, B.A.
 KAY, Sam Sidley, B.A.
 NUNN, Joshua Arthur, D.S.O.
 CHEN, Ivan

¹ Admitted as Frank Evans.² Admitted as Mohanlal Jivanlal Vakil.

1900

January 26

GREENE, John Arch, B.A.
 MODY, Manilal Jagjivan, B.A.
 MAHROOF, Abdul Kadir
 PANDHRE, Yeshwant Rao Raje
 ACKROYD, Edward, B.A., LL.B.
 SMITH, Herbert George
 LATTEr, Arthur Malcolm
 SCOTT, Harold Claughton
 WILLIAMS, Rowland
 BENNETT, Charles Alan
 PATEL, Chaturbhai Bhailalbhai
 HAZELAND, Francis Arthur

May 9

HUSSAM-UD-DEEN
 FORDER, Benjamin Christmas
 DYNE, John Bradley, jun., B.A.
 VON HAAST, Heinrich Ferdinand
 INNES, John Robert

June 27

TOPHAM, Alfred Frank, LL.M.
 SHAIKH, Bavamia Abamia
 ATKINS, Adams Robert Wallace
 HENDERSON, Robert, jun., B.A.
 KENT, Percy Horace Braund, B.A.
 LEWIS, Cyril Arthur Liddon, B.A.
 SMITH, Frank Guthrie, M.A.
 BENNETT, John
 PIRZADA, Abdul Ghafar
 CROWTHER-NICOL, Hervey Roland
 Adjai
 CAMM, Cuthbert Brooke
 MEHRA, Lal Chand
 DAVIES, James Arthur, M.A.
 SEWELL, Harry Percy, B.A.
 PHEAR, Henry Herbert

November 19

MINNS, Walter Hardwick Christopher
 BARHAM, Charles Nicolas
 GREAVES, William Ewart, B.A.
 ARMSTRONG, Thomas Mandeville
 Emerson
 RENSHAW, Walter Wilson, B.A.
 ADAMS, James Elwin Cokayne, B.A.
 COWIE, George Selborne
 KENION, Arthur Noel
 BEALE, Sidney William Phipson, B.A.
 LEWIS, Nigel Somers, B.A.
 HOLDING, William, jun., B.A.
 KHAN, Mir Alam
 HATFIELD, Henry
 DENMEAD, John Charles, M.A.

17*

GOFFIN, Romril James Robert, M.A.,
 LL.M.

NARAIN, Karm
 KNOX-JOHNSON, William
 REEVE, Raymond Herbert Roope
 MACNAGHTEN, Russell Elliott

1901

January 28

BISSCHOP, Willem Roosegaarde
 RIVIERE, Evelyn
 PANDIT, Raghunath Shanker
 ASTON, Arthur Henry Southcote
 ALDERSON, Donald Fossick, B.A.
 SAIN, Kanwar
 SMITH, Thomas Close, B.A.
 CROSSE, Gordon, M.A.
 DENT, Hamilton Henry Montagu,
 B.A.

May 1

GIBB, William Nimmo, B.A.
 WIENER, Harold Marcus, B.A., LL.B.
 LIAS, William John, M.A.
 BEAUMONT, John William Fisher, B.A.
 GIFFARD, Harold Walter, B.A.
 PLOWDEN-WARDLAW, James Tait, M.A.
 COPPING, William
 KYFFIN, Sidney Alton

June 19

SOUTHEARD, William Rapsey
 MEHTA, Hirabhai Manibhai, B.A.
 KALABHAI, Indrajit, B.A.
 CALLENDER, Walter Ernest Savory
 KNIGHT, FitzHerbert George
 ROSS, Charles
 RITCHIE, William George Brookfield
 B.A.
 ELLISTON, George Sampson, B.A.
 FALKNER, George MacDonald
 LAW, Thomas Pakenham
 DOSS, Ramani Kanta, B.A.
 POOLEY, Ernest Henry, B.A.
 BURY, Ralph Frederic, B.A.
 BAKER-WILBRAHAM, Philip Wilbraham,
 B.A.

IMAM, Syed Ali
 KINDERSLEY, Guy Molesworth
 RAFFERTY, Michael Harvey

November 18

BROWN, Wilfred Gordon
 PALMER, Ernest George, B.A., LL.B.
 KERR, Francis James
 WYLIE, Robert William, M.A.

SARGEANT, Alfred Read, B.A.
 ROY, Sukumar Chandra
 EVERITT, Robert Gordon, B.A.
 VAISEY, Harry Bevir, B.A.
 AMIN, Mathurbhai Pragjibhai
 GARSIA, Harry Carew, M.A.

1902

January 27

HOGG, Douglas McGarel
 CAMPBELL, Robert Ronald, M.A.
 WELLS, Arthur Manfred Wintle, M.A., LL.B.
 WISE, William Clunie, M.D.
 GILMORE, Dennis Gelston
 FORD, Maurice Edward, B.A.
 BATLIVALA, Pestonjee Sorabjee, B.A.
 SURI, Khazan Singh¹
 GODLEY, Hugh John, B.A.
 PLANGE, Henry
 MORITZ, Rudolph, B.Sc.
 BRIDGE, John Sargeant Cyprian, B.A.
 LE MESURIER, Cecil John Reginald

April 23

HORNSBY, Charles Fraser
 SMITH, Charles Harold
 FARWELL, Christopher John Wickens
 PRIOR, Arthur Venn, B.A.
 THOMSON, Henry Thomas, B.C.L., M.A.
 BEDDINGTON, Reginald, B.A.
 POCOCK, Archibald Henry, M.A.
 DOWNER, Arthur Lionel
 HERTZ, Gerald Berkeley, B.A.²
 SUBHEDAR, Ganpatrao Lakshman, B.A.
 KHAN, Abdul Majid
 GORHAM, Alfred, B.A.

June 11

BHABHA, Jehangir Hormasji, B.A.
 BAHREE, Amin Chand
 HENDERSON, Ian Macdonald, B.A.
 HOLMES, Aubrey, B.A.
 McLEAN, Alan, B.A.
 NEILL, John William
 BLACK, Thomas Palmer
 GREENFIELD, Thomas Joseph Martineau, B.A.
 HARNEDY, Michael John
 VAUGHAN, Percy Cecil
 SINGH, Kanwar Harnam
 SINGH, Ran
 WEAVER, Alfred Berry, M.A., LL.M.

¹ Admitted as Singh, Khazan.² Called to the Bench as Gerald Berkeley Hurst.

AHSAN-UL-HAQ
 KHOSLA, Jagat Ram
 SALIH, Syed Mahomed
 NAZEER-HOSAIN, Syud
 AHUJA, Hira Lal
 CREE, Donald Charles Ludlow, B.A.
 COHEN, Elisha Arakie, M.A.
 CHAUDHURI, Amiya Nath, B.A., LL.B.
 WALKER, Joseph, M.A., LL.D.

November 17

FREAN, William Peek, M.A.
 VISRAM, Moosa Hassambhoy, B.A.
 FREEMAN, Horace, M.A.
 SHEE, Patrick
 GAZDER, Nusserwanji Byramji
 LAWTON, Arthur
 HUME, Edward Archibald
 SMITTON, Frederic Harrison
 THOMPSON, Arthur Henry
 PICKTHALL, Rudolph George, M.A.
 CAREY, Gerald Hatton
 BURROWS, Charles Lionel
 KENNEDY, Francis Charles

1903

January 26

TROTTER, William Finlayson, M.A., LL.M.
 KHAN, Sirajur Rahman
 DAS, Eshwar
 SAWHNY, Bodh Raj, B.A., LL.B.
 ABDUL-WAHID
 KIRLEW, Thomas Oliver, B.A.
 BULCRAIG, Herbert Henry, B.A., LL.B.
 DOWNING, Stanford Unwin, LL.B., B.A.
 GADGIL, Govind Kashinath

May 6

BRIDGE, Eric Andrew
 BAYNES, Norman Hepburn, B.A.
 HADFIELD, Ernest Harry Loverseed
 BOWMAN, Guy Eddowes Paget, B.A.
 KENNEDY, Alfred Ravenscroft, B.A.
 HEWLETT, John Hardy
 BROCKLEHURST, Frederick
 GOWER, Ivon Llewellyn Owen
 BLAKE, Henry Harvey
 HURST, Gilbert Harrison John, M.A.
 LANGWORTHY, Geoffrey Parker
 WALPOLE, Reginald Horace, B.A.

June 24

HARTLEY, Cecil Stewart, B.A.
 DIBB, Christopher Ernest, M.A.

GREWAL, Kehar Singh
 ALTOF, Ali¹
 LAFONE, Harold Carlisle, LL.B.
 BUSH, Francis Robert
 BEACHCROFT, Philip Maurice, B.A.
 ALI, Murtaza
 HYDER-BEG, Mirza
 TAYLOUR, Alfred Robert, B.A.
 NUSRULLAH, Khan Mirza
 MISRA, Pandit Ganga Prasad
 VARMA, Jwala Prasad²
 SURI, Sant Ram³
 HARTREE, Cyril, B.A.
 SUTHERLAND-GRAEME, Patrick Neale,
 B.A.
 ANDREW, Edwyn Silverlock, B.A.
 MENZIES, Joseph Hume, M.A.
 MARTINDELL, Ernest Walter
 TUPPER, Geoffrey William Henry, B.A.
 MORE, Jasper Frederick
 DUNBAR, James
 GUPTA, Harnath Sahai

November 17

ELLIS, Henry Guysulf Bertram, B.A.
 BAYLY, Robert, B.A.
 DALSTON, Frank Hardinge, B.A.
 SINGH, Amar
 VERMA, Hiralal
 LOEWENTHAL, Frederick Kimberley
 KHAN, Qamar Shah
 STANGER, Francis Yorke, B.A.
 LAHIRI, Basanta Kumar, B.A.
 DEVENISH, Henry Noel
 FALKNER, George William
 MOHAMMAD, Sheikh Dost
 ELAHI, Mohammad Fazal
 BILIMORIA, Jehangir Cowasji
 JEEVES, William John
 SIMNER, Percy Reginald Owen Abel
 HILLIER, Francis Marshall

1904

January 26

PERCIVAL, Philip Mason Passawer
 STEPHENS, Thomas Smithson
 EASTHAM, Tom
 GARRAWAY, Garnet Wells
 OGIER, Léonce L'Hermitte
 SINGH, Autar

RIDGES, Edward Wavell
 NICHOLLS, Harold Alfred Alford
 SHARMA, Pandit Govind Sahai, B.A.
 KHAIRAZ, Gullamhusein Rahimtula
 LORT-WILLIAMS, John Rolleston.⁴
 RANKIN, George Claus, B.A.
 MACARA-FINNIE, Charles John Stockley,
 B.A.
 REES-ROBERTS, John Vernon, M.D.
 DREW, Joseph Webster, M.A., LL.M.
 BAXTER, Richard Walter
 DAS, Harnam, B.A.

April 27

BOSE, Atul Kumar
 MAURICE, Henry Gascoyne, B.A.
 HOPE-WALLACE, Charles Nugent, M.A.
 VERNER, Oliver William, B.A.
 CAMPBELL, Thomas Joseph, M.A.,
 LL.B.

HILL, Jacobus Kerr Darrell

June 15

DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Henry Vernon, M.A.
 LL.M.

DORNHORST, Frederic Schultze, B.A.
 MILLER, Alan Brice, B.A.
 BYLES, Cecil Maurice Barnard, B.A.
 VICKERS, Noel Muschamp
 DICKINSON, Benjamin
 DAWSON, Thomas
 DEAS, George Francis, B.A., LL.B.
 HAIDAR, Sayad Agha, M.A.
 HASAN, Abul
 MITTER, Brajendra Lal, M.A.
 DE ZULUETA, Francis, B.A.
 MEHRA, Nehal Chand
 PARTON, Cyril John, B.A.
 HOGG, James Edward
 WILLOUGHBY-OSBORNE, Algernon
 PINDER, John Hothersall, M.A.
 JAGO, William
 CHÉRON, André

November 17

PIERRE, Alexander Pulchérie
 LAL, Manohar, B.A.
 SINGH, Har Kishan, B.A.
 WOOD-SMITH, Henry Stephen, B.A.
 DENISON, John Ledgard, B.A.
 BANNING, Henry Burton Smeed, B.A.
 CARRINGTON, Charles Worrell, B.A.

¹ Admitted as Ali, Iltaf.

² Admitted as Prasad, Jwala.

³ Admitted as Ram, Sant.

⁴ Admitted as Williams, John Rolleston.

NOAD, Charles Humphrey Carden, B.A.
 THA-HNYIN
 ELPHINSTONE, Lancelot Henry, B.A.
 HOWARD, Henry Southey, B.A.
 BARKER, Cecil Charles, B.A.
 NELSON, Edward Theophilus, B.A.

1905

January 26

JONES, William Everard Tyldesley
 PRINGLE, William Henderson, M.A.,
 LL.B.

WOODHAM, Herbert
 SUTTON, Ralph
 TINN, Nai, B.A., LL.B.
 SMITH, Guy Vernon
 SCHUSTER, George Ernest, B.A.
 SALDANHA, Theodorico Savedra
 FAKIH, Mohamed Amin, B.A.
 JAYAKAR, Mukund Ramrao
 STOKES, Henry Alfred

May 17

BARRINGTON-WARD, Frederick Temple,
 B.A.
 MANGHARAMANI, Ramkrishna Gian-
 chand
 HALL, John Edward Kenyon
 BOOTH, Sydney Russell, B.A.
 WALTER, Stephen, M.A.
 MELVILLE, William Woodfall
 WILLES, Richard Augustus
 GLENCROSS, James Reginald Morshead,
 M.A., LL.B.

July 5

SIMPKIN, Oswald Richard Arthur, M.A.
 VACHA, Bapoojee Dorabjee, M.A.
 CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, David Gavin,
 M.A., B.C.L.
 VERDEN, Alfred Stanley
 McLAREN, Henry Duncan
 LUBECK, Henry Lewis, B.A.
 GABRIEL, Bernard
 SPALDING, Henry Norman, M.A.
 BAX, Rudolf Edward Victor, B.A.
 FARWELL, Charles Whithead
 MENNELL, George Gillies
 SENANAYEKE, Frederick Richard, B.A.,
 LL.B.
 BARRETT-LENNARD, Ffiennes Cecil
 Arthur
 CHARLTON, Roderick Lindsay Murray,
 B.A., LL.B.
 KOLASKER, Mangesh Bal

ROBERTSON, Helenus Macaulay, B.A.
 RIBEIRO, Henry Francisco
 CLAYTON, Gerald Edward Cririe, B.A.
 QUARDÉ, Ohené Kwesi
 ROWAN-HAMILTON, Sydney Orme
 BRYETT, William Robert, B.A.,
 M.D.

FITZGERALD, Robert Geoffrey
 WARRINGTON, Thomas William, M.A.
 ALI, Mohamed Anwar
 SALTER, William Henry, B.A., LL.B.
 BARKER, Henry Sandys
 RAJ, R. Hans
 CLINTON, Charles Warner
 BARI, Mohammed Abdul
 POYNTON, Edward Morris
 MACAULAY, Sigismund Adolphus
 Leonard Orunmakinde
 BREW, William Ward
 FLOUD, Francis Lewis Castle
 CHATTERJEE, Bejoy Chandra
 BROWN-POBEE, Joseph Peter
 CHENGALVAYULU-NAIDU, Mallem

November 17

HIND, Harold Ashover, B.A.
 HALM, John Theophilus
 BOSTON, John Fowell
 MATHEW, Frank James
 DUVAL, Herbert Philip, M.A., LL.B.

1906

January 26

PICARD, André Lévy
 DE VAUX, Justin Louis
 FOX-DAVIES, Arthur Charles
 LEVY, Wilfrid Rhodes, B.A.
 SHARPE, James Birch
 MOUNG, MOUNG
 JONES, Evelyn Llewellyn Hustler,
 M.A.
 MELVILLE, Stanley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 ISMAIL, Sheikh Mohammad
 DOVE, Silas Palmerston
 THAKOR, Dhirajlal Keshaval, B.A.
 LEECH, Samuel Chetwynd

May 9

LOWE, Rouxville Mark, B.A.
 DULLEY, William
 FORD, Leonard Talman, B.A.
 WILLIAMS, William Harry, B.A.
 GAYE, Arthur Stretton, B.A.
 VAN SOMEREN, Henry Arnold Avenel
 BUGTANI, Ratanchand Revachand

BASU, Devijendra Nath
PELLERIN, Pierre André
WARD, Arthur Samuel

June 27

BLEASE, Walter Lyon
BARNES, Alfred Edward, B.A.
SAINSBURY, John Seymour
THORP, Linton Theodore, LL.B.
TARAPOREWALA, Vikaji Fardunji
DUNN, Spencer Graeme
PEEL, Robert
FOX, William Francis, M.A., B.C.L.
PARKER, Geoffrey
BOWKER, William James, D.S.O.
SAHAD, Nai
LEUNG, Hung Kwok
MASALDAN, Pandit Ikbāl-Narayan
SAMSON, Peter Emerson
BANAJEE, Jamshedjee Framjee
EGERTON-WARBURTON, Francis Joseph,
M.A.
BAKHT, Mirza Munim
CHIPMAN, Howard Holmes, B.A.
BRIDGE, Arthur Liddall
SHARMAN, William Charles
DAVIES, Aubrey Vincent Leigh
KHANDALAVALA, Dorab Navroji, B.A.,
LL.B.

November 19

HUQUE, Syed Noorul
BILGRAMI, Syed Ali¹
MOAZZAM-ALI, Mohamed
SIMONDS, Gavin Turnbull, B.A.
TERRELL, Arthur Koberwein à Beckett,
B.A.
KAREEM, Ahmed
GARRAWAY, Thomas William Savile
KINSMAN, James Charles Patrick,
B.A.
MANSUKHANI, Gopaldas Oodharam
WALTON, Philip, B.A.
CLARKE, William Francis
LEMON, Arthur Henry
BENSON, James Bourne, B.A., LL.D.
SPITTELER, John
MACMASTER, Donald

1907

January 28

DROOP, Arthur Henry, B.A., LL.B.
MAY-OUNG, Moung
BRIERLY, James Leslie, B.A.
SIRCAR, Nripendra Nath

CONNOR, Archimedes William George
Joscelyn

BILGRAMI, Syed Ali¹
SAWYERR, Gosford Collins, B.A.
JONES, Daniel, jun., M.A.
GLAISYER, Henry Ernest, LL.B.
CHAND, Fakir
BROADLEY, Charles Edward Mathew
OTOO, Samuel Esuon
FULFORD, Henry Edward
PRADHAN, Narayan Wishwanath
GODFREY, James Walter
DUNCAN, Samuel Joseph
BA-THEIN, Maung

April 24

MATHEWS, George Arthur Augustus,
B.A.
MANGO, Alexander Anthony, B.A.
LL.B.
BUCHANAN, James Courtney
BRADSHAW, Bartle, B.A.
WHITE, David
SWAN, Harold Cook
SHERLOCK, William Verling, B.A.
KURWA, Shujaoodeen Esmailjee
QADIR, Shaikh Abdul
AHMAD, Bashir
GODFREY, George Vincent
DOUST-SMITH, Ernest Charles

June 12

CLEVELAND-STEVENS, William, M.A.
COLE, Arthur Frederick Andrew, B.A.
FAWELL, Charles Leonard, B.A.
GHOSE, Charu Chunder, B.A.
POLLOCK, Frederick John, M.A.
ASTON, Arthur Neville, B.A.
STEPHENS, Arthur Ralph, M.A.
PANDIT, Vaman Shanker
REISS, Richard Leopold
GRAHAM, William Murray, B.A.
WHITE, James Edmund
SIMONDS, John
DENT, Ernest Edward
CHURCH, Harold, B.A.
NOYCE, William Florey
NARAIN, Suraj
BONARJEE, Debendra Nath
SPRIGG, Henry Aldwin Guildford,
B.A.
SZLUMPER, William Weeks
NAWAZ, Mian Haq
SCOTT, Walter Samuel, B.A., LL.D.
YOUNG, Meredith, M.D.

¹ He is recorded as having been called a second time.

BARLOW, Thomas William Naylor,
M.R.C.S.

EMINSANG, Joseph Emil
STEPHEN, Adrian Leslie, B.A.
PEAKE, Edward Gordon, B.A., LL.B.
BHURGRI, Ghulam Mohamed

November 18

CLAXTON, Alfred John
NEWTON, John Raphael
BRIDGEWATER, Conyers, M.A.
FLEMMING, Douglas Sidney, B.A.
TREMearNE, Thomas Fitzalan
GREENHALGH, Leonard Wray
DIBDIN, Lewis George
ASQUITH, Herbert
WHITE, George Rivers Blanco
POCHIN, Victor Robert, M.A.
PACE, Thomas Andrzejewski
PROFEIT, George Walker, B.L.
GLOVER, Henry Percy

1908

January 27

EARDLEY-WILMOT, Edward Gwyne,
M.A.

SINHA, Prasanna Kumer
WORMALD, Guy, LL.B.
KHAN, Mir Ayub
ALI, Mirza Agha Zakir
WASIM, Mohammad
PHILLIPPS, Henry Vivian, B.A.
RITCH, Lewis Walter
HORNSBY, George Western
DEANS, Cecil Charles
RYALL, William Phayer
HAMID, Abdul
RAPHAEL, John Edward, B.A.

May 16

BERRY, William, B.A.
LOCKER-LAMPSON, Godfrey Lampson
Tennyson
AZIZ, Shaikh Abdul
HALSEY, Gavin George, B.A.
FITZGERALD, Gerald Milnes, B.A.
JOHANNES, Mackertich Carapit, B.A.
BERRINGTON, Kenneth Clunes, B.A.,
LL.B.
RABAGLIATI, Herman Victor
PIRBHAI, Rahimtulla Karmali
SAMUELS, Herbert David
HIGGINS, Alexander Pearce, M.A.,
LL.D.
HICKMAN, John Owen, B.A.

HALL, Wilfred George Carlton
July 1

BENTWICH, Norman de Mattos, M.A.
O'REILLY, Lennox Arthur Patrick
WOLFE, Jackson, B.A., LL.D.
PATEL, Vithalbhai Javerbhai
FOWELL, Richard Warren
PROBYN, Percy John, D.S.O., M.R.C.S.
ROYEPPEN, Joseph, B.A.
WILSON, Richard Bethell
HIBBERT, Luke Taylor, B.A.
MANGENA, Alfred
KIRBY, Claude Arthur
RASHLEIGH, Henry Pelham, B.A.
JOHNSTON, James, M.A.
WA, Maung San
CROMBIE, Theodore Leslie, B.A.
DEB, Kumar Keshabendra Krishna
DESHMUKH, Venkatesh Trimbakrao
DESHMUKH, Shanker Yadeorao
SURITA, Feriole St. Regis
RAI, Charanjit, B.A.
KRISHNA, Kewal
QUARTEY, Emmanuel Francis
BELL, Henry Soady
INGHAM, Edward
LAL, Nand, B.A., LL.B.
IQBAL, Shaikh Muhammad, B.A.
BASU, Santis Priya
TURNBULL, Roger William, M.A.,
LL.B.

November 17

WINTERBOTHAM, Edward Micklem, B.A.
COHEN, Donald Henry, B.A.
TIMMIS, William Udal, B.A.
ROBINOW, William, B.A.
HARVEY, Robert Charles Percy Gerald,
B.A.
COTTON, Ralph Charles Fairbairn, B.A.
MACGREGOR, Alasdair Duncan Atholl,
M.A.
MOXON, Paul Bouchier, LL.B.
ISAACS, John
NANAVATI, Dhirajlal Dayabhai
NICHOLSON, Robert Herle, B.A.
MAUDE, Evelyn John, B.A.
BASTO, Antonio Joaquim, jun.
ALI, Mahomed Shakir

1909

January 26

BEAMISH, Richard de Beaumont, B.A.
MAHADEVA, Arunachalam, B.A.

HASAN, Naziruddin, B.A.
 WAITE, Wilfrid Fabian
 PERERA, Galappatty Kankanange
 William, B.A.
 FLINT, Algernon Horace, LL.B.
 ABHYANKAR, Moreshwar Vasudeo
 DESHMUKH, Govind Vinayek
 NAG, Khagendra Chandra, B.A.
 KNOTSFORD-FORTESCUE, Faithful
 Edward, B.A.
 KUNDANANI, Mulchand Aimal
May 5
 DAVIES, Clement Edward, B.A., LL.B.
 MILLS, George Henry
 HAYWARD, Maurice Henry Weston,
 LL.B.
 EVANS, Griffith Pugh, B.A.
 WADIA, Nowrojee Jehangir, B.A.
 MERRIMAN-LABOR, Augustus Boyle
 Chamberlayne
 BIRKBECK, Scott
 TARAPORE, Pestonji Cursetji
 COCKERELL, Frederick William Pepys
 MCGOWAN, Ivor Alexander Whitworth,
 B.A., LL.B.
 BONHAM-CARTER, Maurice, B.A.
 CHAUDHURI, Rajendra Narayan
 SIMMONDS, George May
June 23
 CUTLACK, Cyril, B.A.
 VELINKER, Shriskrishna Gunaji, B.A.,
 LL.B.
 RANGNEKAR, Sajba Shankar
 BRUCE, George Lewis, M.A.
 CLIFFORD-JONES, Noel Harcourt
 D'ESTERRE, Sidney Burnaby Wood, B.A.
 BRIGGS, Frederick, B.A.
 HOSEIN, Francis Evelyn Mohammed
 FOSTER, Robert Bruce
 OLIVER, Philip Milner, B.A.
 SEN, Bankim Chandra
 BAKER, Humphrey George Ambrose,
 B.A.
 MOLYNEUX, John Howard, B.A., LL.B.
 QUARTEY-PAPAFIO, Emmanuel William
 HAMMOND, Neils Jonas Downona
 COVINGTON, Oliver Henry
 WANG, Sei Chen
 DE CASTRO, John Paul, M.A.
 IBN-I-AHMAD
 SHAW, Cyril Dunstan
 GHATAK, Narendra Nath

NARAIN, Kanwar
 MONRO, David Henry Carmichael, B.A.
 CHANDORKA, Krishna Raghunath
 SIDDIQI, Mohamad Masudul Hasan
 SINGH, Mohinder
 NAG, Basudha Kanta
 MAY, Leonard Morgan
November 17
 SETON, Christopher Elphinstone
 DAMAN, Gerard William, M.A.
 AGAR, Charles Talbot, B.A.
 SMITH, Gordon
 MORGAN, Arthur Conway Osborne,
 B.A.
 HAMILTON, Horace Perkins, M.A.
 GRAY, James Neville, B.A.
 HOPKINSON, Martin, B.A.
 TING, Alexander Young, LL.B.
 GUPTA, Jiban Kumar
 HLA-PE, Maung
 GILL, Reginald George, B.A.
 WELLS, Arthur James
 KYAW, Maung Ba

1910

January 26

SMITH, James Alexander George
 PANDIT, Madhav Shankar Rao, B.A.
 DATTA, Ganesh
 SHELLEY, Adrian Noel Christian, B.A.
 DUN, Maung Ba
 BEALE, Harold Lansdowne, M.A.
 BROWN, Charles Carnegie, B.A.
 BLAKE, Cecil Rodolph, B.A.
 WIN, Maung San
 MUKERJEE, Nagendra Nath, M.A., B.L.
 MEHTA, Ardeshir Pherozeshah
 MUNSIF, Ratilal Ghelabhai, B.A., LL.B.
 MYA-U, Maung

April 20

DUTTON, Francis Bridger, B.A.
 JAYASWAL, Kashi Prasad, B.A.
 SINGH, Dalip, B.A.
 KHWAJA, Abdul Majid, B.A.
 POWELL, Robert Branks
 FIROZUDDIN, Shaikh
 DAVIES, Arthur

June 8

DAYNES, John Norman, M.A., B.C.L.
 MELLISH, Cecil Edward
 MARTIN, Samuel Edgar, M.B.
 MONTSIOA, George Dick

DUTT, Asoka Chunder
 MOSES, Lewis
 COLLINSON, Jeffreys Lewis William, B.A.
 ELDRIDGE, Leonard Duncan
 AKINSEMOYIN, Mobolaji Adeyemi, B.A.¹
 EVANS, Ernest, B.A., LL.B.
 BOSE, Bhobendra Nath
 SAHAY, Brahma
 ZAHUR-AHMAD, Shaikh
 FISK, George William Victor
 SHEOREY, Krishna Lakshman
 SEBASTIAN, Skinner Raymond, B.A.
 LAT, Maung
 KHAN, Rafiq Mohammad
 PECK, Herbert
 NATH, Diwan Dina
 November 17
 SEN, Sunanda Chunder
 LIN, Hsin Kwei
 BEECHINOR, Daniel
 GHOSE, Dhirender Chunder
 HAFIZ, Mahomedhafiz Abdulkadir
 KYIN, Mounq
 NORRIS, Francis Benedict Vincent
 BHAKHRY, Jawaher Lal
 NARANG, Gokul Chand, M.A., Ph.D.
 PLUMER, Reginald Barlow
 SWAMI, Kandula Vira Raghava

1911

January 26

FIDDES, Henry William
 DASTUR, Hormazdiar Phiroze
 HAMILTON, Arthur James Stanley, B.A., LL.B.
 DRYSDALE, Thomas Arthur
 HOLLOND, Henry Arthur, M.A.
 BOXALL, William Percival Gratwicke, jun., B.A.
 HEALEY, Oliver Nowell Chadwyck, B.A.
 BRANDT, William Robert
 IHIT, William Maung Po
 KAZI, Imdadali Imamali
 GATTIE, Vernon Rodney Montagu, B.A.
 AZAD, Mohiddin Khan
 KITCHLEW, Saifud Din, B.A.
 CHAND, Nanak, B.A.
 RIDGWAY, George John Proctor
 MITRA, Satish Chandra
 AIYANGAR, Mysore Rangiengar
 Narasinah
 PO-HAN, Maung

LALVANI, Jethmal Lilaram
 LALVANI, Motiram Lilaram
 SHAHANI, Partabsing Sahibsing
 TILLEY, Edwin Arthur
 NARAYAN, Grama Kasturirangachar, B.A.
 COTTON, John Cherry, M.A.
 May 10
 CHALMERS, Thomas Marriott, B.A.
 STONE, Gilbert, B.A., LL.B.
 GHOSH, Sarojbhusan, B.A., B.L.
 SHEARME, David, B.A.
 MACKENZIE, John Campbell
 HARPER, Julian Francis Howard, B.A.
 LYDALL, Henry Hugh Wykcham, B.A.
 SINHA, Aroon Kumar
 WILKES, John Fiske, M.A.
 ROY, Dharendra Nath
 TAHIRKAI, Mirza Abdul Karim, B.A.
 DAVID-DEVIS, Willie Ernest, M.A.
 DHAR, William
 ROBERTSON, David Dewar
 GIDE, Pierre Georges Edmond
 CHANDIRAMANI, Udham Bherumal
 CAMPBELL, Robert Lee, M.A.
 HUGHES, James Arnolph, B.A.
 DARUVALA, Pirojsha Nasarvanji, B.A., LL.B.

June 27

WU, Chao Chu
 KEMP, Joseph Horsford
 ZAHID, Zahadur Rahim, M.A., B.L.
 SWALLOW, Luther James, B.A.
 AUSTIN, Preston Bruce
 LOLY, Gerard Masterman, B.A.
 CASE, Thomas Henry Fowler, B.A.
 BHUTTACHARYYA, Sachindranath, B.A.
 DAW, Herbert Harris
 KHAN, Ata Muhaiyuddin
 RALLI, Dosabhoj Cowasji
 RAM, Chaudhri Daya
 HARE, Edgar James
 MAJID, Sheikh Abdul
 HASSAN, Sheikh Ahmad
 GHOSH, Hemendra Narayan
 SATHAYE, Vinayak Dhondo
 VARMA, Bhagwan Singh
 GOPAL, Har
 MANI, Corimbatore Soobra
 November 17
 ASGHAR, Malik Ali
 HAMILTON, Patrick Swinglehurst, B.A.

¹ Admitted as Samuel Victor Lino Davies.

GREER, Hugh, B.A.
 HUNTER, Godfrey Jackson, B.A., LL.B.
 LEES, Ayre Henry, B.A.
 DEVA, Jai
 BHOSE, Nripendra Nath, B.A.
 CHATTERJEE, Nayan Mohan
 KANJILAL, Manindra Nath, B.A., LL.B.
 PEGGS, James Hetherington, B.A.
 THOMPSON, Henry Bates
 GHAZI, Nazir-ul-Haq, B.A.
 BANERJI, Nirmal Chandra

1912

January 26

GHOSH, Batu Krishna, M.A., B.L.
 MITRA, Manindra Nath, B.A., B.L.
 COURTAULD, Louis, M.A., M.B., B.C.
 PATHER, Singaravaloo Rathnum
 DASS, Jeremiah Dina Nath, B.A.
 CONNERY, James
 CHOUDHURI, Satyendra Narayan¹
 MORYOSEPH, Emanuel Charles
 SACKEY, Robert Samuel
 BAH-SHIN, Moung
 PILLAI, Kalladakurichy Pondiperumal
 Shanmukhan
 FRY, Alfred Harold, B.A.
 ARONSON, Hugh
 AHMADY, Zahirul Hassan
 RAM, Balak
 RIMMER, Edward Johnson
 BA-SI, Maung
 THA-DIN, Maung
 HUTCHEON, Ernest Henry
 SHAH, Syed Fateh
 DE, Pulinkrishna
 ALI, Sayed Mohammad Rauf
 ALI, Mohammad Asif
 ABDOLCADER, Husein Hasanally
 NARAIN, Bishen

May 1

ARCHER, Francis Kendray
 VASVANI, Pasram Kundanmal, B.A.,
 LL.B.
 CHOUDHURI, Satyendra Narayan¹
 NORIE-MILLER, Stanley, B.A.
 MIR, Shaikh Mohomed, B.A.
 GYI, Maung Maung
 RAY, Nareschandra
 MENON, Puthampilli Nelakanta
 MAHMUD, Syed, Ph.D.
 ATA-AMONU, Kwamin

MANUEL, Austin George
 MANUEL, Arthur Richard
 COLLINGWOOD, Charles Arthur
 SINGH, Kumar Jagan Nath
 MUZUMDAR, Nandlal Maneklal, B.A.
 LIMB, William Millington
 PATERSON, John George
 TAGART, Edward Samuel Bourne

June 19

MASON, James Scott
 IRVING, Charles Maxwell Trelawny
 FOSTER, Hugh Perceval Ross, B.A.,
 LL.B.

BOYCE, Jamshed Mervanji
 KUNDANANI, Bhojraj Lalchand
 HARDING, Edward John, M.A.
 WALMSLEY, Francis
 BOSE, Satyendra Nath
 BANERJEE, Sudhindra Nath, B.A.
 LAL, Manohar, B.A.
 NARAIN, Rup
 BAGGALLAY, Mervyn Eric Claude,
 B.A.

DOHERTY, Ithiel Kolajo
 DAKYNS, Arthur Lindsay, M.A.
 JOHNSON, John Shakespeare
 RUDKIN, Charles Mark Clement
 MITAL, Karm Chand
 MOHIDIN, Mir Sultan
 DWAI, Saw Pah²
 HIGGINS, Gordon Lea
 ATAULLAH, Khwaja Mohamed
 SHUJAUDDIN, Khalifa
 RAZAQ, Shaikh Abdul
 RAY, Jyotish Chandra
 BERI, Kishori Lal
 MIR-ZYNUDDIN
 KHAN, Muhammad Abdulla
 BHALLA, Naubat Rai
 BARRIOS, Benjamin
 DESEILLE, Pierre, D. en Droit
 SIDDIQI, Badshah Husain
 RAZA, Kasim
 AKBARI, Wazir Hasan
 DHAR, John
 TANNAN, Mohan Lal
 KIRPALANI, Hiranand Khushiram
 ALEXANDER, Talib Masih
 LAL, Moti
 SHAH, Ikram Ullah
 SHERVANI, Tasadduq Ahmed Khan
 BAWANIA, Kanhaiyalal

¹Recorded as having been called a second time.²Admitted as Saw Ba Yin.

IYER, Eluppai Lakshmana
EBENEZER, Robin Nehemiah
IYENGAR, Vinjamuri Gopal Khrishna,
M.A.

MOHAMMAD, Mahar Nur
SINGH, Kanwar Jusbir
NARULA, Tara Singh¹
MIRZA, Mohomed Abu Saeed
ALIKHAN, Abbas, M.A., LL.B.
BASU, Debendra Nath
RAHMAN, Abdul
TIKEHAR, Raghunath Balvant

November 18

BHANDARI, Ram Rakha Mal
DOUGLAS, Archibald Campbell
HOLLAND, Vyvyan Beresford, B.A.
GREENFIELD, Horace
KEMP, Richard Burdon Haldane
ERULKAR, David Solomon, B.A.
ACLAND, John Musgrave, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., M.D.
ISLAM, Nural
ROYLE, John Charles Fanshawe
HUMPHRYS, Hubert Chester
IKRAM, Sheikh Mohammad
BAPANNA, Garimella
STOUT, Olaf Eirik, B.A., LL.B.
GHOSAL, Jamini Kant
KRISHEN, Sarb

1913

January 27

RADCLIFFE, Geoffrey Reynolds Yonge,
M.A.
MAUNG, Maung Thein, B.A., LL.B.
MEHTA, Makanji, Jutha, B.A., LL.B.
MODI, Tehmuras Kavasji, B.A., LL.B.
GORWALLA, Phiroz Dorabji
DICKSON, George Cyril
OAKLEY, John Martin, B.A.
CHANDAVARKAR, Vithal Narayan, B.A.
RAWLINS, George Edmond Adair,
B.A.
WHITE, Bernard, B.A.
MIR-ANWARUDDIN
HIGSON, Peter, B.A.
RASUL, Sheikh Ghulam
ROW, Silam Jagannatha
POSWAYO, Ngcubu
TEW, Mervyn Lawrence, M.A.
JONES, Geoffrey St. John, B.A.
LALL, Sohan

April 16

DANCKWERTS, Harold Otto, B.A.
MORIER, Charles Eliot
CHAUDHARI, Sushil Chandra, B.A.
CARTER, Charles Ernest Owen, B.A.
MOHIUDDIN, Syed, B.A.
AMIRUDDIN, Mir, M.A.
NAYUDU, Rengasamynayudu Seshachala
GYI, Maung Ko Ko
RAY, Arabindra
RAY, Rohininath
KHAN, Abdul Manan
SHANKAR, Gouri
BHUTTO, Aligoher
JAN, Ata Mohamed
SARBADHIKARI, Susil Prasad

June 4

SOCKETT, Albert Edwin
ATKIN, Edward Ernest Henry
GIBSON, William Sumner, B.A.
KEELING, Edward Herbert
MALLIK, Monojendra Nath
STAINTON, John Armitage, B.A.
BROWN, Harold
BOSE, Nagendra Nath
GUPTA, Saurindra Kumar, M.A., B.L.
BHASKER, Ciriyaam Suryanarayanan,
M.A.
YUSUF, Nawabzada Mohomed
PUNTAMBEKAR, Shrikrishna Venkatesh,
B.A.
JAGGARAYUDU, Kanumilli
RAM, Atma
NAIK, Ramchandra Seshadri, M.A.
NAG, Nirmal Kanta
BURGESS, John
GHANY, Mohammed Abdul
SALT, Lionel Edgar, M.A.
HAZRA, Chandra Kumar
LAKSHMANASWAMI, Obalam
MUNISWAMAPPA, Ramaswami
RAI, Naubat
KHAN, Habib Ulla
SINGH, Narotam
BARBAR, Mohammad Saddiq
EUSOOF, Mahomed
TUN, Maung Maung
BHALLA, Harcharan Das
NARANG, Dina Nath
SAMTANI, Bhagwandas Pessumal
KHAN, Muhammad Amin

¹ Admitted as Tara Singh.

SHARMA, Suraj Moni
 RAM, Diwan Anant
 CHAND, Ranbir
 CHHACHHI, Hanwant Bir Sing
 SINGH, Shivanath
 GHANI, Abdul
 KHAN, Khan Mohammad Nawaz
 SEHGAL, Gulzari Lal
 SINGH, Shamsheer
 MITRA, Debendra Nath
 BASU, Kiran Coomar
 BASU, Nripendra Nath
 ETHIRAJU, Vellore Lutchmansamy
 MOUNG, MOUNG
 SINGH, Ajab
 BHANDARI, Balwant Singh
 CHATTERJI, Jitendra Mohan
 GUHA, Hem Chandra
 HUSEIN, Hyder, B.A.
 NAGARKER, Gorakhnath Sakharam
 LAL, Gopal
 SHAH, Atta Ullah
 DATTA, Nirmal Chandra
 AHMAD, Mohamad
 HUSAIN, Syed Sardar, B.A.
 JAYATILAKA, Don Baron
 MACKINNON, Mervyn Alexander
 ALI, Thawood Osman Mohamed
 MITRA, Sarat Chandra
 PILLAI, Kattathra Ramanpillai Padmanabha
 PILLAI, Rajah Venoogopaul
 APPA-RAO, Durisety
 PATEL, Maganbhai Chaturbhai, B.A., LL.B.
 ROY, Rajendra Lal, B.L.
 AIYAR, Virappanchatram Sivaramkrishna, B.A., B.L.
 SCHNEIDER, Gaulterus Stewart
 AHMAD, Shaikh Marghub
 HAYFORD, Ernest James
November 17
 MITCHELL-DAWSON, Henry Crawford, M.A.
 DUNNE, Arthur Briggs, M.B., B.C.
 BUCKLEY, Bryan Burton, B.A.
 KYA, Maung Ba
 BALL, Alexander Keith Morton, B.A.
 RAO, Sarangu Narasimha, B.A., LL.B.
 GEARE, John Wilding Arundel, B.A.
 SLEEM, Mahomed
 BADHWAR, Baij Nath

FERNANDO, Charles Hubert Zaleski, B.A., LL.B.
 NATH, Dina
 GHOSH, Prafulla Nath
 VERMA, Nand Ram, B.Sc.
 AKBAR, Mohammad
 TOOLIS, Thomas Smith
 OHRI, Milkhi Ram
 KHAN, Abdul Hafiz
 AHMAD, Syed Ryaz-ud-Din
 DIN, Qamarud
 BOWMAN, Joseph Hood
 GOOD, Cecil Albert
 BOURNE, Robert Croft, B.A.
 BOSE, Sris Chandra, B.A.
 GEE, Hubert Cecil, M.A.
 LUKE, Kizhakaviatil-Ummamen
 SAMERAWICKARIE, Edmund Joseph
 COORAY, Alan Bertram

1914

January 26

PAYNE, William
 BRUNO, Valentine Edgar
 SASSOON, David Duke, B.A.
 RENNER, William Awoonor
 DATTA, Lall Mohammad
 KITCHLU, Rattan Nath¹
 BOSU, Borendranath
 RAO, Edupuganty Raghavendra
 CRAUFURD, James Gregan, B.A.
 RAHMAN, Abdur, M.A.
 HUTCHEON, John Silvester
 RICHARDS, Alexander Aemilius
 SKINNER, John Allan Cleveland
 WILSON, Archibald
 DEB, Anil Krishna, B.A., B.L.
 BHAR, Satis Chandra, B.A., B.L.
 TALEYARKHAN, Kaikhusro Manekshah Jehangirshah
 GHOSE, Jnanendra Mohan
 HART, Walter Gray, LL.D.

May 6

BASU, Anil Prakas
 TOUCHE, Norman George, B.A.
 SAGGU, Muhammad Khairuddin, M.A., D.C.L.
 DAING, Maung Sein
 RAO, Vinayek Gaupat, B.A., LL.B.
 SHERWANI, Haroon Khan, B.A.
 GHOSE, Manik Chandra
 CHHIBBAR, Thakurdas, M.A.

¹ Formerly Rattan Nath.

GUPTA, Deoki Nandan
 GHOSH, Amarendra Nath¹
 JAVERI, Roychand Dayachand
 GUPTA, Sarish Chandra
 MUGASETH, Jal Jehangir, B.A.
 LOKE, Maung Po
 WATTS, Guy Tracey
 ELAHY, Fazal
 THOMPSON, Augustus William Kojo
 DESAI, Mangaldas Vithaldas, B.A.,
 LL.B.
 GILBERT, Joseph Trounself, jun., B.A.
June 24
 PALMER, Charles Edgar
 KHAN, Ahmad Bakhsh
 SHENNAN, Watson Douglas, B.A.
 THORNTON, Leslie Irvine Lumsden, M.A.
 GIDWANI, Sahijram Hassasing, B.A.
 MASOODUZZAMAN, Shaikh
 LALL, Raj Mohan
 RAM, Mast
 RAUF, Abdul
 RAZZAG, Abdul

TIN, Maung Bà
 SINGH, Devindra, B.A.
 CHADHA, Bodh Raj, B.Sc.
 GHOSH, Amarendra Nath¹
 VARMA, Magan Lal
 SEN, Ugra, B.A.
 RAZAVI, Syed Abul Hasan
 KHOSTA, Kashi Ram
 LAHIRI, Jatindra Mohan, B.A.
 KHAN, Warasat Husain
 PASLEY, William
 JOONEJO, Jan Mahomed
 MANSEL-JONES, Conwyn
 SUD, Babu Lal, B.A.
 COOTE, Richard Markham
 BAJPAI, Rama Shankar, B.C.L.
 AMEEN, Sheikh Mohammad, B.A.
 TOOTE, Thaddeus Augustus
 TAJUDDIN, Pir, B.A.
 KHAN, Mohammad Yamin, B.A.
 KHAN, Zafrulla
 BOSE, Sarat Chandra, M.A., B.L.
 RASUL, Ghulam, B.A.

¹ He is recorded as having been called a second time. But the minute is confused.



The Gatehouse and Nos. 24 to 26 Old Buildings (Appleton, 1890)

[Facing p. 443]

APPENDIX I

BENCHERS OF LINCOLN'S INN ON AUGUST 4th, 1914

H.M. King George V*	Bencher 1892. Treasurer 1904.
Fry*	The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, G.C.B., K.C. Bencher 1869. Treasurer 1892.
Fischer	Thomas Halhed, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1872.
Hastings	Graham, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1877.
Scoble*	The Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew Richard, K.C.S.I., K.C. Bencher 1879. Treasurer 1899.
Smith	Richard Horton, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1881. Treasurer 1903.
Alverstone*	The Rt. Hon. Viscount, G.C.M.G. Bencher 1881. Lord Chief Justice 1900-1913. Treasurer 1905.
Clarke*	The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward George, K.C. Bencher 1882. Treasurer 1906.
Romer*	The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, G.C.B. Bencher 1884.
Cozens-Hardy*	The Rt. Hon. Lord Cozens-Hardy. Bencher 1885. Treasurer 1909. Master of the Rolls 1907-1918.
Giffard	Henry Alexander Esq., K.C. Bencher 1885. Treasurer 1911.
Williams*	The Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Lomax Vaughan, Bencher 1886. Treasurer 1912.
Stirling*	The Rt. Hon. Sir James, Bencher 1886.
Anstie	James, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1886.
Joyce*	The Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Ingle, Bencher 1886.
Walker	James Douglas, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1887. Treasurer 1913.
Kennedy*	The Rt. Hon. Sir William Rann, Bencher 1888. Treasurer 1914.
Cutler	Edward, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1888. Treasurer 1915.
Latham	William, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1889.
Courtney*	The Rt. Hon. Lord, of Penwith. Bencher 1889. Speaker of the House of Commons 1886-1892.
Renshaw	Walter Charles, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1890.
Buckley*	The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Burton, Bencher 1891. Lord Wrenbury, 1915. Treasurer 1916.

* See *ante*, p. 389.

Digby*	Sir Kenelm Edward, G.C.B., K.C. Bencher 1891.
Muir-Mackenzie*	Sir Kenneth Augustus, G.C.B., K.C. Bencher 1891. Lord Muir-Mackenzie 1915. Treasurer 1917. P.C. 1924.
Beale	Sir William Phipson, Bart, K.C. Bencher 1892. Treasurer 1918.
Neville*	The Hon. Sir Ralph, Bencher 1892.
Haldane*	The Rt. Hon. Viscount, of Cloan, O.M., F.R.S. Bencher 1893. Secretary of State for War 1905. Lord Chancellor 1912-1915 and again 1924. Treasurer 1919.
Morley*	The Rt. Hon. Viscount, of Blackburn, O.M. Bencher 1893. Chief Secretary for Ireland 1886 and 1892-1895. Secretary of State for India 1905-1910.
Asquith*	The Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry, Earl of Oxford and Asquith, K.G., Q.C. 1890. Bencher 1894. Secretary of State for Home Department 1892-1895. Chancellor of the Exchequer 1905-1908. Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury 1908-1916. Treasurer 1920.
Farwell*	The Rt. Hon. Sir George, Bencher 1895.
Healey	Charles Edward Heley Chadwyck, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1895.
Levett	Ernest Laurence, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1895.
Alexander	David Lindo, Esq., K.C. Bencher, 1896.
Rathmore*	The Rt. Hon. Lord, of Shanganagh, Q.C. (Ireland), 1868. Bencher 1896.
Hopkinson	Sir Alfred, K.C. Bencher 1896. Treasurer 1921.
Woods	Matthew S. Grosvenor, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1897.
Warrington*	The Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Rolls, Bencher 1897. Treasurer 1922. Lord Warrington of Clyffe 1926.
Stanger	His Honour Judge Henry Yorke, K.C. Bencher 1898. Treasurer 1923.
Methold	Thomas Tindal, Esq. Bencher 1898.
Eve*	The Rt. Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney, Bencher 1899. Treasurer 1924.
Sutton*	The Hon. Sir Henry, Bencher 1900.
Rawlins	William Donaldson, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1900.
Lawrence	The Rt. Hon. Sir Paul Ogden, Bencher 1900. Treasurer 1925.
Kirby	Arthur Raymond, Esq. Bencher 1902.
Amphlett	Richard Holmden, Esq. K.C. Bencher 1903.

* See *ante*, p. 389.

Cutler	John, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1903.
Parker*	The Rt. Hon. Lord, of Waddington. Bencher 1903.
Butcher	John George, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1903. Lord Danesfort, 1924. Treasurer 1926.
Macnaghten	The Hon. Edward Charles, K.C. Bencher 1904.
Jenkins	Charles Elliott Edward, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1904. Treasurer 1927.
Foote	John Alderson, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1904.
Hughes	Thomas Raffles, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1905. Treasurer 1928.
Upjohn	William Henry, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1905.
Rowden	Aldred William, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1906.
Norton	Robert Frederick, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1906. Treasurer 1929.
Micklem	Nathaniel, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1906. Treasurer 1930.
Pollock*	The Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick, Bart. Bencher 1906. K.C. 1920. Treasurer 1931.
Younger	Robert, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1907. Treasurer 1932. (The Rt. Hon. Lord Blanesburgh, G.B.E.)
Gregory	Philip Spencer, Esq. Bencher 1907.
Carson	Thomas Henry, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1907.
Holland	Sir Thomas Erskine, K.C. Bencher 1907.
Sargant	Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Henry. Bencher 1908.
Dibdin*	Sir Lewis Tonna, K.C. Bencher 1908. Dean of the Arches 1903-1934.
Wood	James George, Esq. Bencher 1908.
Boxall	William Percival Gratwicke, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1908.
Lofthouse	Samuel Hill Smith, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1909.
Jenkins*	Rt. Hon. Sir Lawrence Hugh, K.C.I.E. Chief Justice of the High Court at Fort William 1909-1915. Bencher 1909. P.C. 1916.
Romer	Mark Lemon, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1910. Treasurer 1933. (The Rt. Hon. Lord Romer, 1938.)
Dixon	John, Esq. Bencher 1910.
Buckmaster	Stanley Owen, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1910. Treasurer, 1934. (Viscount Buckmaster, Lord Chancellor, 1915-1916.)
Peterson	The Hon. Sir Arthur Frederic. Bencher 1911.
Beaumont	Edward, Esq. Bencher 1911.

* See *ante*, p. 389.

Jessel	Albert Henry, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1911.
Cassel	Sir Felix Maximilian Schoenbrunn, K.C. Bencher 1913. Treasurer 1935.
Sheldon	William Robert, Esq. Bencher 1913.
Thomas	Evan Lewis, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1913. Treasurer 1934.
Martelli	Ernest Wynne, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1913.
Russell	The Hon. Frank, K.C. Bencher 1913. Treasurer 1936. (The Rt. Hon. Lord Russell of Killowen.)
Austen-Cartmell	James, Esq. Bencher 1913.
Whitehead	Rowland Edward, Esq., K.C. Bencher 1914.
Bryce	Rt. Hon. Viscount, of Dechmont. Bencher 1914.
Durand	Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Mortimer, G.C.M.G. Bencher 1914.

APPENDIX II

NEW HISTORICAL MATERIAL

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NEW HISTORICAL MATERIAL

1. New Material

Walker and Baildon, in their prefaces, notes and dissertations in the first four volumes of these Records, set the history of Lincoln's Inn upon sure foundations. But since the last volume was printed in 1902, new material has come to light, upon which novel theories have been advanced; and it may be helpful to introduce it here, and to discuss the additions or modifications which it may entail.

The principal sources of this new matter are: charters and a Rent Roll discovered among the muniments of the Abbey of Malmesbury by George James Turner in 1906, a 17th-century *MS.* presented to the Middle Temple in 1910,¹ two large volumes of documents ferreted out and made available by Elijah Williams in his *Early Holborn* in 1927,² many of which concern the Inns of Court, and Sir John Simpson's record of his discoveries during the restoration of the Old Hall.³

2. The Middle Temple Manuscript

Outstanding is the *M.T.MS.*, a bound volume of 93 folios, almost all written on both sides, and now in the Middle Temple Library, which relates to Lincoln's Inn and to its two associated Inns of Chancery, Davie's or Thavie's Inn and Furnival's Inn. It was transcribed by Baildon before the 1st Great War: and he wrote an undated and unsigned preface, in which he recommended that part of it should be printed. It has been discussed in detail, with a number of extracts, in *The Origins of Lincoln's Inn*,⁴ a small book published in the series of *Cambridge Studies in English Legal History* in 1963, and a photostat copy of the manuscript and also Baildon's preface and transcription, are to be found in Lincoln's Inn Library. It is not possible to display here more than Baildon's transcription of the more important passages, interspersed with short summaries.

The *M.T.MS.* is seriously torn at its right-hand edges, and this accounts for the many gaps in the sequence of sentences. It has no title page; but the Author seems to have been a Benchler, living in Lincoln's Inn with its Library near his door, and in touch with the antiquarians of his day, particularly Thynne, Ley and Digges. He was engaged upon compiling it between 1620 and 1638, if not longer, and he showed a particular interest in heraldry and the new Chapel. William Hakewill (Hackwell), who is named 32 times in the 2nd volume of these Records,⁵ and was called to the Bar in 1606, and to the Bench in 1618, and held the office of Treasurer in 1637-8, answers exactly to this description; but as none of the writing

¹ Referred to as *M.T.MS.*

² Referred to as *W.D.*

³ Intro: § 15.

⁴ Referred to as *O.L.I.*

⁵ See in particular II. 102, 128, 140, 178, 209, 219, 227, 238, 243, 253, 314, 332, 344, 349, 389, 450, 451.

in the *M.T.MS.* can be identified with his (it was probably written by clerks), he can only be provisionally designated as the author.¹

3. William Sulyard's Manuscript

More important however than the authorship of the *M.T.MS.* are the extracts which it contains (unfortunately short and mutilated), from a manuscript composed by William Sulyard, which was once in the Library of Lincoln's Inn, but had disappeared before any extant catalogue was made. He was first mentioned in the Black Books in 1514, when he and another were assigned to a Chamber;² and he supervised much of the building work in progress at that period, including a library, and also the gatehouse commonly associated since Stow's time with the name of Sir Thomas Lovell, who made the largest contributions to its cost.³ The most alluring passages in the manuscript are those alluding to his part in this work. It was already known that the subscriptions passed through his hands, that he made the disbursements, and that "the Maisters, Rewlers and Benchers" had recognised "the payne and labo^r that the said William Sulyarde haith taken abowte the byldyng of the newe Gate Howse."⁴ He was Autumn Reader in 1526-7,⁵ and Keeper of the Black Book in the following year,⁶ and he is frequently named as Auditor. He was a Governor from 1531-2 to 1538-9.⁷ He was also a member of the King's Council.

Sulyard also took a new lease of the Inn premises (except Cotterell's Garden) in 1535, and this lease from the Bishop of Chichester it still among the Society's title deeds. Very shortly afterwards (in 1536) the next Bishop sold the freehold to him and his brother Eustace, but though Eustace is also named as a grantee, William seems to have supplied the money, because the first payment of rent (made in 1537-8) was made to him.⁸ It may be assumed that he fell ill soon afterwards, because he took no part in the affairs of the Inn after 1539, and died in 1540.

4. Extracts from the *M.T.MS.*

The *M.T.MS.* relates [erroneously]⁹ that Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, lived and died in a mansion on the site of Lincoln's Inn, and that this was the origin of the name of the Society. Then follows a notable passage, obscure because the *MS.* is torn:—

(fo. 1.) "In the ancyent manuscripted Bookes of this House . . . to have bene
"wrytten with the proper hand wrytinge . . . Suliard Esquio^r who lived in
"Anno 18 Hen. 8, then . . . Lincolnes Inne, that the same House, with the . . .
"thereunto belonginge was holden of the then . . . Johns Jerusalem in England
"(nowe dissolved) omnibus servitiis etc. And that John de Herlizun . . .
"Templers whose estate the said Hospitallers . . . the Master of Burton
"Lazar, as of Saint Giles . . . Midd. by the yerelie rent of ix^s as tenants . . .
"(fo. 1 (d)). "meane which was Saint Jo . . . The said rent was rendred and
"paied (as Mr Suliard remembrethe) for many yeres by the Pentyoner of

¹ O.L.I. 3-10.

³ See in particular I. 185, 187, 191, 193, 196, 200.

⁵ I. 215.

⁷ I. 232-252.

⁹ *Post*, p. 457.

² I. 175-176.

⁴ I. 204.

⁶ I. 218.

⁸ O.L.I. 19.

"Lincolnes Inne for the tyme beinge. By some acquittances made from the "late Prior of Saint Johns for receipt of the said ix^s yerely rent extant to be "sene: the wordes are:

"Receivid by the Lord of Saint Johns, by the handes of the Pentioner of "Lincolnes Inne-ix^s quitt rent for Cottrell garden".

"This Cottrell Garden is the same plott of ground which is also called some- "tymes Conygarth, as the same is devided by brick walls".

This is followed by some historical speculation. Then comes an interesting passage described as "The Extension of Lincolnes Inne, beinge in three severall Parishes" and an account of the "perambulations" in "Gange" (Rogation) Week.¹

The *M.T.MS.* then continues:

(fo. 2) "It also . . . M^r Sulyard that in old tyme divers dwellinge houses stood " . . . the reason whereof heshe weth: "For (saith he) I made the Gatehouse . . . "castinge up the earthe for the foundation thereof, three foote . . . ground. "I found Harthes made of Tyles whiche were for Cotte . . . (saith he) . . . the "ground is paved both in the court and in the street . . . filled up and made "playne with the earth wh^{ch} was doune when . . . of the New Gatehouse was "laide. It is also mentioned in the manuscripted Bookes of this Colledge . . . "house in the reigne of K. Hen. 8 made a Fence against Chancery Lane . . . "wall and a deepe dike on the street side.² And that the same was . . . made "and repaired aboute 18 Hen. 8 one William Honychurch be (ing Treasurer) "of this House.³ (fo. 2 (d)). Mr. Suliard further relateth that in his tyme did "belonge unto Lincolns Inne a Syncke to convey awaie from the kitchen of "the House the corrupt and wast water thereof unto a dike in Fiquetts Field "as (saith he) is used at this daie. And further sheweth in theis wordes: "When the Gatehouse was in Buildinge, I (meaninge himself) brought in all "the water and wood to burne the kylnes of Bricke throughe Fiquetts field."

The *M.T.MS.* continues:

(fo. 2 (d)). Mr. Suliard "also relateth that in the Reignes of K. Ed. I and of "K. Edw. 2 (1272-1327) Hen. Lacy, Erle of Lincolne and Lord High Steward "of England to whiche (saith Mr. Sulyard) appertayned ymmediatlie under "the Kinge the sole admynistration of Justice, and to have a due respect unto "the execution of the same. And therefore (saith he) all ministers and "students of the law bare to him an obedyence. By whose wisdom and "pollicie, companies were gathered into places to studie the lawes of this "Realme, there to cohabite together, under honest rules and orders. And ye "said Erle, as of old tyme (saith he) by tradition and by the Ancients of this "Societie is reported, brought a company to this House, beinge at that tyme "verie ruynous and out of repaire w^{ch} company (saith he) hath continued "the space of 240 years etc.⁴ And the company (saith he) was brought hither "by the Erle of Lincolne and this House by the said Erle provided for them. "And thereby assumed ye name of Lincoln's Inne. And that (saith he) beares "likelihood of truthe. For that the Armes of Erle Lacy, beinge, Or, a lion

¹ Printed in O.L.I. 17-19; probably based on Sulyard's *MS.*

² I. 157.

³ I. 217.

⁴ Unfortunately this word is in the original *MS.*

"rampand purple, hath bene allwayes since sett up in this House in memorie thereof".

At this point the author of the *M.T.MS.* breaks away temporarily from Sulyard's *MS.* to introduce material which he almost certainly obtained from a Discourse by Thynne, which seems to have been available to him in manuscript.¹ At the end of this digression comes a further extract from Sulyard's *MS.*—

(fo. 3). "And nowe to retorne agayne to Master Sulyard and . . . amend of "his before-mentyoned relation touching this House, the said Erle Lacie "(saith he) lieth honorablie entombed in our Ladie Chappell in Powles "whereunto he was in his lief tyme a Noble Benefactor and marke y^t h . . . "(saith he) there is to bee seene cutt out in stone uppon his Tombe the pro- "portions of Mourners in the habite . . . Serjeantes at Lawe with theire Coifes "and hoodes, gripinge in one hand a paire of Gloves, wh^{ch} Coifes, hoodes . . . "Gloves are (as they then were) the verie proper signalls of . . . belonging to "a Serjeant at Law beinge first rayseed to that dignytie."

The author of the *M.T.MS.* then describes a copy of a rent roll belonging to Richard Digges which both of them thought was one of the title deeds relating to the Bishop of Chichester's Inn. But in truth it was a copy of one of the muniments of Malmesbury Abbey.² He next describes the Old Hall³ in a passage adapted from Thynne's Discourse,⁴ and then, after a fantastic eulogy of the Chapel, then new, he proceeds to describe the great gatehouse:—

(fo. 6 (d)). "After the finishinge of the said Hall as aforesaid the next build- "inge of moment was that of the nowe Gatehouse which was begonne to be "reedified in Anno 10 H. VIII (1518) which was so begonne and finished by "the industrie and noble endevors of that honorable person Sir Thomas "Lovell, Knight of the Garter and a privie counsellor to twoe famous kinges "of this Realme (Kinge H. 7 and Kinge H. 8) and then in those dayes a "fellowe member of this Colledge and one of the governors thereof.⁵ Uppon "the frontispice of this Gate was at the tyme of the buildinge thereof sett "forthe in stone w^{ch} yet contynueth to the viewe, the Armes of Erle Lacy "without any Garter (for in his tyme that noble Order had noe beinge) with "those of the said Sir Tho. Lovell within the Garter and under the same is the "yere of our Lord sett forthe being A^o 1518 whiche was the tenth yere of the "reigne of K. H. 8. at what tyme the same Gatehouse begann to be rayseed "and built, upon bothe sides of whiche faire Gate are of late yeres divers "beautifull buildinges and faire structures for Chambers, built with decent "squares, at the chardge of this Society. In the great Black Booke of this "House covered with Blacke leather and is the same which is called liber "Tertius, is mentioned when the said Gatehouse beganne to be built,⁶ whereof "I will mention somewhat." After quoting from folios 91 to 97 of that volume,⁷ he embarks upon a rambling dissertation on the arms of the Inn and other arms.⁸

¹ It was not printed until 1720; see O.L.I. 11, 6, 65.

² *Post*, p. 455.

³ *I*, 83.

⁴ *Fos*, 7, 7 (d).

⁵ *Intro*: § 15.

⁶ *I*, 187.

⁷ *Fos*, 5 (d), 6.

⁸ *I*, 191-194.

The author then discloses a lost treasure, the Earl of Marlborough's "Table with velom":—

(fo. 8). "In the Library within this Howse is a fayre large table with velom wherein is sett forth the Armes of Divers Gentlemen, now or lately Fellow members of this Honorable Colledge in mettall and culler and therewithall is exactly composed the names of such learned persons as from Anno 5 of Ed. 4th (1465) untill of late tyme have been Readers there in the two vacations (for learninge) of the yeare all which hath been collected and performed by the industrious and liberall hand of the Right Honorable Sr. James Ley, Knighte and Baronett, late Lo. Cheife Justyce of the Court of King's Bench.

"After Lord High Treasurer of England and lastly Earle of Marlbowe and a Privye Counsellor to King James of perpetuall memory and of King Charles, a myrrour of vertue, learning and Antiquity. 1630."

That date suggests that this is a posthumous title page of (or for) the lost work, since the Earl died in 1629 at the age of 77. There is another reference to him later in the manuscript,¹ but earlier in date, in a description of a Chapel window:

"This worthie person at the tyme of this edition, 1627, is Erle of Marlborough in the county of Wiltes and Lord Tresorer of England, by due desert from our gracyous soveraigne Kinge Charles."

The Earl of Marlborough had a full life; but:

"Being desyreous to lead a private contemplative lyfe in his old age", [he] betooke himselfe to his ancient chamber in Lyncolnes Inn, where he dyed on the 14th day of March anno quarto of his sayd Majesty."²

Folios 9 (d) to 42 consist mainly of extracts from the Black Books. But the Author's prefatory notes to the Educational rules and orders of 1614, which are printed in Volume II,³ and discussed by Walker in the preface to that volume,⁴ may be of interest:

(fo. 37 (d)). "Mootes in the Termes tyme are perfourmed by twoe of the Barre and twoe of the Bench and by other twoe studentes under the Barre, called Pleadars. Mootes out of the Terme are performed by twoe of the Barre, twoe gent. Mooters and other twoe yonge gentlemen Pleadars. Boltes in the Terme tymes are perfourmed by twoe of the Barre, and by other twoe Studentes under the Barre, and one other gentleman student to put the case; and in like manner is a Bolt to be ordered in vacations. The differens betwene a Moote and a Bolt is thus defyned: at a Moote, the sufficiency of the matter in Lawe in the case propounded is not onelie tried and examyned, but therewithall the perticuler pleadinge of the case is questioned; but at a Bolt, the sufficiency of the matter in Lawe of some case then putt is for the moost part questioned onelie.

Next comes a list of Benchers "tempore hujus editionis (scilicet) Anno Salutis 1637", or lately alive, with descriptions of, and spaces for their arms⁵.

¹ Fo. 71 (d).

² Fo. 76 (d). II, 291.

³ II, 165.

⁴ II, xxiv.

⁵ Fos. 42 (d)–52.

Lists follow of all the Treasurers down to 16 James I, and of Utter Barristers alive in 1638 or recently deceased.¹ After this the Author supplies further information about "exercises" (including a table of "mootable dayes in the Readinge tymes for Innes of Chancery") a list of fees, and then a few sentences about the Council Chamber:—

"The place of termlye meetinge for consultation is called the Counsell Chamber, nere the Buttry, at the upper end of ye Hall. The Benchers meet to consultation in theire Counsell Chamber commonly two daies in the term "weeklie, as occasion is offred, and in Michelmas Terme oftener." It was ready for use in 1624.

Then follows more miscellaneous information, e.g. touching the ceremony for Readers, the powers of the Treasurer in regard to admissions to the Inn and to Chambers, Benchers, Associates, Moots, Utter Barristers, Commons, Preachers and Chaplains, Stewards, Butlers, the Black Books and the Red Book. The price of a repast in Hall had risen from 6d to 8d.²

Then comes a contemporary narrative of the dedication of the New Chapel:—

"The new Chapple finished in a° 22 Jac. at thre thowsand and five hundred "pounds chardge or thereabouts. The Chappell of this House beinge of a faire "structure of stone work built upon arches and vawlted for a faire walk, all "of free stone, with a roof within of costlie and artificiall workmanship, as "also of pewes of fine waynscott to sitt in at the tyme of Devine Service and "sermons, in all partes duellie finished. The daie of Consecration thereof was "appointed to be solemnly made upon Ascention Day by the right Reverend "father in God George Mountaine, Bishop of London. At the Dedication "whereof Doctor John Donne, then Deane of the Cathedrall Church of Saint "Paule, did make a learned sermon within the same Chapple, a populous "auditory of Honorable persons and others beinge present thereat. The "Text taken out of the 10th Cha. of St. John, intituled by the name of Encaenia, "or the feast of Dedication, in theis words:

"And it was at Jerusalem the feast of the Dedication and it was wynter.

"And Jesus walked in the Temple, in Salomons Porche".³

"Upon which peice of scripture he delivered a right rare and learned Sermon "to the audiorie present, the further particuler whereof I leave untouched, "for that the same is to be soone upon everie Stacioner's Stall to be perused "in print, at the instance and entreaty of the Masters of the Bench and the "whole Society there."⁴

This record was therefore composed before the Sermon was on sale at the "Blacke Raven", "neere unto Saint Clements Church", dedicated to the Masters of the Bench and "the rest of the Honourable Societie", in 1623, the year of Consecration.⁵

The Author then proceeds to make a few further extracts from the Black Books, and gives an account of the windows of the Chapel, and of the Armorial of the Benchers and their "Associates" in the west end of the Chapel.⁶ A list

¹ Fos. 53–61.

³ The Author also quotes this text in Latin.

⁵ A copy of the 1623 edition is bound up with the 1626 volume.

² Fos. 62–66.

⁴ Fos. 66, 66 (d).

⁶ Fos. 68–74 (d).

follows of "Judges, Serjeants at Lawe, and Barons of the Exchequer, that have bene of this Colledge or Inn of Court from Anno 4 Edwardi quarti," to 1627.¹

The Author deals shortly with "Thavis Inne vulgo Davis Inne."² He puts forward the theory that the Inn took its name from John Tavy the armourer. But this theory is now discredited, and "common speech" was justified in associating it with John Davy,³ and not with John Thavy.

Much more important are the folios of the *M.T.M.S.* which deal with Furnival's Inn,⁴ because the Author was able to make copious extracts from its records (particularly Stewards' Accounts) which he was able to find "written in the Auncyent Bookes of this House both faire and legible in a Court hand", but are no longer extant. The first of them is dated 1407, and is taken from the Account of John Aldewike, Steward, for the second week in October in the ninth year of the reign of King Henry IV, thus preceding in date the first Black Book of Lincoln's Inn. 26 Commoners dined on Christmas Day, which was a Sunday, and the charges for food on this, and many other, days are set out in detail in Latin.⁵ Extracts from the Records of this Inn of Chancery are carried down (with some interruption) to the 33rd year of the reign of King Henry VIII, and not only contribute new material for its history, but have a bearing upon the story of Lincoln's Inn.⁶

5. Thomas de Lincoln's Inn

In 1906 George James Turner, in the course of research among the muniments of the Abbey of Malmesbury, discovered that a property which had a frontage to Holborn east of Staple Inn, and a spacious garden behind stretching from Chancery Lane to Fetter Lane, had once been owned by Thomas de Lincoln, and had been known as Lincoln's Inn. G. J. Turner (a grandson of Lord Justice Turner) was born in 1867, and called to the Bar by the Inn in 1893. He devoted his life to the study of antiquity. He died in 1946, without having attached much importance to his discovery. But meanwhile Elijah Williams, F.R.G.S., who was on the staff of the Prudential Assurance Company, had confirmed and extended Turner's work.

Thomas, son of Thomas, de Lincoln practised in the Court of Common Pleas, and had attained the degree of Serjeant at Law by 1331, when he took part in a dispute between the Abbey of St. Alban and the townsmen.⁷ He began to acquire property in Holborn in the same year,⁸ and it is probable that he would have had pupils in residence. Indeed Williams found in the Coroners' Rolls for the City of London in 1339 the record of an inquest upon the death of two Clerks of the Chancery who died "in the rent of Thomas de Lyncoln, *narrator*, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborne", after being assaulted "in the High Street opposite" by "four apprentices of the Bench."⁹ In 1348, then described as Serjeant, he further extended his property.¹⁰ But he seems to have retired by December

¹ Fo. 75.

³ *Post*, p. 460.

⁵ Fo. 83.

⁷ Foss, *the Judges of England*, III. 371: Newcome, *History of the Abbey of St. Alban*, p. 223.

⁸ W.D. no 1117.

⁹ *Calendar of Coroners' Rolls of the City of London*, G. 35, p. 225. W.D. no. 1126.

¹⁰ W.D. no. 1127.

² Fos. 79-80.

⁴ Fos. 82 to the end.

⁶ *Post*, p. 461.

1st, 1364,¹ and the title to all his property in Holborn passed to the Abbey of Malmesbury in 1369.²

In 1383 the Abbot and his Abbey in Chapter formally devoted the "whole of our Inn called Lyncolnesynne in the parish of St. Andrew in Holborn" to charitable uses. A letter written by him to the Pope in 1380 and brought to light by Williams, explains the nature of the transaction.³ He states that the Inn called "Lyncolnesynne" has been assigned to the Chapel of St. Mary for its lights and repair "provided that the Abbot and his successors when in London for the Parliament of the King or other business have the use and easement of their new inn newly built, next the great garden, and also the kitchen on the west side of the inn with free entrance and exit," but "so that the Warden of the said chapel shall at other times have free disposal of the said inn and kitchen." Three points emerge from this letter. First, that the charitable uses were for the Chapel of St. Mary; secondly, that the Convent had built a new inn; thirdly, that the Abbot and the Chapter did not require the property for permanent occupation, but only for their use when in London on business.

The Rent Roll which Turner found in the chartulary of the Abbey (now in the British Museum) is entirely consistent with this letter.⁴ In part it is difficult to read, or mutilated, and this enhances the value of another version of it, which has been preserved in the *M.T.M.S.* The Author found in an "auncyent Manuscript Booke remayninge in the custodie of Richard Digges Esquior, late one of the Benchers of Lincolnes Inn and now Serjeant at Law, a Ledgier Booke whiche (as it seemeth) sometye belonged to the Abbey of Saint Aldeline and of Saint Augustine in Malmesburie and to Saint Marie's Chapple there."⁵

The title, and most significant passages, of the Rent Roll are as follows:

"Reddituale Capellae Beatae Mariae ibidem renovat(ae) tempore Johannis
"Rodburne tum custodis ibidem in festo Sanctae Barnabae Apostoli, Anno
"Domini 1399."

(Rent Roll of the Chapel of St. Mary there, restored in the time of John Rodburne, then Warden there,⁶ at the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle in the year of the Lord 1399).

"De firmariis Novi Hospitii apud London vocati Lincolnesynne ad quatuor
"terminos solut. per annum 8^{li} pro missa Abbatis."

(From the tenants of the New Inn in London called Lincoln's Inn, payable quarterly, £8 a year for the Abbot's mass.)

"Hospitium Armigeri q(?) magnum Hospitium quod est ruinosum redd. per
"annum xl^s."

(The Inn of the Esquire (Serjeant) (q?) the great Inn which is in disrepair returns 40/- a year.)

Against this entry is a partially defaced marginal note which probably reads:
"Tenura tenentium infra firmam Magni Hospitii" (the holding of the tenants

¹ W.D. no. 1128.

² W.D. no. 1132. An adjacent tenement was owned by Gilbert de Lincoln (1269-1302) and Alice de Lincoln (1302-1307). W.D. no. 1099.

³ W.D. no. 1134.

⁵ Fo. 5 (d).

⁴ Cotton collection; faustina B. viii, fo. 253.

⁶ i.e. at Malmesbury.

below the farm of the Great Inn). The entry and the marginal note are by a later hand. While there is some obscurity about these passages, their general purport is clear: the Author of the *M.T.M.S.* was plainly right in placing the chapel at Malmesbury, and not in London; there were two Inns on the Holborn property in 1399, the new inn built by the Abbey between 1369 and 1380, and the old inn of the Serjeant.

That is the last known reference to the Abbey property in Holborn by the name of Lincoln's Inn. Williams indeed found a reference to the "Maunciple of Lyncolnesynne" in 1417;¹ But while Williams thought that he was the Manciple of the Abbot's Inn, Odgers regarded him as the servant of the lawyers in the Bishop of Chichester's Inn, and either may be right. In 1525-6 the Monastery granted a lease for 50 years of its property in Holborn, but with a reservation in favour of the Monastery of a right "to enjoy and use the principal houses in the principal Inn there late called Berealey and now called Castell Alley, to wit, the Hall . . . the Chapel and four chambers in front of it, the kitchen and stabling for their horses . . . in the little garden next the said Inn adjoining and pasture growing in the same, with liberty to walk in the great garden there at their will as often as they should happen to come to the city of London or for any occasion of the Monastery."² It seems clear therefore that the Abbey had dropped the use of the name "Lincoln's Inn" long before 1525, though it retained the property until its dissolution.

Upon these findings novel theories of the origin of the Society of Lincoln's Inn have been based. Turner himself, writing in 1906, took a conservative view.³ But Odgers in 1913 (with undue haste) rushed in to cast down Henry de Lacy from his pedestal. "Early in the fifteenth century", he wrote, "we find the Society of Lincoln's Inn located in a mansion on the east side of Chancery Lane which had become ruinous. The landlord apparently did nothing towards the repair of the mansion. And so it seems clear that the Society moved across Chancery Lane and entered into occupation of the house and premises of the Bishop of Chichester, which had lain empty since 1412."⁴ This theory (later adopted by Holdsworth as probably correct)⁵ is unsupported by evidence, and the reasoning advanced by Odgers to support it was founded on a double mistake. He erred in thinking that there was only one Inn on the Abbey property, when there were in fact two, and to support his argument he introduced into the Rent Roll the word "jam", which is not there.

Williams, in his *Early Holborn* in 1927, propounded a different theory. "The Society of Lincoln's Inn . . . in 1422", he wrote, "was no new society; it had migrated from elsewhere, carrying with it its former name",⁶ but the arguments by which he elaborated his theory seem to be untenable:—

"Granting then that a settlement of law students existed at the Bishop's Inn, say, from the time of Ralph de Neville, the great Chancellor, the origin of "Lincoln's Inn as an Inn of Court is explained without any reference to Henry de Lacy. The Society of Lincoln's Inn, coming from Holborn in the year

¹ W.D. no. 1080, citing the City Corporation Letter Book of the year 1417.

² W.D. no. 1157, O.L.I. 51.

³ *Athenaeum*, 22nd September, 1906, p. 335.

⁵ *History of English Law*, II. 500.

⁴ In *Essays in Legal History*, pp. 252-253.

⁶ No. 33.

"1422, came to what was already an Inn of Court, with a settlement of "students who had congregated there under previous Chancellors . . . Under "the circumstances, it seems admissible that the Inn was one for the legal "profession long before 1338 . . . in 1338 it became disconnected from the "Temple; in 1422 it imported another Society from elsewhere and adopted "its name."¹

So, according to this theory, a fifth Inn of Court (which seems to have existed only in Williams' imagination), with a settlement of students, but without a name, was in being "long before 1338", and all that happened to it in that year was that it became "disconnected" from the Temple, and after that it travelled for 84 years along its hidden path without recognition or a name, until in 1422 it was able to "import" another society, and so acquire the name of Lincoln's Inn.

It is, however, easier to criticise and discard the theories put forward by Williams and Odgers than to resolve the difficulties raised by the discovery of Thomas de Lincoln's Inn, and other discoveries which have been made since Baildon wrote his masterly dissertation on the site of the Inn. It may therefore be useful to look again at the problem to which he addressed himself.

6. Baildon's Dissertation on the site of the Inn

The problem which Baildon posed to himself was "Did then the Bishop's house, or the Earl's house, or both, constitute the premises known as Lincoln's Inn, and were there in fact two houses or only one?"² He did this in reliance on the older authorities known to him, of whom the earliest was Stow (1598); and from them he deduced that the theory then generally accepted was that the north part formed the site of the Earl's house, while the Bishop's house adjoined this on the south. He then proceeded to prove conclusively that "the Earl's house was not on the site of Lincoln's Inn, nor in Chancery Lane at all, but stood at the north-east corner of Shoe Lane."³ For this purpose he first traced the Earl's title to his Inn, and then concluded with complete justification that it was "abundantly clear from the foregoing evidence that it was on a site perfectly distinct from that of Lincoln's Inn."⁴

Baildon then turned to the Bishop's title to his Inn. As he pointed out in a note on the frontispiece,⁵ the Inn's root of title is not the charter dated July 19th, 1227, but a charter dated November 16th, 1228 to Bishop Ralph de Neville; but this is in all material respects identical with the charter of earlier date which he set out in full.⁶ It is to be noted that the place is described as being "opposite the land of the same Bishop" in New Street (Chancery Lane), which suggests that the earlier grant dated May 2nd 1226 (to which Baildon refers) did not relate to the site of the Inn, but to a garden on the opposite side of the street, which is expressly excepted from the grant to the House of Converts in 1235 because "the Lord King previously by charter granted it to the Bishop of Chichester, his Chancellor."⁷ It is also material to observe that the grant of the site of the Inn was made subject to the rights of the Lords of the fee. They were the Knights Templar.

To Baildon's narrative of the subsequent history of the Bishop's Inn, additions can be made from the documents collected by Williams.⁸

¹ No. 38.

⁴ IV. 279.

⁷ IV. 280.

² IV. 263.

⁵ IV. xix.

⁸ *Ante*, p. 448.

³ IV. 266.

⁶ IV. 279-280.

On February 5th, 1244, just before Bishop Ralph de Neville died, the King ordered his Treasurer "if the lot of human kind shall have happened" to the Bishop, or as soon as it should happen, to take the Bishop's houses in the suburb of London into safe custody "so that neither the Templars nor any others whatsoever who perchance shall claim a right in those houses, or in the gardens or places belonging to them, shall in any way put hands to them."¹

On April 4th, 1253, after the death of Bishop Richard, the King committed the houses which belonged to Richard, Bishop of Chichester in the street of the Converts in London to John de Grey for the lodging of himself and his household in the same, so long as the Bishopric should be vacant and in the King's hand.²

From 1292 to 1302 John de Langton was Chancellor. In 1302 William de Grenefeld, Dean of Chichester, was appointed to that office, and on the 11th December, 1302 the Keeper of the Rolls of Chancery delivered "the King's Great Seal" to him in "the Chancellor's Chamber in the lodging of the Bishop of Chichester".³

As Baildon recalled, Robert de Stratford was both Chancellor and Bishop of Chichester between 1337 and July 1338. It was during this period, on the 12th May, 1338, that the King remitted the rent which the Bishops had to pay for their houses in Chancery lane. "Know ye", so ran the Charter, "that of our special grace and for the good service which the Venerable Father Robert, Bishop of Chichester, our Chancellor, has heretofore done, and continues to do, in directing our business and that of our Kingdom, we have remitted and pardoned to the same Bishop those 30 shillings worth of rent which he is held to pay us yearly for his houses in the street called "Converslone" in the suburb of London and his gardens there, by reason of the manor of the New Temple of London being in our hands through the forfeiture of Hugh le Despenser, the younger."⁴

Too much importance must not be attached to this transaction; but as will appear later,⁵ dealings vitally affecting the former property of the Knights Templar in Chancery Lane and the neighbourhood were in progress at that time, and undoubtedly Robert de Stratford was closely concerned with them. On the very day on which the rent of his houses in Chancery Lane was released, he was engaged in abortive negotiations for the acquisition of Fickett's field adjoining his property. This is apparent from a Licence to the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem dated May 12th, 1338 to grant 21 acres of land adjoining the houses of Robert Bishop of Chichester in the street called "Converslane" in the suburb of London to the before-named Bishop.⁶ But on the 15th June, 1339, the Prior made a different disposition. He confirmed to Brother Hugh of "Lichefeld, our co-brother, guardian of our Church of the New Temple, and to his successors, in aid of their maintenance and in augmentation of the lighting and divine service of our said church, that land next Templebarre which is called Fickeysfeld and the garden which is called Coterelles garden⁷ to have and to hold the aforesaid land and the

¹ W.D. no. 1539; Close Rolls, 28 Hen. III. m. 15.

² W.D. no. 1541; Close Rolls 37 Hen. III. m. 13.

³ W.D. no. 1542; Close Rolls 31 Edw. I. m. 18 (d); *post*, p. 459.

⁴ W.D. no. 1543; Patent Rolls, Edw. III. Part I. m. 2. See also no. 1386. *Post*, p. 470.

⁵ *Post*, p. 469.

⁶ W.D. no. 1544; Patent Rolls, 12 Edw. III. Part I. m. 2.

⁷ It is not at present known when the benefit of the rent of Cottrell's garden, or of the Bishop's property, was transferred by the Priory from their Church in the New Temple to their Hospital for lepers at Burton. The Inn certainly occupied it from 1422 onwards and in 1504-5 paid their rent to the Master of Burton Lazars (see I. 137).

garden aforesaid to the same brother Hugh and his successors, wardens of the Church of the New Temple aforesaid."¹

When Robert de Stratford was again sworn in as Chancellor on July 12th, 1340, as Baildon has already put on record,² he ordered the great seal to be taken to his chamber in his Inn in Chancery Lane.

On the 22nd March, 1374 the Bishop of Chichester began proceedings for trespass in the Court of Husting against Roger Legat, who was in occupation of Fickett's field, alleging that he had made a ditch so deep and so close to the foundation of the houses and walls of the Bishop's Inn in "Chauncellereslane", that a great part of the walls of the Inn built of stone as well as of earth fell down, and certain houses, namely the bakehouse and brewery, were broken down, and on the point of falling. Legat contended that the ditch was four feet away from the walls and that they, and the houses, fell down "owing to their bad condition and old age, and for want of roofing in storms of continual wind and rain". A date was fixed for hearing with a jury; but unfortunately the outcome is not on record.³

It is however recorded in the Close Rolls on the 13th March 1375 that the clerks of Chancery and the apprentices of the King's Court and other people of the city of London had recently made a "loud complaint" to the King in Council against Legat. They complained that in a "dike" which he had newly raised in Fickett's field, he had hidden engines of iron called "caltrappes", knowing that every day the said clerks, apprentices and others came forth to play their common games there. They however and other passers-by found these engines and carried them before the Council and displayed them in the Chapter-house of the Friars. Legat confessed and submitted himself to the King and Council; he was sent to Flete prison and fined 20 marks which were paid into the hanaper (treasure-chest) of Chancery.⁴ Baildon printed this entry in the Close Rolls in its original Latin.⁵

Turning next to Bishop Reade's Register (1396-1415)—the earliest Register remaining at Chichester—Baildon certainly proved that the Bishops had an office or lodging in their Inn until 1412-13, so that the Society cannot have been in exclusive occupation of it before then. He did not however envisage the possibility that the Society and the Bishop may have shared the accommodation for many years before 1422—an arrangement not unknown in the neighbourhood at that time—⁶ and this omission led him to assume that the lawyers came there in, or shortly before, that year,⁷ and to conclude that the Bishops had never reserved lodgings for themselves and their *entourage* in the Inn.⁸ All however that is proved is that they never made any such reservation in or after 1422.

Having thus satisfied himself that the Society did not occupy any part of the Bishop's Inn until shortly before 1422, he propounded a theory that the Earl of Lincoln brought a company of lawyers to settle in Thavie's Inn before his death in 1311, that from there they migrated to Furnival's Inn, and that between 1415 and 1422 they made another move into the Bishop's Inn.⁹ Unfortunately, however, his assumptions about the origin and history of Thavie's Inn have since been disproved by Williams, and material preserved by the *M.T.M.S.* negatives his suggestion of a migration from Furnival's Inn at the appropriate time.

¹ W.D. no. 1545; Cotton MS. Nero E. vi. 26b.

² IV. 281.

³ W.D. no. 1547; Pleas and Memoranda Rolls, 48 Edw. III. A. 19. m. 8 (d).

⁴ W.D. no. 1548; Close Rolls 49 Edw. III. m. 40 (d).

⁵ IV. 281-282.

⁶ *Ante*, pp. 455, 456. *Post*, p. 463.

⁷ IV. 283.

⁸ IV. 284.

⁹ IV. 287-297.

Baildon accurately described the site of the Inn of Chancery which came to be sometimes known as Thavie's Inn as "situated in Holborn immediately to the south-west of St. Andrew's Church. Its principal entrance, so far as one can judge from old maps, seems to have been from Holborn, on the west side of the church, and immediately opposite the Earl of Lincoln's House."¹ John Tavy, after whom the Inn has been supposed to have been named, was a distinguished citizen and a member of the fraternity of armourers. He made his will in 1348 and died in 1349. He was then residing in an inn which belonged to him on the north side of Holborn; but he also owned an inn on the south side. The garden of that inn actually adjoined the site of the Inn of Chancery; but on the Holborn frontage, the tenement of Adam de Darlington was sandwiched between them. Williams, by means of exhaustive research, illustrated by a mass of documentary detail, has conclusively proved that John Tavy's Will related to that inn, and not to the inn which became known as an Inn of Chancery. As he pointed out,² there is no ambiguity about the will. The testator bequeathed an isolated shop on the west side of the Holborn frontage to his daughter, and the rest of that holding to his wife for life, with a direction to sell after her death "*totum illud hospitium in quo apprenticii habitare solebant*" (all that inn in which apprentices used to reside). The will was misquoted by Sir Edward Coke, who interpolated the word "*legis*" after "*apprenticii*"³ and by Dugdale, who inserted the words "*ad legem*".⁴ Baildon knew of these interpolations, but thought that there seemed no reason to doubt that the *apprenticii* were lawyers.⁵ It is not easy to see why apprentices living in an armourer's Inn should have been assumed to have been apprenticed to another trade. However that may be, Williams has proved that no part of the site of the Inn of Chancery ever belonged to John Tavy. At the dates of his will and his death, the northern part of that site, with a frontage to Holborn (the only part which had been built upon) had lately been inherited by Isabel, the wife of John de Besvile, from her mother. By 1351 it had become vested in her husband.⁶ He died soon afterwards, having bequeathed it (subject to three life interests) to St. Andrew's Church.⁷ Nothing further is known of it until 1390, when Sir Robert de Plesyngton had become possessed of it. The southern part of the site consisted of the garden of Walter de Chedyngton.⁸ On June 28th, 1390, by virtue of a grant to his feoffees, Robert de Faryndon, Master in Chancery, and others, Sir Robert acquired this garden, and annexed it to the northern part of the site.⁹ The witnesses to this deed of grant were John Davy, Richard described as "*maunciple*", and Hugh described as "*clerk*". In 1391 the Rector of St. Andrew's Church sued Sir Robert for possession of the northern site, and seems to have obtained judgment. But probably he did not want vacant possession, but a good title and rent, and this he may well have achieved.¹⁰ Sir Robert died in 1405; his son and heir, also named Robert, died in 1407. An Inquisition *post mortem* in 1419 found that his brother Henry was his heir, and was then of age. It described the garden which Sir Robert had bought as "*adjoining the Inn of Davesynne*."¹¹

This is the first known reference to the Inn of Chancery. But it would be

¹ IV. 292.

³ See Coke's Address to the Reader affixed to Part X of his Reports dated 1614.

⁴ O.J. 270.

⁶ W.D. nos. 847-850.

⁸ W.D. no. 854.

¹⁰ W.D. no. 852.

² W.D. no. 880.

⁵ IV. 287.

⁷ W.D. no. 851.

⁹ W.D. nos. 839, 858.

¹¹ W.D. nos. 854, 864.

wrong to assume that it was then of recent origin. It may well be that it had been founded before 1390 and that the John Davy who witnessed the Deed of Grant in 1390 was the Master of it. What is certain is that the Inn was named "Davy's" then, and again in 1482.¹ The name "Tavis" or "Thavie's" has not yet been found before 1511. In that year it was described in a Quit-claim as an inn "commonly called Tavis Inne otherwise called Davys Inne".² But in the same year a legacy was bequeathed to "the Master of Daveys Inne and Company of the same."³ In 1548 the Inn was described in a deed as "commonly callyd Davye's Inne"⁴ and in 1551 it was twice called by that name in the Black Books of Lincoln's Inn.⁵ In those records it is first called "Thavyes Inn" in 1552.⁶

In formulating his theory of a migration from Furnival's Inn, Baildon had no opportunity of inspecting the Steward's accounts of that Inn to which he referred, and which had been available to Dugdale.⁷ But there are extracts from them in the *M.T.M.S.* The first is headed "Furnivall's Inne, 1407," and they are sufficiently complete to show that there was no substantial exodus from the Inn between then and 1422, because this would necessarily have been reflected in them by a sudden fall in attendance at Commons, and otherwise.⁸

It is necessary therefore to abandon with regret the solution which Baildon offered for the problem which he set out to solve. But the problem itself remains precisely as he stated it; "to explain, if possible, why the Society called itself "Lincoln's Inn", and used the arms of the Earl of Lincoln".⁹ He had indeed demolished the tradition, as recorded by Stow, that the Inn occupied by the Society had been built by the Earl, and was his principal residence;¹⁰ but he did not know of an older tradition, which had been written down by Sulyard, and has been preserved in the *M.T.M.S.* That earlier version did aver that the house to which the Earl brought a company of lawyers, had been provided for them by him; but it did *not* aver that it belonged to him, or was his residence. Indeed, as it is said to have been "verie ruynous and out of repaire"¹¹ it could hardly have been the residence of a wealthy nobleman.

If Baildon had known of Sulyard's account of the tradition, he might well have offered no new theory, but contented himself with the argument that a tradition so ancient, which is not in itself unreasonable, should be accepted, until it is proved to be wrong.

7. The Earl of Lincoln

The tradition that the Earl of Lincoln, in or before 1300, brought a company of lawyers to the Inn of the Bishops of Chichester, and so founded Lincoln's Inn, which was handed down by the "Ancients" of the Society, was received by Sulyard with proper caution. "It beares", he said, "likelihood of truthe", because the arms of the Earl "hath bene allwayes since sett up in this House in memorie thereof."¹² This, however, is only a further instalment of tradition, because there is no written record of the use of those arms before Sulyard himself placed them on the new gatehouse in Chancery Lane.

¹ I. 74.

³ W.D. no. 843.

⁵ I. 297, 299.

⁷ IV. 295.

⁹ IV. 287.

¹¹ *Ante*, p. 450.

² W.D. no. 866.

⁴ IV. 287.

⁶ I. 303.

⁸ *Ante*, p. 454. Further details may be found in O.L.I. 44.

¹⁰ IV. 264.

¹² *Ante*, pp. 450, 451.

These traditions are no more capable of proof today than they were when Sulyard committed them to writing. But at any rate his version is not open to the attack which Baildon rightly made upon Stow's later version; and they may well be true.

Without qualification Sulyard attributed to the Earl's "wisdom and pollicie", the initiative under which "companies were gathered into places to studie the lawes of this Realme, there to cohabite together under honest rules and orders"; and he assigned the foundation of the Inns of Court to the reigns of Edward I and Edward II, i.e. before 1327.¹ In support of this tradition he advanced two propositions. The first was that the Earl of Lincoln was "Lord High Steward of England", an office "to whiche (saith Mr. Sulyard) appertayned ymmediatlie under the Kinge the sole admynstration of Justice, and to have a due respect unto the execution of the same. And therefore (saith he) all ministers and students of the law bare to him an obedyence."²

The Stewardship of England was an hereditary office which appertained, not to the Earls of Lincoln, but to the Earls of Leicester; and it never in fact conferred such powers. But curiously enough, there is a gap in the sequence of Stewards between 1296 and 1307, and in the British Museum are three copies of a tract which claims powers of that sort for the Steward. It is just possible therefore that Edward I did appoint the Earl of Lincoln to fill the gap, conferring such powers on him in the Letter of his Appointment. But of this there is no corroboration.³

Sulyard's second proposition however calls to mind a significant fact long overlooked. "The said Erle Lacie (saith he) lieth honorable entombed in our Ladie Chappell in Powles whereunto he was in his lieftyme a Noble Benefactor and marke yt (saith he) there is to bee seene cutt out in stone uppon his Tombe the proportions of Mourners in the habite . . . Serjeantes at Lawe with their coifes and hoodes, griping in one hand a paire of Gloves, which Coifes, hoodes . . . Gloves are (as they then were) the verie proper signalls of . . . belonging to a Serjeant at Law beinge first rayseyd to that dignitie."⁴ There is in the British Museum a plate by Hollar depicting that tomb, and showing the ten mourners, ranged in niches under Gothic arches along the whole length on the plinth.⁵ It was of course destroyed in the Great Fire.

The mourners on the tomb do seem to indicate that, while the Earl has always been regarded as a distinguished soldier and administrator and a close friend of Edward I, too little attention has been paid hitherto to the part played by him in the field of legal administration, and to that extent to corroborate the traditional preeminence which Sulyard gives to him. Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, had been Chancellor and chief legal adviser to King Edward I since 1273. But he died in 1292, and it is almost certain that the Earl, described by Stubbs as "the King's closest counsellor",⁶ then became also his legal adviser. The King was bent on legal reform, and between then and the King's death in 1307 the Earl was at the height of his power. In 1293 he was on a mission to France. In the next two years he was campaigning in Wales. Between 1298

¹ *Ante*, p. 450.

² *Ibid.*

³ This subject is fully discussed in O.L.I. 62-69.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 451.

⁵ This plate is reproduced in O.L.I. (frontispiece).

⁶ *Constitutional History*, II. 333.

and 1305 he campaigned in Scotland and was engaged upon missions to France and the Pope. On his return he was publicly received in London, "the Mayor and most of the citizens of the town of London meeting him in the way".¹ His relations with the new King were very different; but in spite of this, (perhaps because of this) he did not lose the affections of the people, and he again held high office before he died on February 5th, 1311, "*in omni regno ornatissimus*", saith the Book of Dunmow.² It seems reasonable to assume that part of his popularity must have been due to his zeal for legal reform and justice for the people; and there is no improbability in the tradition that he devised the policy of founding institutions of the kind which became Inns of Court.

If the Earl devised the policy of founding communities for legal study, he would naturally wish to play a part in carrying it out, and would be likely to turn to the chancellor for his collaboration in the enterprise. John de Langton was Chancellor from 1292 until 1302. In 1306 he was appointed Bishop of Chichester, and he again held the office of Chancellor between 1307 and 1310. If much of the Inn of the Bishops was out of repair, or if indeed it was too large for their need, he might readily have agreed to a proposal that he should accommodate a company of lawyers there in furtherance of the Earl's plan, probably reserving an office and lodging for the Bishops when in London.

The Inn of the Bishops was built by Ralph de Neville soon after 1226-7, and he built *sumptuose*;³ this description suggests building on a scale which would be excessive for a Bishop who wanted no more accommodation than that; and if experience had shown that the Inn was used only occasionally, large sums would not have been spent on maintenance. Accordingly the Bishop might have been more than willing to share the extensive accommodation with a society of lawyers. Such arrangements were not unknown in the neighbourhood.⁴

The foundation, towards the end of the reign of Edward I or early in the next reign, of an Inn for the residence and training of law students under judicial supervision with an aristocratic form of government, and in close association with the *curia regis*, would indeed have been in harmony with the times and the conditions then prevailing; and what must cause surprise is, not that there is a venerable tradition of the founding of one such House, but that there is no corresponding tradition of the founding of any other.

For in 1292 the poor quality of the students coming forward to practise law, and the shortfall in their numbers in an expanding economy, were causing anxiety to the King. There were not very many serjeants, and there was need, wrote Pollock,⁵ "of younger pleaders to assist them in Court and attend to matters of routine out of Court; a sort of men who may hope, if they thrive, to become serjeants themselves in due time." Accordingly the well-known Order in Council *De Attornatis et Apprenticiis* was promulgated, the more important parts of which may be paraphrased as follows: "The King has enjoined Justice de Mettingham and his brother judges to procure and appoint from each county at their discretion a certain number of the better and more intelligent and most willing learners of the law who might be better able to be of service and greater benefit to his court and to the people of the realm. He has ordered that only those chosen

¹ O.L.I. 61.

³ IV. 280.

² O.L.I. 62, where a much fuller account of his life can be found.

⁴ *Ante*, pp. 455, 456, 459.

⁵ *In the Law Quarterly Review*, xlviii. 164.

for the purpose should follow the court, and no others." This Order has generally been regarded as setting on foot a movement for organised legal education.

John de Mettingham was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas at that time and until his death in 1301. He was succeeded by Ralph de Hengham, who continued in office until the death of Edward I. It was during this period that Ralph de Hengham made his familiar remark about *apprenticii*. "I tell you", he said, "that one of these 'aprentiz' has made the purchase to find out what judgment we shall give on this writ; so let your exception be entered and enrolled, and await judgment."¹ He had by now become highly esteemed in the field of law and law reform, and he may well have played an important part in devising the legislative programme.² He was reappointed on the accession of Edward II, retired in 1309 and died in 1311.

8. Inns of Court and Chancery

Unless the traditional founding of Lincoln's Inn is accepted, there is no sure ground for thinking that any step for reorganising legal education was taken until about half a century after the promulgation of the Order in Council. If this was so, the most probable explanation seems to be that the advent of a new King in 1307, the death of John de Mettingham in 1301, the death of the Earl in 1311, and the vicissitudes of the New Temple from 1308 onwards, postponed execution of the plan. If so, Students must have continued to learn their law as pupils of the Serjeants, as in earlier days, or in schools of law now lost in oblivion. If this happened, then Lincoln's Inn, if already in being, would have run a parallel course, available to serve as a model institution in more propitious times.

Ralph de Hengham, so ready with his pen, could have supplied the answer; but his observation in Court about "aprentiz", while indicating a lively attitude among them, carries no necessary implication that they were resident in any settlement of lawyers. The earliest settlement for which there is definite evidence was at Clifford's Inn, which was demised by the widow of Robert de Clifford to *apprenticii de banco* immediately after his death in 1344, at a yearly rent of £10.³ The course of the proceedings at the Inquisition *post mortem* suggests that the Apprentices were in occupation before the death of Sir Robert. In the Year Book of 29 Edward III (1355) there is a reference to "les apprentices in hostels."⁴

The next undoubted reference to an established community of lawyers is to be found in the latin descriptions given by the Chroniclers of Wat Tyler's rebellion in 1381. Walsingham, *scriptorius* at St. Alban's Abbey, recorded under the title "Temple Barre and the Hospital of St. John" that the rebels destroyed also the place called Temple Barre in which the gentlemen apprentices of the law resided, and where many title deeds which the lawyers had in their charge were burnt.⁵ Knighton told how they came back to the New Temple, and pulled down many houses, broke open the chests found in the Church or in the Chambers of the Apprentices, tore up whatever books they found, whether religious or charters and title deeds in the safety chests of the apprentices, and fed them to the fire.⁶ But the

¹ Year Book, Edw. I (33-35) (1304-1305) 64.

² *Radulphi de Hengham Summae*, ed. Dunham, lxiv.

³ W.D. no. 1011.

⁴ Michaelmas Term, p. 47.

⁵ *Historia Anglicana* (R.S.) I. 457.

⁶ *Leycestrensis Chronicon* (R.S.) II. 135. See also Dugdale, O.J. 145.

lawyers must have been settled there for a long time in order to have accumulated in their Chambers chests full of documents held for safe custody.

There is, however, nothing in these narratives to suggest that the lawyers in the Temple were organised in two separate bodies or that their settlement had the essential features of an Inn of Court. The earliest evidence of this is in 1404, when John Bownt made a bequest to Robert, manciple of the Middle Temple, and also bequeathed a legacy and his new statutes to John Beoff, *apprenticius* of the Court and his beloved colleague.¹ If by this time there was a Middle Temple, there must also have been an Inner Inn.

There is no record of the existence of the Society of Lincoln's Inn before the Black Books open in 1422. But Walker was certainly right in arguing that it may be credited with an origin and a *quasi*-corporate existence of a much earlier date than that.² The reasons for this view may be shortly restated.

(1) The 1st volume of the Black Books has as its title, not 'liber hospitii de Lincoln', but 'liber hospitii de Lincoln^{sin}.'

(2) No organic changes in the constitution of the Society were recorded over a long period, and this suggests that it had proved itself by many years of experience.³

(3) Several practices are recorded as having already acquired the force of custom.⁴

(4) The earliest folios of the 1st Black Book name 96 *socii* (all of them "Masters"). They must have been admitted before 1420, and Students keeping their 3rd Christmas cannot have been admitted later.⁵

(5) It is almost certain that Sir John Fortescue began to study law about 1402, and joined the Inn before 1420—probably between 1404 and 1414. In 1412 he may have been the John Fortescue who was included in a commission of oyer and terminer in Devon.⁶ In 1418 he was a Justice of the Peace for that county.⁷ In April 1421 he became member of Parliament for Tavistock.⁸ In 1424-5 he was appointed a Governor of Lincoln's Inn.⁹ He proceeded to the degree of Serjeant at law in 1430, and was appointed King's serjeant in 1441. He never was a puisne judge, but became Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1442.¹⁰

Having regard to this series of dates, there seems to be no ground for disputing his statement that he for more than forty years studied and practised himself in the laws of England, and at length discharged for a long time the highest judicial functions of that land.¹¹

The Society of Gray's Inn takes its name from Sir Reginald de Grey of Wilton, the "servant and friend of Edward I, soldier, administrator and Judge"¹² who acquired the manor of Purtepole, which comprised the site of the Inn. Upon his death in 1308, he was succeeded by his son John, who in 1314 or thereabouts provided a Chaplain to perform divine service daily in the chapel of the manor for

¹ Register Book, *Marche* 8. *Marche* is the second register of Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (1383-1558) and now preserved in the Principal Probate Registry at Somerset House.

² I. xxxvii.

³ I. xxxvii.

⁴ I. xxxviii.

⁵ O.L.I. 28.

⁶ Chrimes in his edition of Fortescue's *De laudibus legum Anglie*, lix.

⁷ Cal. Pat. R. Henry V. II. 452.

⁸ Chrimes, *ibid.*

⁹ I. 2.

¹⁰ Chrimes, *op. cit.*, lix, lx.

¹¹ *De natura Legis Naturae*, Clermont edition. Part II. Ch. 10.261.

¹² Cowper in *Prospect of Gray's Inn*, 3.

his soul and the soul of his ancestors, and of all the faithful departed for ever.¹ The Chaplain of Gray's Inn is mentioned in the Year Book of 2 Hen. IV. Mich. 8 (1400).

John de Grey died in 1323-4, and was succeeded by his son Henry. Henry died in 1343, and was succeeded by his son—another Reginald. On Reginald's death in 1370, it was found by Inquisition that his property consisted of a certain Inn in Portepole near Holbourn, with one garden and eleven small shops together with 3 acres of land adjacent, and that they "are let to farm" ("dimittuntur ad firmam"²). There is good reason to suppose that the Inn had by then become an Inn of Court, but there is no direct evidence to show when, or how. Among members of the Society who were commemorated in the windows of the Hall when it was "reedified" between 1556 and 1559³ were Thomas Tildsley who took the degree of Serjeant in 1402, and John Marten, who attained it in 1411, or 1415.⁴ There is some ground for thinking that Sir Robert Asheton, who was Lord Treasurer of England in 1362 or 1363, and again in 1373, was a member of the Inn. The Treasurer of England certainly had a house there in 1416,⁵ and probably before 1407.⁶

There seems therefore to be no reason to reject the claim of Sir Christopher Yelverton, speaking in 1589 on his appointment as Serjeant, that for two hundred years at the least some of his Family had lived in the Inn,⁷ or to doubt the tradition which St. Lowe Kniveton, who was admitted to the Society in 1584, is said to have affirmed out of his own search and reading of antiquities, that the estate of this House was taken in the reign of King Edward III by the gentlemen and professors of the Common Law.⁸

Fletcher was content to place the event towards the end of that long reign.⁹ But it may well have been earlier, and there is nothing in the known history of the Inn which would be inconsistent with a theory that it too had been founded for the purpose of carrying the Order of 1292 into effect and had in due course developed into an Inn of Court.

In considering settlements of lawyers after the Order in Council of 1292 and before the end of the 14th century, it is essential to distinguish between resident pupils of the Serjeants, or in other schools of law no longer remembered, Inns of Chancery, and the four educational institutions which enter the stage of history at, or soon after, the beginning of the 15th century, already endowed with all the essential characteristics and privileges of an Inn of Court. For it is not improbable that when those four Inns acquired them, one or more of them may have been existing settlements of lawyers which may have been reorganised and adapted, and one or more may have been wholly new foundations. Moreover it is quite possible that other organisations of lawyers, as for example the Inns of Chancery, were designed to become Inns of Court, but failed to make the grade.

Certainly the Inns of Chancery were not parcelled out among the greater Inns, or subordinated to them, until a much later stage, and there was probably no differentiation between them in the middle of the 14th century. Of the lesser

¹ W.D. no. 646.

² Chancery Inquisition post mortem, 44 Edw. III. No. 30, m. 16.

³ Douthwaite, *Gray's Inn*, 111.

⁴ Pulling, *Order of the Coif*, xxv, xxii. Douthwaite, *op. cit.*, 45.

⁵ Douthwaite, *op. cit.*, 203. Devon, *Issues of the Exchequer*, 348.

⁶ Devon, *op. cit.*, 309.

⁷ Douthwaite, *op. cit.*, 21.

⁸ Douthwaite, *op. cit.*, 20.

⁹ Pension Book of Gray's Inn, Vol. I. p. xvii.

Inns, Clifford's Inn, occupied by Apprentices of the Bench as early as 1344¹ and Clement's Inn deserve passing notice. Clement's Inn, wrote Sir Cecil Carr, "took pride in having been recognised in 1480 as already, *et diu antea*, 'a Society of men of the Court of the Temporal Law and of Counsellors of the same law'."² This sounds like an ancient style, and in the 16th century it felt able to dispute the seniority of Clifford's Inn.³ Brerewood, in a manuscript history of Clifford's Inn, now in the Middle Temple Library, stated that these two Inns were Inns of Court.⁴ He relied on the fact that in 1409 William Skrene received the degree of Serjeant at law, though this was noted as being without precedent. "References" says Sir Cecil; "to utter . . . and inner barristers are embedded in the ancient Constitutions and Orders" of both Inns.⁵ But if either of them had been founded to rank with the four Inns of Court, they had fallen behind before 1400.

For by the end of the 14th century, the four greater Inns had established their hegemony over other Inns, and also equality among themselves. Thereafter there is no trace of rivalry. Most important of all, they had won the undisputed privilege of qualifying an advocate to appear in the King's Courts without further examination by calling him to the Bar of his Inn.⁶ The enjoyment of this monopoly had involved them in two correlative obligations, to provide legal education for students, and to submit to the suzerainty of the Judges. Besides those salient characteristics, the Four Inns of Court have always had close constitutional affinities. "On the whole, then, the constitution of the Inns of Court was settled", wrote Pollock, "about the middle of the 14th century on the lines which in all essentials are much the same at this day. The only considerable formal change was that two centuries later the original governing committee of the Bench gave place to a single principal officer, the Treasurer."⁷

Moreover the Houses of Court have always enjoyed royal patronage. The early close connection between the *curia regis* and the courts of law has never been forgotten, and one of the earliest functions of the Inns was to train young men to be courtiers fit for a sovereign's retinue. To this aspect of their education the many dances, masques and revels recorded in the Black Books may have been in part directed.

Two or more Inns, capable of being endowed with all these characteristics, could hardly have come into being during the 14th century except pursuant to the Order in Council of 1292, or by some other act of state policy, under Royal authority, initiated or supported by the Chancellor or by some other great Officer of State, and carried into execution with the cooperation of the Judges. "That the Inns of Court were established on a mere chance that the Judges might recognise them . . . is more than I can believe," wrote Pollock.⁸ These were indeed wise words.

But although the foundation of several colleges with such bright prospects of uniform growth would seem to have called for initiative and encouragement in high places, it may be no mere chance that Lincoln's Inn alone amongst the Four Inns even claims to know the name of its founder. For while the Inns all adopted

¹ *Ante*, p. 464.

³ Ingpen, *Middle Temple Bench Book*, 2.

⁵ *Op. cit.*, xix.

⁶ Lord Cairns stated that this power was derived from the Crown, *ante*, p. 204.

⁷ *Origin of the Inns of Court*, in the *Law Quarterly Review* (1932) XLVIII. 166.

⁸ *Op. cit.*, 165.

² *Pension Book of Clement's Inn*, xvii.

⁴ Fo. 104, cited by Ingpen, *ibid.*

aristocratic forms of government, none of them was monarchical. The Earl himself was certainly never Principal or Master of Lincoln's Inn. Even the Serjeants played no overt part in their organisation or administration. On the contrary, even the most senior *apprenticius*, from the earliest times known, made an ostentatious departure from his Inn, on appointment to that degree. Subject to the supervision of the Judges, the Inns have always been controlled by "the advanced and discreet"¹ pleaders below the rank of Serjeant who constituted the Bench Table, Parliament, Pension or Council, and appointed their own successors in office.

As all Four Inns had by the close of the 14th century in all essentials reached stability and full maturity, sufficient time has to be allowed between then and the dates of their foundation to allow for growth, adaptation and development. This indeed the earliest known writer, Sulyard certainly did,² since he placed the foundation of the Inns between 1272 and 1327. Later, there was a tendency to postpone the dates of foundation. Fletcher, for example envisaged gradual evolution in the second part of the 14th century.³ But Pollock favoured the first half of the century.⁴

There are strong reasons for supporting Pollock's view. But it is difficult to agree with him that they were then the "sole purveyors of advocates for the King's Courts,"⁵ whether or not the traditional date for the founding of Lincoln's Inn be accepted. For, although it may have always enjoyed the privilege of conferring a right of audience in the King's Courts, it certainly never enjoyed the *exclusive* privilege of teaching or training them. The buildings of the Inn of the Bishops of Chichester standing before 1422 were quite inadequate to accommodate the growing number of law students who had been in search of a court practice during the 14th century. Moreover the names of most of the serjeants created during this period are known, and it is certain that they had not all been members of Lincoln's Inn. When the Inns in the New Temple and Gray's Inn came into being, it would have been rash indeed to endow them (together with Lincoln's Inn) (whether a foundation old or new) with such an important monopoly before the new Inns had had an opportunity of proving themselves by growth and experience. In any case the older system, which had prevailed even before the traditional date for the founding of Lincoln's Inn, under which practising *apprenticii* had been recruited from pupils of Serjeants and more primitive schools of law, must have continued at least long enough to enable the new training colleges to educate a sufficient number of qualified students. It is probable, therefore, that the older systems fell only gradually into disuse, as the prestige of the new Inns grew. There is no evidence of upheaval which would have been expected to follow if earlier systems had suffered abrupt termination. Indeed it is the need to allow the Inns sufficient time to prove themselves and gain repute before their monopoly had become exclusive, that points most strongly to an early date for their foundation.

Moreover the circumstance that they did win this valuable monopoly, without any apparent dispute among themselves or elsewhere, does suggest that they grew and developed side by side, and that their origins were not far apart. "The common possession by the Four Societies of this enabling power", wrote

¹ Pollock, *loc. cit.*

³ *Op. cit.*, xiv, xxiii.

⁵ *Ibid.*

² *Ante*, p. 450.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, 165.

Fletcher,¹ together with marked absence of any historical claim to precedence on the part of any one of them, would seem to support the presumption that the dates of their several origins are not far apart. Had any one of them been admitted as a *parvenu* to the ancient privileges of the others, protest would have been inevitable, and we must surely have had some record of the fact."

It may be no mere coincidence that there is one short period in the history of the 14th century, and only one, when the stage was well set for a reorganisation of legal education as an act of state policy, initiated by the Chancellor, and carried into execution with the help of the Judges, and that opportunity arose near the middle of the 14th century.

9. The New Temple

In 1308 the Knights of the Temple fell, and their property was taken into custody; and from 1312 until his death in 1327, Edward II was quarrelling about the ownership of the New Temple. When he died, it was in the possession of the Crown, and in disrepair. Certainly there were lawyers there both before and after 1308; but the situation was not yet propitious for a new settlement of lawyers. However in 1330, Edward III, who had been crowned King while still a boy, took the reins of government into his own hands, and at once appointed John de Stratford, Bishop of Winchester to be his Chancellor. During the next ten significant years, the Chancellorship alternated between John de Stratford, who in the meantime (1333) became Archbishop of Canterbury, and his brother Robert, who was appointed Bishop of Chichester in 1337. Between 1337 and July 1338, Robert was both Chancellor and Bishop of Chichester, and accordingly the relationship between the Crown, the Bishop's Inn and the New Temple was unusually close. Throughout this period, from 1331 until his death in 1346 the Receiver of the rents and tenant of the New Temple was William de Langford.²

Stubbs has emphasised the dominant part played by the two de Stratfords during those years. The King he described as a warrior, planning campaigns overseas, and valuing England primarily as a source of supplies.³ "Since 1330 he had depended on the two Stratfords . . . both brothers were honest, if not brilliant administrators."⁴

William de Langford was one of the brethren of the Order of St. John and on the administrative staff of the Hospital at Clerkenwell. It can readily be inferred that he served a worthwhile apprenticeship in law, property management and finance, and he rose to be the Prior's chief assistant in such matters, with which the Order was much concerned. Incidentally, he was able to turn his training and connection into good profit for himself, though he seems to have had a genuine interest in the administration of the law. It is reasonable to infer that he was a friend of the Stratfords, and undoubtedly the King, who was always looking for money, found his financial assistance useful.

During the year 1332, William de Langford was engaged on extensive repairs to the New Temple. Not long afterwards he was providing a new Sessions House near Newgate for the City of London.⁵ Pleas in Chancery had been heard in the

¹ *Op. cit.*, xiv.

² W.D. nos. 1377, 1379. He paid a rent of £24 yearly, but was liable to maintain the houses "in as good a state as they are now, or better".

³ *Op. cit.*, 393.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, 402, 403.

⁵ W.D. no. 62.

New Temple in 1336 and 1337.¹ The Chancellor, John de Stratford, was occupied with a reorganisation of the Chancery, out of which the Court of Chancery emerged in or before 1338.²

Meanwhile the long-standing quarrel between the Crown and the Hospital over the title to the New Temple was still unresolved: but it was probably on the initiative of Walter de Langford, and certainly through his good offices, that the dispute was at last compromised, upon the basis that the King should retain the unconsecrated area, and transfer the consecrated area to the Hospital. The Prior took the first overt step in 1336 by presenting a Petition to the King and his Council in Parliament, alleging that Hugh le Despenser the younger by force and duress obtained possession of his Manor of the New Temple, London, with the cemetery and cloister of the Church there, and other consecrated places annexed thereto, and praying for restitution of these, which had escheated to the King by the forfeiture of the said Hugh. Upon the hearing of this Petition, the King commanded the Mayor of London, in his capacity of escheator, to go with the Sheriffs and four good men of the City to the New Temple to survey the cloister and other places, to find by inquisition in the presence of the Keeper of the New Temple (i.e. de Langford) the whole truth therein, and if the facts were as stated, to make restitution as prayed.³ The inquisition found that a Chapel and a defined plot of land, upon which houses had been built to let for charitable purposes, as well as the Cloister and a wall, were consecrated places, and had been unjustly taken by Hugh le Despenser. The Mayor accordingly restored them to the Prior.⁴

As tenant of the New Temple, William de Langford was paying to the Crown a rent of £24 a year. In consequence of the partition this was reduced to £11. 15. 11.⁵ But there was a further reduction connected with the Bishop of Chichester's Inn in Chancery Lane. When in 1227 Henry III granted the site to Ralph de Neville, the grant was made subject to the services due to the lords of the fee.⁶ The lords of the fee were the Knights Templar, and a rent of 30/- was payable to them as such.⁷ Robert de Stratford was paying this rent as Bishop of Chichester, to Walter de Langford, until the King remitted it on the 12th May 1338.⁸ Accordingly in the following month the King commanded that an amount of 30/- should be allowed to de Langford against his rent.⁹

The partition of the New Temple did not last long. In the same year (1338), the King for "£100 which the Prior had undertaken to pay towards the expenses of the passage beyond the seas which the King, with the assent of the prelates, earls, barons and commonalty of the Realm is compelled to make", had sold to the Prior "all the residue of the manor (amounting to £7. 5. 2.) of the farm of £24 to hold with the aforesaid consecrated places to him and the Brethren in frankalmoign."

The receipt for the money shows that William de Langford paid it himself, and on 1st August 1338, the Prior, with the assent of the Chapter, granted to him the Manor of the New Temple for life in gratitude to him "for having, amongst other great benefits to the Order, lately dealt with the King, and obtained, for a fine of £100 only, possession for the House of parcels of land pertaining to the

¹ Sayles, *Select Cases in the Court of King's Bench*, lxxix.

² W.D. nos. 1389-1394. *Post*, p. 471.

⁴ W.D. nos. 1382, 1383.

⁶ W.D. no. 1284.

⁸ *Ante*, p. 458.

³ W.D. no. 1382.

⁵ W.D. no. 1383.

⁷ W.D. no. 1520.

⁹ W.D. no. 1386.

manor of the New Temple, London, and made himself liable for more than 100 marks besides over the business."¹

Between 1337 and 1352 England and France were generally at War. The King was often abroad, and in constant need of men, ships and money. "The King's necessities were . . . once more the City's opportunity."² They also provided opportunities for the astute William and his Priory, and for the Chancellor, and perhaps for lawyers for whom the King had no liking at all, regarding them as "men gaining their living by pleading and maintaining quarrels."³

So the Priory had become undisputed owners of the whole of the New Temple, and Walter de Langford, who had been administering it since 1331, was now in a position to redevelop the site as a whole. He was at the height of his career as a developer. In 1339 he was taking leases of other property nearby. He was knighted in 1340, and he continued to lead a full life until his death in 1346.

At this time the relationship between the Priory, and the Chancellor, Judges and other members of the legal Profession was remarkably close. Evidence for this is to be found in the Prior's Report to the Grand Master which contains the Accounts for the year 1338. They include payments to the Barons of the Exchequer, Judges of the Courts of Common Bench and King's Bench and also "in the other Court of the Lord King which is called Chancery."⁴ This entry is followed immediately by another:—"There are certain Serjeants at Law in the aforesaid Courts for pleading and advocating and declaring pleas in the same Courts who take fees from the Treasury" of the Hospital by the year: and a large number of such payments are listed.⁵

Accordingly the stage was indeed well set for the foundation or organisation of Inns of Court in the decade which followed the appointment of John de Stratford as Chancellor. And time was pressing. Less than twenty years ahead lay the Black Death, which for some two or three years put an end to all public business and dislocated the life of the nation.⁶ And afterwards, though there was still time to found or reconstitute legal inns which could have matured before the end of the century, the political climate was consistently unfavourable, and there is no trace of any events which would have afforded a suitable background. We must therefore begin to look closely during that decade for signs of the establishment of institutions which on maturity could have the characteristics already outlined,⁷ i.e. they had to enjoy Royal patronage, be under the supervision of Judges, operate an aristocratic system of government, with similar constitutions and educational standards, and must have acquired before 1400 at the latest the exclusive privilege of qualifying *apprenticii* to practise in the King's Court, while enjoying equilibrium and parity among themselves.

There is indeed no actual reference to an Inn of Court before Wat Tyler's rebellion in 1381. But none of the intervening scraps of evidence are inconsistent with the view that the Four Inns of Court were founded or reconstituted before the middle of the 14th century.

Moreover, there is an old tradition that the Hospitallers in 20 Edw. III (1347)

¹ W.D. nos. 1386, 1388.

² *Ibid.*, xxvi.

³ W.D. no. 1390.

⁴ Stubbs, *op. cit.*, 418. The plague of 1349 was the first of the three great visitations which desolated Europe during the 14th century.

⁵ *Ante*, p. 463.

⁶ *Letter Books of the City of London*, "F" i-v.

⁷ W.D. nos. 1389-1394.

"farmed out" their manor of the New Temple unto "divers professors of the Common Law" who were supposed to have come from Thavie's Inn. It is to be found in one of the Petyt MSS., which was compiled by John Wilde during the reign of Charles I, and is now in the Inner Temple Library. Upon the tradition Inderwick put a teasing gloss when he wrote:¹ "According to the Patent Rolls, it appears that in the year 1347 (20 Edw. III) the Hospitallers, being then in quiet possession, farmed the manor or place of the New Temple to these professors and students of the law." Unfortunately, however, the Patent Rolls give no such indication. The error seems to have been due to a misreading of a marginal note in Wilde's MS. which is as follows: "12 Ed. 3 Ps. 2 m. 22", and has no bearing on the matter.

The supposed migration from Thavie's Inn presumably originated with Coke's interpolation in the armourer's Will, and must be rejected.² But the tradition of a letting by the Hospitallers in 1347 fits like a glove. If the company of lawyers had gone into occupation by arrangement with William de Langford, and during his life tenancy, then after his death in 1346, it would have been necessary for them to negotiate with the Priory direct for a new "farm".

10. Lincoln's Inn

It is easy to fit the traditional story of Lincoln's Inn into the pattern of events between 1331 and 1346. A society of lawyers in residence in the Inn of the Bishops of Chichester could be sure of favourable treatment when Robert de Stratford became the Bishop in 1337 and Chancellor for the second time in June 1340, and when he received the Great Seal on that occasion, ordered it to be opened in his Chamber in his Inn.³ It was during this period (in 1338) that the rent payable by the See to the New Temple for their Inn was remitted for ever by the King,⁴ and that the Bishop was engaged in abortive negotiations for Fickett's field.⁵ While it would be rash to attach undue importance to these events, they do at least seem to justify the conclusion that a settlement of lawyers in the Inn of the Bishops of Chichester would not be overlooked.

But quite apart from this, if the Earlof Lincoln was the author of a policy of gathering companies together in places of residence to study law, governed by honest rules and orders,⁶ this was the very policy pursued by the founders of the Inn in the New Temple, and if Lincoln's Inn was already in being to honour the Earl's name and policy, and to be a model for other inns on similar lines, it would be almost inevitable that it should have been incorporated in any scheme for further reform of legal education.

Historians disposed to reject the traditional story might perhaps argue that the pattern of events between 1331 and 1346 was equally favourable to a theory that Lincoln's Inn was then founded by Thomas de Lincoln. In 1331 he had attained the degree of Serjeant at Law, and acquired property in Holborn,⁷ and then, or soon afterwards, seems to have become one of the many of that Order who were still pursuing the time-honoured practice of training pupils in their residences. But, apart from the crucial circumstance that there is no evidence at all

¹ Calendar of the Inner Temple Records, I. xi.

³ IV. 281, *ante*, p. 459.

⁵ *Ante*, p. 458.

⁷ *Ante*, p. 454.

² *Ante*, p. 460.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 458.

⁶ *Ante*, p. 462.

to support such a theory, it would be open to two formidable objections. In the first place, his Inn did not in any respect display the characteristics of an Inn of Court. He was a Serjeant, and there never was any place for them in any Inn of Court. Yet his Inn was described in the Coroner's Rolls for 1339 as "the rent of Thomas de Lyncoln, pleader"¹ and such a description would be quite inappropriate to designate an Inn tenanted by a society of senior *apprenticii*. He must have been master in his own house. There could not have been any governing body of "pleaders" there. His seniority in the Order of the Coif was not high, and it is difficult to see why he and his pupils should have been singled out for the honour of Royal patronage in a new scheme for legal training. The second objection is that a migration from Holborn to Chancery Lane at this early date would not dispose of concurrent user of the name "Lincoln's Inn", because the Abbey continued to use it in Holborn at any rate until 1399, and this is no doubt the reason which has driven supporters of Thomas de Lincoln to postulate a migration in (or almost in), the 15th century.

The latest of them is Professor Thorne, of Harvard University, in the *English Historical Review* of July 1965. He premises that societies of lawyers in the 14th century "took their names not from founders but prosaically from the rented tenements they occupied." But is this premise well founded? Is it clear that the name of the Society of Gray's Inn owes nothing except premises to the de Grey family, and that the name of Clifford's Inn owes nothing more to Robert de Clifford? Moreover, if, as is suggested,² a society of lawyers may have shared the Bishop of Chichester's Inn with the Bishop, would "Chichester Inn" have been a likely name for the Society? Resting heavily on this vulnerable foundation, Professor Thorne proceeds: "Therefore if in 1422 we find a company of lawyers residing in what is clearly the Bishop of Chichester's Inn, for which it pays him a yearly rent, yet a company which calls itself the "hospitium de Lyncolnesyn" and notes in its record the "liber hospicii de Lincolnsin" [and other similar expressions] "we may safely assume that a place of that name had once been its home and that it had migrated late enough in its corporate life to make the abandonment of its ancient name unthinkable." But surely it is not safe to assume more than that the Society had been established for a considerable time under the name of Lincoln's Inn before the year 1422? The facts upon which Professor Thorne relies would not, for example, be inconsistent with a theory that the Society had long resided in the Bishop's Inn, sharing the accommodation with him, and bearing the name of Lincoln's Inn. The material facts, so far known, about Thomas de Lincoln are that he was a Serjeant at Law who from 1331 onwards acquired extensive property in Holborn near Chancery Lane, that he was in Practice, and that in 1339 two Clerks of the Chancery died "in the rent of Thomas de Lincoln, *narrator*", after being assaulted in the street opposite those premises by four Apprentices of the Bench. Those facts are consistent with the view that the Serjeant was training pupils in his Inn, (there is no evidence that he did not reside there himself), and it would therefore be altogether *unreasonable* to infer from them that "the *hospicium* had once resided there and had there acquired its name." "And if at the very end of the century," continued Professor Thorne, "in 1380 and 1399, years after the holding had passed into the hands of the Abbot of Malmesbury, the property may be twice described as a "hospicium vocatum Lyncolnesynne" in the

¹ *Ibid*, ("narrator").

² *Ante*, p. 459.

hands of rent-paying tenants, we may guess that its name is owed not to Thomas of Lincoln, now long dead and forgotten, but to the society that resides there." The facts are that between 1364 and 1369 Thomas de Lincoln who had almost certainly retired, transferred his Holborn property to the Abbey. It then consisted of 3 messuages and a garden.¹ There is no evidence that he had ceased to reside there before 1364, or that any lawyers were living there in 1369. In 1380 the Abbot wrote a letter to the Pope, announcing an assignment of the property called Lyncolnesynne, and referring to an Inn newly built. In 1383 the Convent formally assigned "the whole of our Inn called Lyncolnesynne" to charitable uses, and the Rent Roll of the Charity shows that, in 1399, on the property which the Convent assigned in 1383, stood two Inns, one called new, and the other called "hospitium Armigeri".² A better "guess" might be that from soon after 1331 until 1399, and beyond, the property in Holborn was called "Lincoln's Inn" because the Serjeant had built an Inn there, on property of his, and that the property passed under that name from the Serjeant to the Convent, and from the Convent to the Charity under that name, without any implication that a society of lawyers ever resided on it. Professor Thorne states that "after 1399 the Abbot's inn ceased to be called Lincoln's Inn", but if by this he means "soon after 1399" his ground for this assertion is not yet known.

In truth there is not yet a shadow of evidence that the Society of Lincoln's Inn migrated from Holborn to Chancery Lane between 1399 and 1422, or at all, and the theory that Thomas de Lincoln was its founder owes its plausibility merely to the improbability that there would have been two Inns in close proximity using the same name.

It is true, as Professor Thorne has pointed out, that in the *Origins of Lincoln's Inn* (published in 1963) a suggestion—there already described as mere speculation—was made that there might have been an arrangement under which the Society took a tenancy of the farm of Lincoln's Inn with an exclusive right to use the name.³ Professor Thorne has discovered that the "Halssewylle", who had not then been identified, was Thomas Halsewell, Receiver of Bishop Sydenham of Chichester, and accordingly that suggestion falls to the ground. But it was not among the reasons put forward in that book for rejecting the theory which Professor Thorne is now advocating⁴, and it might be useful to restate and amplify them.

Reasons have already been given in this Appendix for the view that societies possessing the characteristic features of an Inn of Court could hardly have been created or reconstituted in the 14th century except by an act of state policy and under Royal authority. It is difficult to believe that any such Inn was founded on the mere chance that it might in due time share with the other Inns their privilege of conferring upon barristers a right of audience in Court.⁵ It has also been pointed out that the stage was well set for such an act of policy in the crucial years between 1331 and 1346, but that the political climate was consistently unfavourable during the remainder of the century.⁶ It has been suggested that the establishment or reconstitution of Gray's Inn and the Temples as Inns of Court should be sought in or near those crucial years, and that the traditional history of Lincoln's

¹ O.L.I. 45, 46.

³ O.L.I. 52, 80.

⁵ *Ante*, p. 467.

² *Ante*, pp. 454–456.

⁴ O.L.I. 78–81.

⁶ *Ante*, pp. 469–471.

Inn fits readily into that pattern, but that the situation at Thomas de Lincoln's Inn, (so far as it is known) does not. Serjeants seem to have played no part in the establishment or modelling of the Inns of Court, or in their administration or control.¹

After those crucial years, the prospects for the introduction of another Inn of Court must have progressively waned with the passage of years because (1) the political climate was deteriorating, (2) as the other three Inns grew in stature, the chance of a fourth Inn intruding upon their prestige and privileges with success, and without fuss or even notice, must have been receding, and (3) likewise the time available was also receding for a new Inn to obtain maturity and parity before the Black Books open in 1422.

By 1399—the earliest date which Professor Thorne puts forward for a migration—Lincoln's Inn must have been well established and in sight of maturity and parity with the other Inns. It is indeed strange that an Inn of Court of such eminence should not have been named in the Rent Roll of 1399, if it was then on the Abbey property, or had very recently left; but that the name of the "Armiger", who was almost certainly the Serjeant, and was certainly not a society, should linger on, attached to a dilapidated structure. Strange too that Fortescue, who almost certainly joined the Society before 1420, and probably did so between 1404 and 1414,² should never have referred to a migration (if any) as recent as 1399. Sulyard was admitted to Lincoln's Inn in 1511–12, and some of the "Ancients" of that time must have been born before 1450. Yet the tradition which they had received, and in turn handed on, was that the Earl of Lincoln had founded the Inn, and that his arms had "been always since set up." If some fifty years before, the Society had migrated from Holborn to Chancery Lane, it is difficult to understand why no hint of an earlier association with Thomas de Lincoln and his Inn, or with the Abbey of Malmesbury, or of the migration itself, or of the circumstances under which the arms of the Earl were set up, ever reached the ears of the "Ancients". Moreover it is hard to believe that such a migration could have happened without notice or comment. In truth the supporters of Thomas de Lincoln seem to have been driven by the stress of evidence to postpone their date for a hypothetical migration until it is on the verge of history, and could not well have been forgotten or overlooked, if it ever took place.

No doubt it seems improbable at first sight that two Inns in close proximity should have for a long time used the name of Lincoln's Inn. But perhaps the improbability is less than might appear, since many residents in London who had come from Lincoln were using the name of "de Lincoln" in accordance with the custom then prevailing. Nobody has yet put forward the name of John de Lincoln as a possible founder of the Society. Yet he was appointed attorney on May 28th 1338 "to sue and defend the King's business in the Court of King's Bench during pleasure, to receive £10 a year in the office."³ He acted until October 1349,⁴ and he may well have had residential pupils in yet another Inn known as "Lincoln's Inn."

However this may be, reliable sources of information are still scarce and fortuitous, and there is still scope and material for research. For the reply which Pollock made to the question how the Inns of Court came into being still holds good. "If a categorical answer is demanded, the only safe one is that nobody

¹ *Ante*, p. 473.

³ Cal. Pat. R. (1338–1340) 86.

² *Ante*, p. 465.

⁴ Cal. Pat. R. (1348–1350) 394.

knows."¹ The discoveries made during the last 60 years have contributed a good deal of value to the supporters of tradition. Baildon had conclusively proved that the Earl of Lincoln's own Inn was not on the West side of Chancery Lane, and that Stow's version of the tradition was unacceptable. But Sulyard's earlier version, which though still incapable of corroboration, involves no inherent improbability had been forgotten. Modern research has also disproved theories hitherto prevalent about the origin of Davie's or Thavie's Inn and Baildon's theory that the Society of Lincoln's Inn migrated from that Inn to Chancery Lane *via* Furnival's Inn.² But there may now be enough circumstantial evidence to justify Sulyard's definite assertion that the Earl of Lincoln initiated the policy which found fulfilment in the Four Inns of Court.³ Such a conclusion might indeed be used either to support or to reject tradition. It would of course explain why, if the tradition is accepted, he came to found Lincoln's Inn, and would give aid and comfort to those who favour an early date for the foundation of Gray's Inn and Clifford's Inn. But it could be said on the other side that the Earl was just such a figure in legal history as another founder of an Inn of Court might wish to associate with a new Inn by adopting his name and arms.

Lastly, the problem of Thomas de Lincoln's Inn has arisen. Further discoveries may lie ahead to shed light on dark corners, and to prove or disprove Professor Thorne's answer to the problem. Meanwhile he may have been rash to use the words "of course" in propounding his views. "Must we therefore renounce Henry de Lacy, and regard our appropriation of his lion as at best a trespass excusable by lapse of time? . . . Let the critical student . . . pause before he bids us take down our lion." Wise words, and as true today as when they were addressed by Sir Frederick Pollock to the Society's Canadian guests in Hall on July 21st, 1931.⁴

¹ O.L.I. 15.

³ *Ante*, pp. 462, 463. O.L.I. 73.

² *Ante*, p. 459.

⁴ O.L.I. 15.

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